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An Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro

1914-1915

MONROE N. WORK

In Charge of Division of Records and Research
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute

EDITOR

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The 1914-1915 Negro Year Book

The Negro Year Book for the year 1914-1915 has been considerably enlarged and greatly improved. The size of the page has been increased twenty-five per cent over that of previous years. The number of pages has been increased from 348 in 1913-1914 to 417 in 1914-1915. Not only has much new material been added, but the information contained in the previous volumes has been expanded, revised, rewritten, and brought down to date.

The success of the previous years has encouraged the publishers to believe that there is a very real need for a book which shall provide, in an inexpensive form, a succinct, comprehensive and impartial review of the events of the year which affect the interests and indicate the progress of the race. The Negro Year Book attempts to provide this, together with a compact but comprehensive statement of historical and statistical facts arranged for ready reference. It seeks to be at once a permanent record of current events, an encyclopaedia of historical and sociological facts, a directory of persons and a bibliographical guide to the literature of the subjects discussed. In addition to the extended bibliography of the Negro race at the end of the volume the reader will also find in this year's issue of the Book throughout the volume in connection with each special topic further references to the specific subject mentioned, so that the student who wishes to pursue the investigation of any subject referred to will find the way opened to him. In addition to its interest for the general reader, the book is also especially adapted for use in schools where historical and sociological courses on the Negro are given.

During the coming year the publishers are desirous of still further extending the directory feature of the Book so as to include every organization and every individual of any importance in every part of the country. We therefore ask the co-operation of our readers in furnishing the correct name and titles of the organizations to which they belong; also, the exact facts in regard to the personal history of individuals who by their success or by their service have distinguished themselves. During the past year, through the kindness of readers of the Negro Year Book, the Editor, Mr. Monroe N. Work has come into possession of considerable valuable material. So far as the facts furnished this way can be verified, they have been or will be used to make up the annual record of the race's achievement and to expand the historical statements. Mr. Work is particularly desirous of receiving the names and copies of the writings of Negro authors, the names of inventors and inventions, of those who are making historical collections relating to the Negro, of those who are making investigations of Negro life and history, and especially the names of all publications of whatever kind by Negroes.

In asking your co-operation in our efforts to make a bigger and a better book we trust you will do so in the confidence that you are doing something not merely for the Negro Year Book but for the Negro race as well.

Owing to the increase in the size of the Book the publishers find it necessary to charge ten cents postage on single copies sent through the mail instead of five cents as charged on copies of previous editions and as announced in the advance advertisements of this edition.

Price 25 cents. By mail 35 cents. Agents' rates furnished on application.

THE PUBLISHERS

THE NEGRO IN 1913

Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen, a Jubilee Year for the Negroes of the United States

Beginning January 1, there were throughout the year, in one place or another, in a large or a small way, celebrations commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of Negro Emancipation. Schools, churches, societies, and other organizations co-operated in holding these celebrations. In most instances they took the form of expositions of the progress the race had made during fifty years of freedom.

Many of these celebrations were held in connection with county and state fairs. At Jackson, Mississippi, the capital of the State, a celebration was held as an annex of the State Fair conducted by the whites. At New Orleans, during the week of September 22, a celebration was held under the auspices of the Louisiana Colored State Fair Association. The New Orleans Daily States gave special prominence to this celebration in one of its editions by devoting four and a half pages of illustrated matter relating to the progress of the Negroes in New Orleans, and in the country in general.

The largest celebration in any part of the South was held at Nashville during the week of September 15. This was in connection with the annual meeting of the National Baptist Convention.

Three States appropriated money for the Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Celebration: New Jersey $20,000, New York $25,000, and Pennsylvania $95,000. The Pennsylvania exposition was held in September and the New York and New Jersey expositions in October.

Statistical Statement of Negro Progress in Fifty Years

1863

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Homes owned	9,000
Farms operated	15,000
Businesses conducted	2,000
Wealth accumulated	$ 20,000

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Per cent Literate	5
Number of Colleges and Normal Schools	4
Students in Public Schools	10,000
Teachers in all schools	150
School Property for Higher Education	$ 50,000
Expenditures for Education	$ 200,000
Raised by Negroes for their Education	$ 10,000

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS

Number of Churches	550
Number of Communicants	550,000
Number of Sunday Schools	200
Number of Sunday School Pupils	10,000
Value of Church Property	$ 1,000,000

1873

ECONOMIC PROGRESS		Gain in 10 years
Homes owned	50,000	41,000
Farms operated	175,000	160,000
Businesses conducted	4,000	2,000
Wealth accumulated	$ 50,000,000	$ 49,980,000

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Per cent Literate	21	16
Number of Colleges and Normal Schools	50	46
Students in Public Schools	200,000	190,000
Teachers in all Schools	3,500	3,350
School Property for Higher Education	$ 3,000,000	$ 2,950,000
Expenditures for Education	$ 3,000,000	$ 2,800,000
Raised by Negroes for their Education	$ 300,000	$ 290,000

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS

Number of Churches	10,000	9,450
Number of Communicants	1,200,000	650,000
Number of Sunday Schools	7,000	6,800
Number of Sunday School Pupils	600,000	590,000
Value of Church Property	$ 8,000,000	$ 7,000,000

188

ECONOMIC PROGRESS		Gain in 20 years
Homes owned	128,000	119,000
Farms operated	380,000	365,000
Businesses conducted	10,000	8,000
Wealth accumulated	$ 75,000,000	$ 74,980,000

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS		
Per cent Literate	30	25
Number of Colleges and Normal Schools	120	116
Students in Public Schools	817,000	807,000
Teachers in all Schools	16,000	15,850
School Property for Higher Education	$ 7,000,000	$ 6,950,000
Expenditures for Education	$ 5,500,000	$ 5,300,000
Raised by Negroes for their Education	$ 500,000	$ 490,000

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS		
Number of Churches	18,000	17,450
Number of Communicants	2,000,000	1,450,000
Number of Sunday Schools	15,000	14,800
Number of Sunday School Pupils	900,000	890,000
Value of Church Property	$ 17,000,000	$ 16,000,000

1893

ECONOMIC PROGRESS		Gain in 30 years
Homes owned	210,000	201,000
Farms operated	550,000	535,000
Businesses conducted	17,000	15,000
Wealth accumulated	$ 150,000,000	$149,980,000

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS		
Per cent Literate	43	38
Number of Colleges and Normal Schools	250	246
Students in Public Schools	1,367,000	1,357,000
Teachers in all Schools	25,600	25,450
School Property for Higher Education	$ 10,000,000	$ 9,950,000
Expenditures for Education	$ 8,000,000	$ 7,800,000
Raised by Negroes for their Education	$ 700,000	$ 690,000

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS		
Number of Churches	26,000	25,450
Number of Communicants	2,800,000	2,250,000
Number of Sunday Schools	23,500	23,300
Number of Sunday School Pupils	1,200,000	1,190,000
Value of Church Property	$ 28,000,000	$ 27,000,000

1903

ECONOMIC PROGRESS		Gain in 40 years
Homes owned	390,000	381,000
Farms operated	790,000	775,000
Businesses conducted	25,000	23,000
Wealth accumulated	$ 300,000,000	$299,980,000

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS		
Per cent Literate	56	51
Number of Colleges and Normal Schools	425	421
Students in Public Schools	1,577,000	1,567,000
Teachers in all Schools	28,620	28,470
School Property for Higher Education	$ 15,000,000	$ 14,950,000
Expenditures for Education	$ 10,500,000	$ 10,300,000
Raised by Negroes for their Education	$ 900,000	$ 890,000
RELIGIOUS PROGRESS		
Number of Churches	34,000	33,450
Number of Communicants	3,400,000	2,850,000
Number of Sunday Schools	32,000	31,800
Number of Sunday School Pupils	1,500,000	1,490,000
Value of Church Property	$ 50,000,000	$ 49,000,000

1913

ECONOMIC PROGRESS		Gain in 50 years
Homes owned	550,000	541,000
Farms operated	937,000	922,000
Businesses conducted	40,000	38,000
Wealth accumulated	$ 700,000,000	$699,980,000
EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS		
Per cent Literate	70	65
Number of Colleges and Normal Schools	500	496
Students in Public Schools	1,700,000	1,690,000
Teachers in all Schools	35,000	34,850
School Property for Higher Education	$ 20,000,000	$ 19,950,000
Expenditures for Education	$ 13,600,000	$ 13,400,000
Raised by Negroes for their Education	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,490,000
RELIGIOUS PROGRESS		
Number of Churches	40,000	39,450
Number of Communicants	4,300,000	3,750,000
Number of Sunday Schools	41,000	40,800
Number of Sunday School Pupils	2,200,000	2,190,000
Value of Church Property	$ 70,000,000	$ 69,000,000

Statistics Show Negroes Still Increasing Their Holdings in Land

The rapid acquisition of property has continued. Negroes in Virginia own 1,629,626 acres of land, assessed at $14,156,757. In 1911 they owned 1,596,047 acres valued at $8,390,085. The Negroes of North Carolina pay taxes on 1,387,635 acres. In 1910, according to the census, they owned 1,197,496 acres. The value of prop-

erty returned by Negro tax payers in Georgia, $34,699,447, was an increase over the previous year of $677,068. This, in spite of the fact that there was an apparent decrease in the amount of land owned by the Negroes of that State. According to the returns for 1911, they were paying taxes on 1,639,919 acres valued at $10,358,-653. In 1912 they paid taxes on 1,215,798 acres valued at $10,338,-872. It is probable that through purchases and the increase in value of property already owned,the Negroes of the country during the past year increased the amount of their property holdings by $25,000,000.

There are in various sections of the country numbers of Negroes with large individual property holdings. Watt Terry, of Brockton, Massachusetts, is one of these. The Brockton Times of December 18, 1913, said: "Watt Terry, of Main Street, real estate dealer, is Brockton's third largest individual taxpayer, his assessment being exceeded only by that of George E. Keith and Ex-Governor W. L. Douglas. Mr. Terry is assessed on $475,400 valuation in real estate. He pays a tax of $10,166.40 on forty-six parcels of real estate and on personal property." The Mr. George E. Keith referred to is the managing director of the Walk-Over Shoe Company, and Ex-Governor W. L. Douglas is the head of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company.

Robert E. Church, of Memphis, Tennessee, who died in 1912, was one of the wealthiest Negroes in the South. His property holdings, according to newspaper reports, amounted to approximately $2,000,000. Col. John McKee, of Philadelphia, who died in 1902, was also reported to have acquired over a million dollars worth of property. (See article Contributions of Negroes for Education.)

Sarah Rector, the Wealthiest Negro in America

It is reported that the largest income tax in Oklahoma will be paid by a ten-year-old Negro girl, Sarah Rector. She is said to have an income of more than $112,000 a year. Being the descendant of a Creek freedman she received an allottment of 160 acres of land. On this allottment there was recently drilled a well producing more than $2,500 worth of oil a day. Sarah gets one-eighth as her share. Other wells are to be drilled on her land, which it is expected will increase her income.

Another indication of the economic progress of the race is the

number of substantial buildings which are being erected for business purposes. In many colored papers will be found statements such as these:

> H. V. Cashin, the well known Negro lawyer of Decatur, Alabama, is building a two-story office building on Lower Bank Street. The building will be of cement blocks. The lower floor will be rented for stores, while the second floor will be occupied by Mr. Cashin as a law office.
>
> The good colored people of Ocala, Florida, have two institutions of which they are proud, the Metropolitan Bank and the Metropolitan Realty Company. Each has a paid-in capital of $25,000. These companies are housed in a beautiful three-story building owned by the bank.

The secret societies are taking a prominent part in the erection of buildings. The Keystone Aid Society of Philadelphia has its home office in its own building, a four-story $20,000 structure. The New Haven, Connecticut, lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, recently erected in that city a $40,000 building to be used for lodge and business purposes. The Mosaic Templars of America dedicated in October, at Little Rock, Arkansas, a four-story $60,000 office building and auditorium. April 1, the Negro Odd Fellows of Georgia had at Atlanta the formal opening of their $110,000 office building. There are in this building six rooms for stores; six lodge rooms and forty-two offices. On the day of the opening every one of these offices was rented and occupied by Negro professional men. Adjoining this building this order is erecting a $100,000 auditorium that will have a seating capacity of 3,000 people. The Negro Odd Fellows of Georgia own more than $300,000 in property. In addition to paying out $100,000 in benefits to widows and orphans the order is reported to have loaned its members in that state $86,000 with which to buy farms, build homes, and go into business. The Georgia branch of Odd Fellows has recently established a bureau of Agriculture and Domestic Science for the purpose of promoting scientific and diversified farming among the men and domestic science among the women of the order.

Odd Fellow City, located a few miles from Macon, is another enterprise this order is promoting. An agricultural school is to be located here.

The Negro is getting into New and Bigger Business in 1913

Each year sees Negroes conducting larger and better organ-

ized businesses. H. S. Ferguson, of St. Louis, Missouri, is an example of what the Negro can do in the restaurant business. He is said to have started in 1904, with a small restaurant and a cook. Now he has in St. Louis a string of seven well equipped restaurants in which more than fifty persons are employed.

In every section of the country the Negroes are advancing as real estate dealers. A recent report from Morrisville, New Jersey, says, "the biggest real estate deal ever consummated here was closed last week in which John W. Lewis, Jr., the colored real estate broker and builder, figured. In one of the deals Mr. Lewis sold and contracted to build twelve houses, which represent $23,000. The other deal represents $21,000 for ten houses sold. Mr. Lewis has plans for the erection of thirty new houses."

A recent report from Chicago states that, "Anderson and Terriell, real estate dealers, at 35th and State Streets, made a $60,000 deal on Thursday afternoon of this week. This firm, through their private real estate broker, leased a five-story, twenty-flat apartment house for thirty years on a 5 per cent interest basis."

Windham Brothers, general contractors of Birmingham, Alabama, illustrate how the Negro may succeed in the building trades. The contracts of this firm amount to something between $250,000 and $300,000 a year. On the average the firm employs 100 men all the year. Its weekly pay roll averages $2,000 a week.

According to the Atlanta Constitution one of the finest and most sanitary barber shops in the world is Herndon's Crystal Palace Barber Shop of that city. This shop is owned and operated by A. F. Herndon, a wealthy Negro. Mr. Herndon has operated a barber shop in Atlanta for thirty-one years. He is also president of the Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance Company, which gives employment to several hundred persons and does about a quarter of a million dollar business a year.

A number of Negro women are successfully conducting business and accumulating wealth. One of the most successful business women is Mrs. C. J. Walker, dealer in hair goods, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. Walker's income from her business, which is now incorporated, is said to be $35,000 a year.

Negro Insurance Enlarging the field of Negro Enterprises

Insurance is a large field of Negro business endeavor. At the

1913 session of the National Negro Business League, a National organization of Negro Insurance companies was effected. The twenty-two companies represented there had $640,000 in assets, and $10,000,000 in risks which were in force. A recent issue of the Southeastern Underwriter, an insurance journal published at Atlanta, Georgia, said:

> The Standard Life of Atlanta the first old legal reserve life insurance company organized by colored men to write colored risks exclusively, closed its first three months and four days' business on October 1st, with the following results:
>
> Total insurance written, $465,467, of which $235,717 is industrial, $154,500 ordinary, and $75,250 intermediate. There are 1,332 policy holders, including industrial policies and others. The weekly debit is $154.10, and the premium income for ordinary $7,751.98. The assets have increased about $5,000 in the three months and now amount to $126,245.30. The company is operating in four States, viz.: Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and is preparing to apply for admission to Texas.

A few of the stronger industrial insurance companies are also beginning to carry legal reserves for the protection of their policy holders. The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, with headquarters at Durham, North Carolina, has changed its plan of operation from an assessment to a level premium basis. The sum of $101,000 was deposited with the Insurance Department for the protection of its policy holders. The company is now operating on a legal reserve basis, and in addition to industrial insurance writes ordinary insurance to the amount of $1,000 in single policies. Employment is given to over 600 persons. The total ledger assets of this company are about $150,000. About $400,000 worth of business was done in 1913. A training department is maintained where clerks and agents are taught to do the company's work.

The Negro "Potato King" and Negro Farming

For more than ten years the late Deal Jackson, of Albany, Georgia, enjoyed the distinction of putting the first bale of cotton on the market in that State, and by this achievement acquired the title of "First Bale Man." Because of his age, Mr. Jackson retired from the annual competition several years before his death. White farmers have since that time been carrying off first-bale honors. This year, however, another Negro farmer, Frank Thomas, who also lived near Albany, won back for the Negro farmers of that

State the distinction of putting the first bale of cotton on the market.

Junius G. Groves, of Edwards, Kansas, continues to be rated as "The Potato King." The Country Gentleman, in one of its issues, devoted considerable space to describing how Mr. Groves and his sons grow each year between 50,000 and 60,000 bushels of potatoes on their Kansas farm. Last year 55,000 bushels were grown on the Groves farm. The maximum yield for one acre was 396 bushels. The farm consists of 500 acres, 320 of which are devoted to potato growing. The Country Gentleman said that Mr. Groves had the model potato farm for the people of the whole country.

The progress that the Negro is making in farming was indicated by the unusually large number of agricultural fairs, community, county and state, that were held during the autumn of 1913. State fairs were held in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The oldest Negro Fair Association in the country, The Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association of Kentucky, held its 44th annual meeting September 9, 1913, at Lexington. The majority of those who are now identified with its management were the original organizers in 1869. The original value of a share of stock in this corporation was $10. In 1911 the commissioner of Fayette County, Kentucky, sold three of these share at auction for $365.

Prize Corn Growers and the Negro Farmers' Conferences

Many Negro Farmers' Conferences and Institutes were held during the year. The Hampton Institute Farmers' Conference showed that the Negro farmers of Virginia were learning "that alfalfa fields represent mines of wealth; that clean kitchens and backyards stand for real respectability; that bright and well equipped school rooms in the country districts attract and hold orderly pupils and earnest teachers; and that fly screens and sanitary privies promote public health."

Reports to this conference showed that they were receiving the co-operation of the best white people in their work for better farms, better schools, better health, better homes, and better morals.

"How to Get Cheaper Money for the Farm" was the subject of discussion at the twenty-second annual Tuskegee Negro Conference. It was pointed out that a Negro could get cheaper money

in proportion as he owned his home and farm, live stock, raised crops sufficient to supply him throughout the year, and had a good reputation in the community where he lived. Prizes amounting to $550 were distributed at this conference. These prizes were given for the largest yields of corn, the best kept farms, putting the first bale of cotton on the market, raising the greatest amount of pork, and having the best gardens. Willie Lee Moore, a twelve-year-old boy, received a prize of $25 for raising fifty-six bushels of corn on one acre of ground. The largest prize, $150, was awarded to Isaac D. Martin, of Pratt City, Alabama. He won the second prize in the State Corn Club Contest opened to all farmers, white and black, by raising 200 bushels of corn on one acre of ground.

Demonstration Farming Among Negro Farmers

The Farmers' Co-operative Demonstrative Work of the United States Department of Agriculture has extended its operations among Negro farmers. The agents employed in this work are located in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. The demand for work among colored farmers continues to grow faster than the department is able to supply the demands. A noteworthy feature of the work is the use of agents supported by the Anna T. Jeanes Fund to organize boys' corn clubs and girls' canning clubs in connection with the demonstration work.

The colored agents who work entirely with farmers of their own race have enrolled some 7,000 demonstrators and co-operators. In addition every white agent has some colored demonstrators and co-operators. Under these instructions, it is reported that the amount of food stuffs grown at home by colored farmers has been greatly increased during the past year. The white planters are generally giving their hearty co-operation and support to demonstration work among Negro farmers. Harry Sims, the colored demonstration agent for Wilcox County, Alabama, in a recent report said:

> Three years ago I had difficulty in securing the County Court House for a meeting of colored farmers. This year I have been able to get the use of it at any time when court was not in session. During the summer the business men and county officials asked me to address a series of meetings of white and colored farmers. I accepted the invitation and each time found the court house packed with the farmers and business men. At other times all the planters whose farms were situated near together would hold joint meet-

> ings of their tenants. With landlord and tenant face to face, I tried to encourage a closer relation between them so as to bring about better conditions. Through these meetings I have succeeded in arranging for tenants to rent their land in the fall instead of the first of the year, and in most cases arranged for leases for five or more years. I have under my supervision demonstrators as follows: cotton 21, corn 7, soy beans 6, and clover 5. I also have 105 farms worked by co-operators.

Arts, Crafts and Cookery, Virginia Exhibition

At Petersburg, Virginia, an Arts, Crafts and Cookery exhibit was held September 22. The purpose was "to encourage colored people in Domestic Science, drawing, needle work, etc., and reward them for their skill by exhibiting their handiwork, thereby instilling in them the desire to attain excellence." The Richmond Times Despatch commenting on this says:

> Whether white people or Negroes are responsible for this bit of inspiration the result cannot be but happy if the spirit of this appeal is carried out. We also suggest that such efforts and such encouragements might do much to make the servant problem easier. Coupled with the show should be some preliminary instruction, and the promise of decent wages and dignified work as reward. When the South wakes up to the need for training the Negro to do his own kind of work skillfully and more self-respectingly, there will be friendlier ties between the new mistress and her helper.
>
> This is an indication for the desire for more efficient service in the South. At Columbia, South Carolina, in April, a conference of white and colored persons was held to discuss the servant problem. It was brought out in the conference that in the South generally there is no difference between a good servant and a poor servant; both are generally paid the same wages. It was maintained that servants ought to be paid according to their ability and according to efficient service rendered.

Negroes Appear to be Making Good as Factory Operators

At Charlotte, North Carolina, a new cotton mill, operated by colored laborers, was opened in the latter part of the year. At Savannah, Georgia, success has been achieved in running a cotton factory with Negro operators. Commenting on this experiment the Morning News of that city said:

> The impression has prevailed that Negroes are unfit for factory operatives.

This impression is based largely on the fact that several factories built in other parts of the South to be operated with Negro operatives failed. The failure was due to the difficulty in getting the Negroes to comply with mill regulations—to be on hand at a fixed hour for beginning work and to work continuously six days in the week. If Negroes can be made efficient as mill operatives the cotton mill industry in the South ought to become greater.

At Fayetteville, North Carolina, colored labor is employed in a silk mill owned by the Ashley and Bailey Silk Company of Patterson, New Jersey. One of the proprietors said of this Negro labor: "It can be truthfully said of the labor at the Fayetteville mill that it is better bred, better behaved, more industrious, more elastic and with all of this it is more cleanly." This statement was made in a comparison with labor in other parts of the State. There are between four hundred and five hundred colored girls and boys employed in the mill at Fayetteville.

At Kingston, North Carolina, a silk mill is said to be in profitable operation, which is conducted with Negro management and operatives. T. W. Thurston, a colored silk expert, is at the head of the enterprise, which is locally owned. Eighty-three men, women and children are employed.

Wider Opportunities for Negro Labor

The Business Opportunity Committee of the Frederick Douglass Center of Chicago, took the lead in getting pledges from various business and professional men of that city to do what is possible to eradicate discriminations against Negro employees. Mr. Edward C. Wentworth, Chairman of the Business Opportunity Committee, on investigation, among the big businesses of the city, found general recognition of the fact that Negroes are discriminated against, but that there is hope of better things.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck and Company, said: "I feel keenly this injustice, and have for some time past been making efforts to convince some of the head men of the company of our duty in that direction."

The advertising manager of the house said he had proposed the admission of Negro apprentices to the printing shops, and the proposal had been favorably received by the union foreman.

"The Negro professional trained nurses are the nearest practical success in overcoming the barrier you allude to," said Dr.

George H. Webster. "Their welcome in many white families here and elsewhere has been a great satisfaction to those who have been instrumental in their preparation."

"We have Negro men in our banks," said N. W. Harris, chairman of the board of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank. "There has been in years past certain prejudices between the races, but I trust it is growing less."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting at Atlantic City, in July, was waited upon by Mr. Geo. E. Haynes, director of the National League, on Urban Conditions among Negroes, to ascertain the attitude of the Federation upon the question of organizing Negro workmen. The following extract from the minutes of that meeting show the action of the Council on this matter:

> In regard to the visit of Mr. Geo. E. Haynes, of the "National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes" to ascertain the attitude of the American Federation of Labor upon the question of organizing among the Negro workmen, the Executive Council calls attention to the fact that many years ago the American Federation of Labor declared for the thorough organization of all working people without regard to sex, religion, race, politics, or nationality; that many organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. have within their membership Negro workmen with all other workers of their trades, and the A. F. of L. has made and is making every effort within its power for the organization of these workmen. The Executive Council declares that it will gladly receive the co-operation of the "National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes" and of individuals for the purpose of carrying into effect the purpose of organizing all workmen in consonance with the American Federation of Labor's declared and steadfast policy of organizing all workers irrespective of creed, color, sex or nationality.

The Negro and the Labor Unions North and South

The Southern Labor Congress which is representative of all the trades unions of the South, held a meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, the last week in September. At this session it was decided to admit Negro labor organizations to the Congress. At the annual session of the International Longshoremen's Association held at Boston in July, two colored men, Henry Gillstrive, of Sabine, Texas, and T. P. Woodland, of New Orleans, were chosen vice-presidents.

Edward Harris, of Covington, Kentucky, is said to be the first

Negro to occupy a seat as a delegate at a National Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers. He was a delegate at the meeting of this association held at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in May.

The Full Crew Bill which has been introduced in the Legislatures of several States is regarded in some quarters as an attempt to oust the colored railroad porter. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is reported to be back of the movement. The bill provides for a brakesman and a flagman on all passenger trains carrying more than three coaches. This, it is said, would do away with the colored train porter, who carries a switch key the same as the brakesman and performs similar duties. The bill does not affect porters in the pullman service.

Religious Work, the Year 1913 *Among the Negro Baptists*

The Sunday School Congress of the National Baptist Convention held its annual meeting at Muskogee, Oklahoma, in June. This Congress is made up of Sunday School teachers and officers. At these annual sessions the week is spent in studying Sunday School methods under the direction of experts in Bible study and Sunday School work.

The largest religious gathering of Negroes in 1913 was the thirty-third annual session of the National Baptist Convention held in Nashville the week of September 17. At the same time the colored Baptists of the country celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of Negro Emancipation.

> In the report to the convention of the work of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union Board it was stated that there were 48 colored State B. Y. P. U's, "382 district B. Y. P. U. conventions, 350 county conventions, 483 city conquest organizations, 8,478 local B. Y. P. U. societies, 82,640 enrolled in Bible readers' course, 61,200 enrolled in Baptist History classes, 250 enrolled in Baptist Doctrine classes, collected for Christian education, $72,105; for home missions, $60,365.70; for foreign missions, $46,673.68; for State missions, $32,665; for church repairs, $84,290; for B. Y. P. U., $13,709.41; expended by the Board, $13,665.20; balance, $54.21." The National Baptist Publishing Board reported to the convention that 12,000,000 copies of Sunday School literature had been sent out from the Publishing House during the year, over $200,000 had been expended by the Publishing House, and employment given to 200 individuals.

Dr. E. C. Morris, of Helena, Arkansas, was elected president

of the convention for the twentieth consecutive time. The 1914 meeting of the National Baptist Convention will be held at Philadelphia in September.

The thirty-ninth annual session of the New England Baptist Convention was held at Washington, D. C., in June. A plan was adopted to raise $10,000 for the establishment of a denominational college in the North. The Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, of Washington, D. C., was elected president of the convention. The 1914 annual meeting of the convention will be held at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The Lott-Cary Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, with Rev. Calvin S. Brown, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, as president, and Rev. William M. Alexander, of Baltimore, corresponding secretary, held its annual session at Washington, D. C., in August. The convention supports a number of missionaries in Africa. At Brewerville, Liberia, the convention is erecting a mission house and school. During the twenty years of its existence the convention has raised $40,000 for mission work.

African Methodism and Its work in Africa

The Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Charleston, South Carolina, in February. The Missionary Board of the African Methodist Episcopal Church raised during the year for the furtherance of missionary work, $31,729.

> The report on the work in Africa states that there are in West Africa under Bishop W. H. Heard two conferences, the Sierre Leone and the Liberia Conference. The former contains 12 ministers, 4 missionary teachers and 660 members; the Liberia Conference has 19 ministers, 3 missionary teachers, 501 members. In South African, under Bishop J. Albert Johnson, the denomination has conferences as follows: Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal. In these conferences are 87 ordained ministers, 472 unordained ministers, and 16,017 communicants. According to the report made at the annual meeting of the Financial Board of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the denomination raised, in the Dollar Money collection, $206,910 during the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1913. The apportionment of this sum was as follows: $16,552, or 8 per cent, was turned over to the Missionary Department; a similar sum to both the Educational and Extension Departments of the denomination; $74,437, or 36 per cent, was retained by the various annual conferences for the support of superannuated ministers, widows and orphans; the remaining $82,764, or 40 per cent, was used for the payment of the salaries of the bishops, general officers, and for other denominational needs.

The twentieth annual session of the Afro-American Council of Presbyterian ministers, elders and laymen was held at Baltimore in October.

At the twenty-ninth annual session of Church Workers among Colored People which met at Lawrenceville, Virginia, in September, a memorial was adopted asking that colored bishops be selected by the Episcopal Church for missionary work in districts where large numbers of colored people are to be served. Dr. H. B. Delaney, of Raleigh, North Carolina, president of the conference, and Dr. George F. Bragg, of Baltimore, secretary of the conference and author of the memorial, were chosen as delegates to lay the wishes of the organization before the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in New York the following month. The 1914 session of the Conference of Church Workers among Colored People will be held at New York City in September.

The Question of Negro Bishops Stirs the Episcopal Convention in New York

The question of Negro bishops for Negro dioceses was taken up at the General Episcopal Convention in New York City, October 21. The committee to which the matter was referred made a majority and minority report. The majority report presented by Dr. C. B. Brown, of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, opposed the election of Negro bishops and the separation of Negro communicants into independent dioceses. The minority report favoring the division was presented by Dr. I. M. Pittinger, of North Carolina.

After much discussion, the House of Bishops, one of the two governing bodies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, voted to establish a separate bishopric for the Negroes of the South, the bishop of this district to have a seat in the Upper House. The House of Deputies, the other governing body of the church, rejected this plan and asked the bishops to refer the matter to the Joint Commission which would report at the next triennial convention. The bishops refused to concur in this action, a deadlock ensued and the final result was that the committee was discharged without any action.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which is a union of the Protestant churches of this country, at its meeting in Chicago, adopted the following resolution with reference to the work that Negro ministers are doing for Negroes:

> Whereas, the religious and spiritual development of the Negroes has been almost entirely committed to the members of that race by all denominations; and

Whereas, the ever-growing Negro population is ever shifting from one section of our country to another, thus creating the necessity to follow them with the Gospel, and

Whereas, this work is being done so well and is vital to the nation and our common Christiandom, therefore

Resolved, That the Federal Council hereby extends its congratulations to these workers, and commends them to the sympathetic interest of all the people.

The Salvation Army Extends its Work to the Negro

The Salvation Army, in its efforts to extend its work among Negroes, is training a number of Negroes and assigning them to the Southern field. This is the first attempt of the Salvation Army to reach Negroes through members of their own race. It is proposed to have a colored department, although under the general supervision of the commander of the Salvation Army. At present the Negro workers are being trained at the headquarters in New York; but it is proposed to establish a training school at some central point in the South where they will be prepared for the Salvation Army field.

The Executive Committee of the Council of the Reformed Churches in America, which includes all branches of Presbyterian faith, recommended co-operation in the work that these several branches are carrying on among Negroes. The recommendation was addressed to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches, which met in Atlanta in May, to the General Assembly of the Reformed Church of America, which met at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, in June, and to the General Assembly of the Reformed Church in the United States, which met at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in May. The main features of the recommendations are:

That in communities where there is a considerable Negro population and where two or more churches of the council are represented, and particularly where there exists or may be organized a Negro Presbyterian church, the session or consistory of said churches should be urged to undertake some form of co-operative mission work in behalf of the colored people of their respective locality.

To insure a supply of well-trained lay workers for the lines of service here proposed, in addition to the greater work heretofore commenced for the large colored population in the cities of the South, we recommend that the management of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., be requested to consider the propriety of establishing and maintaining a department for such training.

Respectfully submitted by the executive committee: J. G. Sned-

ecor, chairman, Tuscaloosa, Ala., W. J. Darby, secretary, Evansville, Ind.; Charles E. Schaeffer, Philadelphia; E. P. Cowan, Pittsburg; and R. W. McGranahan, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee.

At the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention at St. Louis, in May, it was decided to build and equip a theological seminary for the education of Negro Baptist preachers. This school is to be located in Louisville, the seat of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and the president of this institution is to have charge of the school for Negro ministers. The committee appointed in charge of this matter is: "E. Y. Mullins, Louisville, Ky., chairman; A. L. Hailey, Corsicana, Texas; A. J. Barton, Waco, Texas; Benjamin Cox, Memphis, Tenn.; E. M. Atkins, Little Rock, Ark.; J. M. Frost, Nashville, Tenn.; B. F. Riley, Birmingham, Ala.; G. W. McDaniel, Richmond, Va., and J. J. Bennett, Atlanta, Ga."

Recent Movements in Negro Education

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the United States Bureau of Education, in an article on Recent Movements in Negro Education, gave as the more important and significant movements for the improvement of education of Negroes in the South, "the activities of the Jeanes Fund, the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, the appointment of State supervisors of Negro rural schools, the increase of efficient supervision by several of the religious boards that maintain schools for colored pupils, the organization of a comprehensive study of the private and higher schools for the education of colored people by the United States Bureau of education and the Phelps-Stokes Fund; and numerous educational conferences disseminating information and inspiration among the workers in colored schools.

Interpreting education broadly, there must be added to the above list the noteworthy building campaigns of the Young Men's Christian Association among colored people, and the successful meetings of the national and state associations of colored teachers."

The American Missionary Association, through its executive committee, and in accordance with the resolution adopted at the annual meeting at Buffalo in 1912, early in 1913 issued its appeal for a $1,000,000 offering as an emancipation jubilee endowment fund for the higher educational institutions connected with the association.

The six institutions chosen and the prorating of the proposed

endowment fund were: Fisk University, $250,000; Talladega College, $150,000; Tougaloo University, $150,000; Straight University, $150,000; Tillotson College, $150,000; Piedmont College $150,00. Of the $1,000,000, $218,645 was secured during the year. The most of this sum was turned over to Fisk University in order to save to this institution a large conditional gift from the General Educational Board. The faculty, alumni and students of the several schools and colored Congregational churches are reported as having made generous contributions. Fisk University pledged $45,000. One-fourth of this amount was paid in by October.

Co-operation of Black and White in Educational Campaigns

Nineteen hundred thirteen was designated as a Jubilee year for the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A campaign to raise a half million dollars that year was launched. It was proposed to raise $100,000 of this in the colored conferences and $400,000 in the white conferences. During the year these colored conferencs paid in $40,000 of the amount they are to raise. From July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913, the 300,000 members in the colored conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church contributed $48,000, which was $15,000 over anything the colored people in this church had ever given in a like period of time. When the report of the work of the colored conferences was read at the annual meeting of the General Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society in Springfield, Illinois, it so pleased the committee that the members at once raised $31,000 among themselves.

In connection with the Sixteenth Conference for Education in the South, held at Richmond, Virginia, April 15-18, there were two special conferences on the Negro. These conferences were presided over by Dr. James H. Dillard, director of the work of the Jeanes and Slater Fund Boards and were "attended by white school officials including superintendents of public instruction, state supervisors of industrial and elementary schools, school principals, members of educational boards, workers in the United States Bureau of Education, as well as by colored school officers."

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, pointed out that the improvement of Negro rural schools is a part of the problem of improving country life. He declared that the only solution for the country school problem, white or colored, is the teacher. He would have school consolidation, including the build-

ing at the consolidated school of a home for the teacher and the laying out of a garden plat that would become a demonstration center for the school community. Dr. Dillard pointed out the handicaps under which the Negro schools for higher education worked, namely: slender means, lack of teachers, poor equipment.

It was reported that one of the most striking addresses was that of Miss Virginia E. Randolph, the colored supervisor of rural schools for Henrico and Alexandria Counties, Virginia. She told of the work that she is doing in these two counties "to help the local teachers organize patrons' Leagues, School Improvement Clubs among the boys and girls, and to make the school a social center seven days in the week."

The conferences were reported to have been "characterized by a frank discussion of the best methods of helping the Negro boys and girls to better living, better farming, and better home-making through the medium of the common school. Northerners, Southerners, white men and black men, came together on the platform of better schools for a better South."

Southern Educational Association Discusses Negro Education

One of the subjects discussed at the annual convention of the Southern Educational Association held at Nashville in November was the problem of educating the Negro. Professor J. R. Guy, vocational director of the public schools of Charleston, South Carolina, stated that, in his opinion, white teachers from the South should be procured to instruct the Negroes of this section. The Negroes, he said, are in urgent need of industrial education. Trained white teachers who know conditions in the South and understand the Negroes' needs should be the ones to give them this instruction.

Dr. James H. Dillard, speaking on the same occasion, said: "We are not doing what we should do and what we can do for Negro rural schools. We should give them better schoolhouses and better trained teachers. Too many Negroes are leaving the country and moving to town because of the lack of good schools. We need the Negro on the farm and we should make it attractive and to his interest to remain there."

The General Education Board has provided for State supervisors of Negro rural schools in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia,

Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. The nature of the work that these supervisors are doing is indicated by the following report of the work in Virginia and Alabama. Prof. Jackson Davis, supervisor of Negro schools in Virginia, says:

> During the year 1912-13, twenty-three supervising industrial teachers were employed for the Negro rural schools of twenty-five counties. There were in these counties 591 Negro schools; 417 of these were visited regularly by the industrial teachers, who introduced and taught cooking, sewing, shuck mat making, and various forms of practical industrial work. They made a total of 2,853 visits during the school term, 189 of the schools having a short term, extended the term by private subscription one month, so that an average term of six months was maintained in these twenty-five counties. Twenty new schoolhouses were built, costing $23,808.00, and fifteen were enlarged at a cost of $2,212.09.
>
> Forty-six buildings were painted and eighty-one whitewashed, 317 school used individual drinking cups and 102 sanitary outhouses were built. The 428 school improvement leagues raised in cash for new buildings, extending terms, equipment and other improvements, $22,655.80. I thing it is safe to say that labor and materials of various sorts were contributed by the leagues to the value of $10,000, though the teachers have no uniform standard by which to estimate this.
>
> Summer Garden and Canning work for girls was carried on by thirteen of these teachers in fourteen counties during the summer months; 617 girls were enrolled in the clubs and 416 gardens were reported good and 122 poor. The girls put up 10,504 jars of vegetables and fruits and their mothers put up 12,269, making a total of 22,773 jars. Almost none of this is sold, but it is used in the homes for the table in the winter. These families do not buy canned goods as formerly.
>
> In addition to this work, the teachers gave the girls in their meetings in the different homes during the summer months, 193 cooking lessons, and 178 sewing lessons; 136 of these homes were whitewashed.
>
> Forty-one colored graded schools in the country are aided from the State graded school fund, receiving annually $6,310. Twenty-four of these graded schools were built during the past year. They have been put up in nearly every case by the co-operation of the local leagues and the school boards, and this is a direct result of the work of the industrial teachers.

Building a System of Negro Education in Alabama

The State supervision of rural Negro schools in Alabama was begun in 1913. Professor James L. Sibley, in charge of this work, is attempting "to unify all the educational forces in the State for

the betterment of Negro schools, to secure the hearty co-operation of the white people in the work of bettering the conditions of the Negroes in their schools and homes. The institutions in the State for the higher training of the Negro have been asked to co-operate in the work by strengthening their courses for teachers and doing extension work in their immediate communities. Outside of one or two cities there are practically no public high schools for Negroes in the State. With the State Board of Education taking the lead, a school eventually to do high school work for Negroes is to be selected in each county. These schools are to be called county training schools. In addition to a two-year course for teachers, instruction in agriculture and home economics will be given. The first of these schools to be established is at Cottage Grove, in Coosa County. Industrial work is being introduced in all the Negro rural public schools. Jeanes supervising teachers are in charge of this work in twelve counties of the State. Through the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture, corn-growing contests for boys and housekeepers clubs for girls will be carried on during the summer in ten counties."

Negro Organizations for Civic Betterment

Negroes in various sections of the country are organizing for more adequate school facilities and other forms of civic betterment. Such an organization is the Colored Educational Alliance organized at New Orleans in December. Its purpose is to improve the school conditions in that city. Committees on Poll Tax, Evening Schools, Elementary Schools, High School, and School Buildings, were provided for.

The purposes of the Negro Outlook Committee of Louisville, Kentucky, are:

> First. To discourage the evils existing in our city that make special prey upon our people—Chile Parlors, Loan Sharks, Cheap Theaters, and Dance Halls connected with saloons, etc.
>
> Second. To secure, as far as possible, a proportion of civic benefits, such as cleaner and better streets, better schools and school equipment, better hospital facilities and play grounds for our children.
>
> Third. To improve housing, sanitary and neighborhood conditions.
>
> Fourth. To improve industrial conditions, increase opportunities for our laborers, and stimulate mutual patronage in business.

Fifth. To encourage thrift, economy and home buying, in order to develop a better respected citizenship.

Sixth. To bring about a mutual co-operation in any deserving undertaking.

Seventh. To co-operate with like committees in other cities, in the attempt to improve the general status of the Negro in the United States.

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia has federated all the colored organizations in that State for better schools, better health, better homes, better farms. During the past year this society has inspired the building of five graded schoolhouses, assisted in raising money for six other graded schoolhouses, aroused the interest of white and colored people in sanitary schools, homes and churches. Through its executive secretary, Professor J. M. Gandy, of Petersburg, Virginia, school improvement leagues have been organized for the purpose of improving the physical conditions of rural schools, extending school terms and raising money for general school purposes. (For a description of the work of this society in improving health conditions in Virginia, see below under Health.)

Negro Schools Organize for Mutual Aid and Protection

April 17 and 18, at a conference in New York City of a number of persons connected with or interested in Negro secondary and industrial education, the Association of Negro Secondary and Industrial Schools was founded.

The purpose of the association is to create wider general interest in the work of the eighteen Southern schools who are members and also "to make known to the public the exact status of every school for the training of Negroes in the United Staes, to the end that those whose work is worthy, and whose accounting for funds received is what it ought to be, may receive the support they deserve, and, on the other hand, that the fraudulent and improperly conducted institutions, existing more on paper than in fact, and increasing the severe burden which the honest schools have already to carry may be set before the public in the proper light."

July 30 to August 3, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools held its annual session at Little Rock, Arkansas. This was the largest gathering of leaders in Negro education held during the year 1913. The subjects discussed included: Keeping a Higher Standard; Keeping in Touch with Community Life; the

College and the Ministry; the Training of Teachers and Improving the Physical Surroundings of the Schoolhouse. The 1914 session of the meeting is to be held at Savannah, Georgia.

First Annual Meeting of the Association of Colleges

The First Annual Meeting of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth was held at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 7-8. The meeting considered mainly three topics, namely: Entrance requirements to the college, the requirements for the college degree and the reception of students dismissed from other colleges. The constitution adopted by the association for its permanent government states that:

> The object of this Association shall be to consider the qualifications of candidates for admission to colleges, the methods of admission, the character of the preparatory schools, the courses of study to be pursued in the colleges and schools, including their order, number, etc., as well as such other subjects as tend to the promotion of interests common to colleges and preparatory schools.

November 12-13, the Third Annual Session of the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges was held at Washington, D. C. Ten States were represented at this conference, which is held in connection with and is an adjunct of the "Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations." Among the subjects discussed were Duties of the Negro Land Grant Colleges to the Government and States; Duties of the Negro Land Grant Colleges to the Student; What shall we expect of these Schools? Place of Agriculture in our System of Education. What has your School done in the Last Year to better Agricultural Conditions?

State Teachers' Associations were held during the year as follows: Alabama, Montgomery, March 19-21; Georgia, Atlanta, July; Kentucky, Louisville, November 12-14; Louisiana, New Orleans, April 17-19; Missouri, Jefferson City, December 16; Northeast Oklahoma Teachers' Association, Tulsa, November 28-29; West Tennessee Educational Congress, November 27; Texas, November 27; Negro Teachers' Association and School Improvement League of Virginia, Norfolk, February 27-28; Conference of Principals and Teachers of Secondary Schools of Virginia, December 26-27.

Summer Schools for Negro Teachers in the South

Summer Schools for Negro teachers were held in 1913 at the

following institutions: Institute for Colored Youths, Cheney, Pennsylvania; North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, Greensboro, North Carolina; National Religious Training School, Durham, North Carolina; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; West Virginia Colored Institute, Institute, West Virginia; Christianburg Institute, Christianburg, Virginia; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia.

Summer School for Negro Ministers, under the auspices of the Nashville Institute for Negroes, was held at Nashville, Tennessee, June 23-27, and Bowling Green, Missouri, Institute for Colored Public School Teachers of Northeast Missouri, July 21-31.

Four-weeks' Summer Schools for the colored public school teachers of Arkansas were held at the following places: Little Rock, beginning June 2; Pine Bluff, beginning May 26; Hope, beginning June 2; Brinkley, beginning June 2; Dermott, beginning May 26.

One-week Teachers' Institutes for the colored public school teachers of Alabama were held in each county of the State during July, August and September.

Scholastic Distinctions Gained by Colored Students

The children of the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently wrote on the subject, "What I can and will do to make Cincinnati a Better and Bigger City." The best answer was by Marion Carr, a little colored girl. Her answer was printed and sent by the superintendent to all the schools of the city. It was:

> "I love my city as I love my garden, and in my chosen occupation in life I shall not be content to reach the topmost rung alone, but shall try to lift others as I climb, and feel that this will help to make Cincinnati a bigger and better city."

Frank S. Horne, of Brooklyn, New York, graduated January 30, 1913, from public school No. 70, with higher honors than had ever been previously awarded a student of this school. Master Horne, who was but thirteen years of age, carried off first honors in proficiency, present early every day throughout the school term, excellency in deportment, class standing and principal's estimate.

Frances O. Grant, a colored girl, graduated at the head of a class of fifty-eight from the Girls' Latin High School of Boston, and won the Griswold Scholarship to Radcliffe College for the highest standing in scholarship and character.

In a class of sixty-one graduates of the Medical School at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, the Holmes' Gold Medal for the highest average in all subjects throughout the entire course and the McGill Medical Society Senior Prize were awarded to a colored man, R. H. Malone, of Antigua, West Indies.

A Negro student, A. L. Jackson, of Englewood, New Jersey, was chosen in December as Class Day Orator for the commencement exercises at Harvard in June, 1914. This is the third time that a colored man has been chosen class orator for a Harvard commencement. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, now assistant superintendent of public schools, Washington, D. C., and Clement C. Morgan, a colored lawyer of Boston, have had this distinction.

Isaac Fisher, Editor of The Negro Farmer, Tuskegee, Alabama, won the following three prizes in the year 1913:

First prize of $100 offered by the St. Louis Post Dispatch for "The Ten Best Reasons Why Persons Should Come to Missouri."

First prize of $50 offered by the Wales Visible Adding Machine Company of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, for the best essay on "What do you see in an adding machine? An analysis of the commercial uses to which adding machines may be put."

"The Criterion of Fashion," a woman's magazine of New York City, offered prizes for the best essays on the subject, "A criticism of the criterion of fashion." Mr. Fisher won the third prize of $10.

The Negro in Politics Under a Southern Administration

March 5, the members of the National Colored Democratic League held a meeting in Washington, discussed plans for the next four years, elected officers, adopted a constitution and appointed a Steering Committee.

A new political organization known as the Colored Progressive Democrats of the United States of America, was formed at Washington in October.

At the closing session of the National Independent Political League held at Boston in September, a memorial to President Wilson was prepared. It set forth the faith of the League in the personal word of Mr. Wilson before election that he would "execute justice with liberality, etc.," and stating that if he did not intervene to stop color segregation in the federal departments at the Nation's capital he would dishonor his own word. The memorial further

declared that refusal to appoint colored men to office and a continuance of color segregation at Washington would constitute perfidy by the Democratic party whose national committee had regularly campaigned for the colored vote.

A copy of the "Address to the Country" calling for good faith by the Administration with the colored voters whose support was sought by the Party at the presidential election, was also sent. All Americans were called upon to oppose the injustice to colored people by the denial of civil rights in the North. Federal segregation, disfranchisement in the South and lynching. All colored Americans were urged to resist color oppression.

The change from a Republican to a Democratic National Administration caused many Negroes to lose political positions. The more important of these were: Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Port au Prince, Haiti; Fred R. Moore, United States Minister and Consul General to Liberia; James C. Napier, Register of the Treasury; William H. Lewis, Assistant Attorney General; Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor of the Navy; Whitfield McKinley, Collector of Customs at the Port of Georgetown, District of Columbia; John N. W. Alexander, Registrar Land Office, Montgomery, Alabama; John E. Bush, Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock, Arkansas; George H. Jackson, United States Consul at Cognac, France; James W. Johnson, United States Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua; Joseph Lee, Collector of Internal Revenue for Florida; General Robert Smalls, Collector of Customs at Beaufort, South Carolina.

The principal appointments of colored persons under the present national Democratic Administration have been as follows: Dr. G. W. Buckner, of Evansville, Indiana, United States Minister and Consul General to the Republic of Liberia; Judge Robert E. Terrell of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, to succeed himself.

Lynchings in 1913 *Still Show a Municipal Politics*

Colored city councilmen in a number of cities were elected: Benjamin McCowan and Joseph Young, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky; H. Corren, at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky; and H. B. Colerane, at Winchester, Kentucky; John O. Hopkins was elected a member of the City Council at Wilmington, Deleware; Dr. B. H. Stillyard,

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at Wheeling, West Virginia; S. P. Harris is a member of the City Council at Nashville, Tennessee. Harry S. Cummings is a member of the Baltimore City Council.

Robert R. R. Jackson, a colored man, was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature from the Second Ward of Chicago. Dr. George E. Cannon, one of the leading colored physicians of Jersey City, was nominated for assemblyman on the Progressive ticket from Hudson County, receiving 340 of 553 Progressive votes cast in the primary. Dr. Cannon was a delegate to the National Progressive Convention, in Chicago, August, 1912, and was the New Jersey representative on the Credentials Committee.

If proposed changes in the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention as recommended by the Republican National Committee are carried out the influence of the Negro in further national conventions of this party will be greatly reduced. The quota of delegates from Southern States is to be decreased from 33 to 16 per cent of the total delegates in the convention. Instead of 247 delegates twelve Southern States will have 164 delegates. In the 1916 National Convention of the party, "Each State shall be entitled in such convention to four delegates-at-large, one delegate-at-large for each representative in Congress at large from any State; one delegate from each Congressional District; an additional delegate from each Congressional District in which the vote either for Republican presidential electors in 1912, or for the Republican candidate for Congress in 1914, shall have been not less than 7,500, and that for each delegate chosen, an alternate delegate shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time to act in the absence of the delegate." Under this rule these States would lose delegates:

> Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 8; New York, 4; North Carolina, 3; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 15; Virginia, 9.

Lynchings in 1913 *Still Show a Tendency to Decrease*

During the year 1913 the number of lynchings as reported by the Chicago Tribune were, 48; by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, 52; by the Publicity Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 79. Last year the number of lynchings reported by the Tribune were 64.

Of the fifty-two put to death, according to the records of the

Tuskegee Institute Research Department, fifty-one were colored and one was white. The crimes for which these persons were lynched were:

> Murder, 10; rape, 5; attempted rape, 5; accused of killing officers of the law, 4; cause unknown, 4; shooting an officer, 3; murderous assault, 3; accused of murder, 3; attacking white persons, 3; killing white persons in disputes over trades, 2; frightening women and children, 2; attempted murder, 2; horse-stealing, 1; disorderliness, 2; general lawlessness, 1; supposed burglary, 1; insulting remarks, 1.

The number of lynchings by States were:

> Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 10; Florida, 4; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 1; Montana, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5.

Segregation of the Races in Southern Cities

Atlanta, Georgia, passed a segregation law in June. In Augusta, Georgia, a segregation ordinance was introduced in the city council. The Augusta Chronicle and many prominent white citizens opposed the passage of the law. W. J. White, Jr., editor of The Georgia Baptist, the leading colored paper in the city, wrote an open letter to the mayor, deprecating the enactment of such a law and declaring it was unnecessary. He claimed that instead of diminishing it would increase and intensify the feeling and friction between the races for the following reasons:

> It is a generally accepted fact that the relations between the races in this city are as amicable, if not more amicable, than in any city in the South.
>
> Augusta is essentially a "home city." That is to say, a much larger proportion of its citizens and their forbears were born in Augusta or in its immediate vicinity, than at a distance. Its colored people and its white people have, to a remarkable degree, been friends for generations past.
>
> There has not been, there is not now, there will never be, any disposition on the part of colored people to move into any section of the city, or into any residential section in which they will be personae non gratae, and to pass a law decreeing that they shall not do something which they have never done and which they have no thought of doing, would seem, it appears to us, to be bordering perilously close to that line, invisible, yet firm, which separates tolerance from intolerance, and right from wrong.
>
> To pass such a law would be an incentive in some cases for the perpetuation of injustices not now possible, in that a feeling of power on the one hand, and of resentment on the other, would be engen-

> dered in thoughtless individuals which might be more serious in their results than any frivolous difficulties which might take place in the absence of such a law.

Police Justice James S. Barron, of Norfolk, on November 14, rendered a decision declaring the ordinance of that city to be unreasonable, void, and invalid. A new segregation ordinance was passed by the city council which is supposed to meet the legal objections raised against the former ordinance.

In September, Judge R. H. L. Chichester, at Ashland, Virginia, in the county court of Hanover County, held that the segregation law of Ashland was valid. Several months ago the town of Ashland enacted a segregation ordinance modelled after that in force in Richmond. John Coleman, a colored man, soon after the law was put in operation undertook to make his home outside of the prescribed colored area. Coleman's contention was that the town council was not vested with such power as to enable it to pass such a measure and that if such powers were contained in its charter the enactment of such an ordinance was in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment. Judge Chichester ruled that the town was well within its rights when it adopted its ordinance, that the same could be enforced, and that there was nothing in the ordinance running counter to the Fourteenth Amendment.

Segregation Declared Illegal in Baltimore, Md.

In April, Judge Thomas Ireland Elliott, of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, declared as invalid the segregation ordinance of that city that had been framed to prevent Negroes from moving into blocks already occupied by whites. The constitutionality of the ordinance was not passed upon. The decision was rendered on the ground of the vagueness of the ordinance in describing what constituted a white or a colored block. An appeal was taken from this decision. August 6, the Maryland Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed Judge Elliott's decision. Steps were immediately taken to frame another segregation ordinance, and on September 25th this ordinance was passed by the city council of Baltimore. The purpose of the ordinance as set forth in the title is:

> An ordinance to prevent conflict and ill-feeling between the white and colored races in Baltimore City and to preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare by making reasonable provisions requiring the use of separate blocks for residences by white and colored people respectively.

Since 1911, nine cities have passed segregation ordinances: Baltimore, Maryland; Norfolk, Richmond, Ashland, and Roanoke, Virginia; Winston-Salem, and Greensboro, North Carolina; Greenville, South Carolina; and Atlanta, Georgia. The State of Virginia, on March 12, 1912, passed a law allowing any incorporated town in the State to adopt the principle of segregation, provided it was done in accordance with certain stipulations set forth in the law. April 8, 1914, the supreme court of North Carolina declared the segregation ordinance of Winston-Salem invalid.

Various Types of Segregation Laws

According to Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson, author of Race Distinctions in American Law, there are thus far four types of segregation ordinances:

> The Baltimore type which deals only with all-white and all-Negro blocks,
>
> The Virginia type which calls for divisions of the city into districts,
>
> The Richmond type which declares that a block, the majority of whose residents are white, is a white block, and vice versa, and
>
> The Norfolk type which recognizes ownership as well as occupancy.
>
> The penalties for the violation of these segregation ordinances range from fines of $1 to $100, or imprisonment from thirty days to twelve months. In most cases each day's violation is regarded as a separate offense.

Under the leadership of Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer, an agitation is being carried on for farm segregation in North Carolina. A bill for this purpose, which was defeated at the last session of the legislature of that State, is to be brought up at the next session.

It is claimed that the Negro now has an advantage in the struggle for the control of the rural districts of the South and that the purpose of the proposed segregation is to give the white man a fairer show. In the past ten years in every part of the South the acreage in the farms of Negroes has increased, while the white farm acreage has decreased. The Negro now owns five acres of the fourteen he cultivates and he has only to acquire but one-seventh more of the farm acreage in order to own one-half the land he tills. From 1900 to 1910, Negro farm acreage gained on white farm acreage 1,500,000 acres a year, and the increase in the num-

ber of white tenants during the decade was nearly twice the increase in the number of Negro tenants.

In the Progressive Farmer of August 2, Mr. Poe gives the following reasons in favor of segregation:

> We favor segregation because it is necessary to give our white farmers and their families a satisfying social life.
>
> We favor it because it will insure them greater safety and protection.
>
> We favor it because it will give them better schools and churches.
>
> We favor it because it will open the way for co-operation and co-operative enterprises—work in which it is almost impossible for whites and blacks to work together successfully.
>
> We favor it because it will improve moral conditions in the relations of the races.
>
> We favor it because it will give the rural South what it most sorely needs—a greater proportion of white people, (1) by stopping the crowding out of white farmers by Negroes, and (2) by providing all white communities, such as white people from other sections will be willing to move into.
>
> We favor it because ambitious young white men will then be willing to go into these all-white communities as tenants, work and save, and become good farmers and good citizens, whereas they are unwilling to go in and compete with Negro tenants.
>
> We favor it because it will provide certain sections in which these ambitious white tenants can buy land without having to compete with a Negro to get it and beat the Negro making a reckless bargain for it.

What Negroes of North Carolina Say of Segregation

There was a general protest of the Negroes of North Carolina against this proposed measure. A Negro farmer in a letter published in The Progressive Farmer of July 12th, said:

> To put the Negro off in a corner to himself is not the way to solve the problem of keeping the rural South to the whites. Your motto is, "Let the Negro do the work in the sun and the white man work in the shade." That is why your farms are going from you to the Negro. While the white people are crowding to the towns and putting their children into the factories the Negroes arer sticking to their farms and educating their children. We went out with the lessons learned under hard taskmasters and put those lessons in practice for ourselves, and in fifty years have accumulated property to such an extent that it has become alarming to you.
>
> Now, in conclusion, if you will teach your rural white friends the love of freedom and the home, teach them not to shirk work because the sun is hot and may tan them a little, stop them from

drinking so much whisky, coffee, snuff-dipping, and chewing tobacco, then more of them will keep their farms and the Negro will not have a chance at them.

The letter of this Negro farmer caused wide comment. The Progressive Farmer speaking editorially concerning it said: "It struck our white people in some sore spots and we might as well admit it." After commenting on the fact that thousands of whites children were shut up in factories while Negro children were out on the farms building up strong bodies, the editorial said:

> We shall also do well to ask ourselves if we must not plead guilty to the two other charges this Negro makes in conclusion—first, that too many white men are losing property as well as physical stamina and moral vigor through whisky drinking; and second, that too many white people have developed the "boss habit," the desire to loaf while bossing others' labor instead of doing real work themselves. No race can maintain its power without a passion for industry, and it is also true that in the fierce struggle for supremacy any race must suffer just in proportion as its members weaken themselves by vice and dissipation.

President James B. Dudley, of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, in a letter to the Greensboro Daily News, of November 23rd, said:

> It is not necessary. Segregation of races and peoples is natural all over the world. The general tendency of people of the same race is to get together. Abnormal exceptions exist, but they are negligible quantities, too insignificant for special legislation.
>
> The white woman of the rural sections will find no protection in such legislation. This legislation strikes not at the Negro criminal, but at the industrious Negro farmer who is just as ready and willing now to protect the white women of his neighborhood as his fathers did in the days of the Civil War, when the masters left their wives and daughters in the charge of these slaves.
>
> It is not fair. This legislation, whether intended to be so or not, is likely to prove class legislation, in which the Negro will have no voice in making and little influence in its enforcement. We know what laws for the segregation of the races mean. The separate car law on its face is very fair, but because we have no representative at the seat of power we are compelled daily to pay equal railroad fare, while the accommodations for our comfort and the protection of our lives are decidedly inferior.
>
> It is not wise. The Negro farmer of North Carolina is probably the most potent factor that the Negro race conributes to the development of the State. This agitation is calculated to disturb industrious Negroes all over the State; to excite their fears and to give force to the plea of Northern interests who are now thoroughly canvassing the Negroes to put their surplus earnings in Northern real estate, and to have in the South the fruits of their labor in

easy portable shape so that they may be ready for the "what next?" Such restlessness helps to narrow the chances and to increase the handicaps upon Negro industries, development and character. You cannot disturb so important an element in the development of the State without injuring the general interest of the State as well.

Federal Segregation of the Races and the Protests Against it

During the summer of 1913 a movement to segregate white and Negro employees in the various Federal bureaus and departments at Washington began. The Negro clerks and other employees were, in several instances requested to use separate eating-rooms, lavatories, and, in other instances, were collected into rooms or sections to themselves. There was a widespread protest of both whites and Negroes against this segregation.

The National Independent Political Leauge circulated the following petition against color segregation:

To the President of the United States,
Honorable Woodrow Wilson, White House,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: This is to certify that we, the undersigned, are surprised and indignant that, under your administration, there should be any rules made by members of your cabinet to segregate employes of the National Government by race or color. We protest against this as a plain insult, public degradation, and insufferable injury to colored Americans, the establishment of caste in this free Republic. We petition you to reverse, prevent and forbid any such movement by your bureau chiefs, in accord with your promise of fair, friendly, just and Christian treatment of your colored fellow citizens.

November 6th, a delegation of Negroes representing the National Independent Political League went to Washington and presented this petition to President Wilson:

In an open letter August 15th, to the President of the United States, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People among other things said:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Board of Directors, respectfully protests against the policy of your administration in segregating the colored employees in the department at Washington. It realizes that this new and radical departure has been recommended, and is now being defended, on the ground that by giving certain bureaus or sections wholly to colored employees they are thereby rendered safer in possesion of their offices and are less likely to be ousted or dis-

criminated against. We believe this reasoning to be fallacious. It is based on a failure to appreciate the deeper significance of the new policy; to understand how far-reaching the effects of such a drawing of caste lines by the Federal Government may be, and how humiliating it is to the man thus stigmatized.

Never before has the Federal Government discriminated against its civilian employees on the ground of color. Every such act heretofore has been that of an individual State. The very presence of the capitol and of the federal flag has drawn colored people to the District of Columbia in the belief that living there under the shadow of the National Government itself they were safe from the persecution and discrimination which follow them elsewhere because of their dark skins. Today they learn that, though their ancestors have fought in every war in behalf of the United States, in the fiftieth year after Gettysburg and Emancipation, this Government, founded on the theory of complete equality and freedom for all citizens, has established two classes among its civilian employees. It has set the colored apart as if mere contact with them were contamination. The efficiency of their labor, the principles of scientific management are disregarded, the possibilities of promotion if not now will soon be severely limited. To them is held out only the prospect of mere subordinate routine service without the stimulus of advancement to high office by merit.

They ask therefore that you, born of a great section which prides itself upon its chivalry towards the humble and the weak, prevent a gross injustice which is an injustice none the less because it was actuated in some quarters by a genuine desire to aid those now discriminated against.

The National Council of Congregational Churches in its annual session at Kansas City sent an appeal to President Wilson to use his influence to prevent separation of Negro and white clerks in government offices throughout the country.

The Real Issue Behind the Segregation Movement Appears in the Hearing in the Committee

Two bills were introduced in congress, one by Representative Aswell, of Louisiana, and the other by Representative Edwards, of Georgia, which provide for the permanent segregation of colored employees in the government service. At a hearing early in the present year, March 6, 1914, Representative Edwards, of Georgia, appeared before the committee to advocate its passage. In the course of his remarks Mr. Edwards said that in his opinion colored people ought not to be appointed to office, and if he had his way he would prevent each appointment by law.

This statement served to reveal the more fundamental issue

between the colored people and the members of congress who are in favor of segregation.

In reply Mr. Archibald, Grimke, one of the vice-presidents of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, replied:

> I do not propose to argue the legality or constitutionality of these measures. Consider their spirit. Look at the motive which those who put them forward confess to. Is that the spirit which citizens of the republic should cherish toward one another? Is that justice or fair play or democracy?

Representative Goodwin interrupted the speaker to say the Southern people were friendly to the Negro; as an evidence of this friendliness he cited the fact that he paid taxes to educate the Negro.

Mr. Grimke replied that the assertion was contrary to every accepted principle of political economy. He said:

> Here you are trying to collect by means of your income tax twelve millions of dollars from John D. Rockefeller. If you collect those twelve millions will Mr. Rockefeller have paid that amount? You know that he will not have done anything of the kind. You know that the people who consume Mr. Rockefeller's oil will pay that tax. You know that every tax falls in the last analsysis on the consumer he laboring man, the poor man. The Negro is the consumer, the laborer, the poor man, and he pays the tax. The Negro pays for his own education in the South.
>
> Now these colored people in the government service, how did they get in their present positions? By open, fair competition. How do they maintain themselves there? By faithful and efficient discharge of the duties assigned to them. It is employees of this character that these bills propose to insult, to humiliate, to degrade, and to reduce to a new slavery.

A member of the committee said: "Well, only one class can govern in this country."

"Is that true?" asked Mr. Grimke. "If so, what class? The capitalist class?"

> I am a man past 60, and I can remember when men said that only rich men, men of wealth, capitalists, should constitute the ruling class. You say the Negro is inferior, that God made him so. If you believe that, what are you disturbed about? Why all this concern and anxiety? If the Negro is naturally and inherently inferior, you needn't be troubled about his future; for if your hypothesis is correct, the Negro will always be beneath you.

Segregation and Discrimination on Railways North and South

The Campbell bill providing for the separation of races on

railway lines in the State of Illinois was through the activities of the Negroes of that State killed in the Senate Committee on Railroads.

Following a protest of Professor Thomas W. Turner, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., against accommodations on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad, the Public Service Commission of Maryland ruled that equal accommodations must be given Negro passengers on railways and steamboats in that State.

The North Carolina Teachers' Association at its 1913 annual meeting appointed a commission upon equal passenger accommodations on the railroad lines of that State. October 25th, the commission issued a statement which among other things said:

> We have first examined carefully the important discriminations of which we might reasonably complain, and we have repeatedly submitted these matters to the attention of the railroad authorities. We have carefully avoided any captious or trivial complaints and have confined ourselves simply to the requests for necessary comforts for our women and the ordinary protection of our lives. We have, through the public press and public addresses, attempted to turn public attention to the needless dangers to which we are exposed and to the needless waste of human life. We regret that the result of our efforts does not encourage us to believe that the railroad authorities will of themselves grant us the desired relief.
>
> When a passenger is denied the usual comforts and protection of the traveling public solely because of his color, he should not be forced to treat the matter as a personal one. It is racial and not personal. As an individual, he cannot hope to influence public sentiment and may not be able to secure from a great corporation even a hearing. The denial of the ordinary comforts of travel and protection of our lives is due to our racial affiliation and therefore the entire Negro race is interested and should take part in this struggle for a better observance of the law. Therefore, we desire the active co-operation of every Negro who is able to appreciate the importance and necessity of this move. The North Carolina Teachers' Association, through the undersigned, appeals to you to assist this movement for better railroad comforts and protection.
>
> If we can secure your active co-operation as indicated above, we are satisfied that when we make a plea to the railroad companies and to the civil authorities to grant us equal comforts and protection on the trains, it can be secured; our women will no longer be obliged to pass through smokers, to use toilets that are dark, wet and unfit for any decent person; our lives will not be subjected to unnecessary hazard by reason of being forced to occupy weaker coaches; that, when we ask the railroad company to make up its train with all wooden coaches or all steel coaches so that in case of wreck we shall have an equal chance in escaping serious and

fatal damages, the fairness of the plea will be admitted and the risk on our lives will be reduced.

The "Jim Crow" Car Law as interpreted by Court and Jury

What is probably the most novel "Jim Crow" car case ever brought before the United State Supreme Court is that of the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad Company which, on January 14th, filed an appeal from the verdict of the Mississippi Supreme Court which awarded $2,000 to a white woman for being required to occupy a berth in a Pullman car in which three Negro men occupied a berth. The Mississippi court interpreted the "Jim Crow" car law of that State as applicable to interstate commerce as well as to intrastate travel.

In November, two white men were awarded $2,950 damages by the courts of Louisville, Kentucky, because they were compelled to ride in the same compartment with Negroes while traveling from Huntington, Virginia, to Louisville over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The petitioners alleged that in being compelled to ride in the same compartment with Negroes the railroads violated the separate coach law of Kentucky. Judge W. W. Pearson, of the Circuit Court of Alabama, in overruling a demurrer filed to the suit of the sheriff of Autauga County against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, affirmed that it is discretionary with an officer of the law with a Negro prisoner to ride in either a coach for white or a coach for Negroes. The sheriff of Autauga County had brought suit against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad asking for $12,000 damages on the ground that he was ejected from one of their trains because he refused to ride in a Negro coach with a Negro prisoner.

At Newport News, Virginia, in December, was the first case ever tried before a jury in that city under the Separate Car Law. Joseph Harrell and Barnett Jimson, two colored men, got on a car on the 24th day of September and, according to their testimony, were told by the conductor later on to get up and let some white people sit down. This they refused to do unless other seats were provided for them. They were arrested and convicted in the police court, but appealed their case and were acquitted on the ground that a conductor does not have the right to order either white or colored persons about on a car unless for the purpose of separating the races. Suit was filed against the railroad company for false arrest and false imprisonment.

Decision of the Courts Define the Civil Rights of Negroes

In March, the Supreme Court of Florida ruled that in that

State boards of county commissioners and other bodies making up jury lists should put the names of Negroes in the jury boxes for jury duty. If this is not done, then Negroes, when tried or when parties to suits that are decided adversely to them, have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court on the just grounds of race discrimination. The Supreme Court laid down this law in a decision which reversed a ruling of the Circuit Court of Duval County in a case where a Negro was tried and a Negro lawyer defending him appealed the case on the ground that no Negro served on the jury trying the defendant, that none had been drawn at that term of court, and that the Board of County Commissioners had failed for years to place the names of any Negroes in the jury boxes.

In April the Legislature of New York passed the Levy bill which amended the law relating to equality of the races in places of public accommodation, resorts, or amusement. The bill as amended provides:

> No person who is the owner, lessee or manager of a place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement shall deny any person accommodations, or publish, circulate, display or post or mail any printed communication or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations or privileges of any such place shall be refused or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color.
>
> Any person violating this section, whether or not the reasons for denying such rights of accommodations are applicable alike to all citizens of every race, creed, or color, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500, to be recovered by the person aggrieved, and in addition shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days or more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

In June, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 is not applicable to Federal territory or navigable waters of the United States.

> A colored woman riding from Boston to Norfolk was served second-class by a transportation company after paying for first-class fare. She sued the company for damages. Her case was lost. In 1883, the Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights bill of 1875 unconstitutional; that is, the Negroes must not look to the National Government but to the several States to secure for them equality of accommodation in public places. The 1913 ruling of the court was an affirmation of the ruling of 1883, and the extension of the application of this ruling to Federal territory and navigable waters.

The New York Athletic Commission which controls boxing in

that State made a ruling in February prohibiting boxing contests between white persons and Negroes.

Chinamen are reckoned White in Kentucky but may not Marry in Nebraska

Bills prohibiting intermarriage of races were defeated in the legislatures of the following States: Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

In April, the Legislature of Nebraska passed a bill prohibiting the marriage of whites with any person who has one-eighth or more of Japanese, Chinese or Negro blood. The bill originally included Indians, but this was struck out.

In September, the State officials of Kentucky ruled that the Chinese are not colored, therefore, Ponk Dock, a fourteen-year-old Chinese boy, had a right to attend the white schools of Covington. When the boy started to school at the beginning of the term, an effort was made to compel him to attend the colored public school.

In October, the city attorney of Atlanta ruled that the three children of Joseph Jung and his white wife were eligible for admission to the white public school of the city. The city attorney based his decision on the Georgia school laws and a recent California school decision. The California court held that the School Act provided that every school must be open for the admission of all children between certain ages with certain named exceptions under which the Chinese children in question did not come. The Georgia school code directs that colored and white children should not attend the same school. The child of a Chinaman and a white person does not come under the definition of a colored person; the child of a Chinaman and a Negro would come under the definition of a Negro and would be excluded from the white school.

In February, the Supreme Court of New Jersey upheld former Mayor Bacharach's appointment of Dr. James F. Bourne, a Negro, as a member of the Atlantic City Board of Education. Dr. Bourne was appointed a member of the school board in July, 1912, but when he attended a meeting of the board was refused a seat on the ground that the appointment was illegal. The matter was taken to the Assistant Commissioner of Education who ruled that the appointment was legal. An appeal was taken from this decision to the New Jersey Board of Education which also decided in Dr. Bourne's favor. January 17, 1913, the Board of Education met and

again refused to seat Dr. Bourne. Mandamus proceedings to compel the Board to seat him were begun. The result was the Supreme Court decision.

The Legislature of the State of Florida passed a law prohibiting white persons from teaching Negroes in Negro schools, and prohibiting Negro teachers from teaching white children in white schools in the State. Sections 1 and 2 of the law state:

> From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful in this State for white teachers to teach Negroes in Negro schools, and for Negro teachers to teach in white schools.
>
> Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding six months.

The Rights of the Negro to vote Upheld by the courts of Maryland

Mitchell Johnson, a Negro of Frederick, Maryland, was, early in May, denied registration by the Board of Registers in that town on the ground of the provisions of the Maryland election laws with reference to voting in city elections. Johnson filed a petition of grievance. May 16th, the judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals handed down a unanimous opinion declaring that the "Grandfather Clause," passed nine years before by the legislature to disqualify Negroes from voting at city elections, was null and void and was in direct conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment. The Charlotte, North Carolina, "Observer," in commenting on this decision, said:

> The unanimous action of the Maryland Court of Appeals in declaring the State's "grandfather clause" unconstitutional is not final, and apparently does not affect, even by indirection, any other State than Maryland. Indeed this question has never yet reached the United States Supreme Court in such a form that the court has had to pass upon it unequivocally. And the court has never gone out of its way in search of such an opportunity. There has within recent years been a general recognition, by Republicans as well as Democrats, of the necessity for restricting the Negro vote, even if the Fifteenth Amendment could be circumvented only through clumsy and theoretically undesirable means.
>
> Louisiana, as is well known, led off with the first "grandfather clause" in 1898. She was followed by North Carolina (in 1900) and several other Southern States. Then there is the "understanding clause" of Mississippi. Every State where a large Negro population is found restricts in some manner the Negro vote. We may feel assured now that as a matter of practical politics, with the concurrence of the Republican party wherever the Republican party possesses any strength, there could and would continue to be

> reasonable restriction quite aside from formal enactments. We are getting on to that basis in North Carolina as we move away from grandfather clause registration in point of time. Louisiana alone has revived or extended this provision, doing so by a small majority and against the better judgment of the State; consequently, if any Southern disfranchisement law gets into the United States Supreme Court, it will doubtless be either Maryland's or hers.

The Maryland case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States in October. The brief, it is said, takes the stand that neither the constitution of the United States nor any of its amendments give the Federal Government any right to describe the qualifications of voters in purely State or municipal elections. The Fifteenth Amendment, they insist, applies only to Federal elections.

The Oklahoma Grandfather Clause in the Supreme Court

The fight over the constitutionality of the Oklahoma "grandfather clause" reached the Supreme Court of the United States in June. The Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit District asked for a decision. This is the case of two election officials of Oklahoma who were under sentence for the alleged denial of Negroes of the right to vote in the congressional election of 1910. The application of the law raised a Federal question and the State of Oklahoma thus became a party to the suit. The case came up for a hearing in the Supreme Court October 4th. The brief for the Federal Government was filed by Solicitor General John W. Davis. He contended that in practical operation the amendment inevitably discriminates between the class of illiterate whites and the class of illiterate blacks "to the overwhelming and well nigh universal disadvantage of the latter."

Former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, represented the State of Oklahoma. He is reported to have said in the course of his argument before the Supreme Court on October 18th, that the "grandfather clause" of the Oklahoma Constitution, while designed to restrict the rights of Negroes to vote as far as permissible within the limits of the Federal Constitution, did not abridge any of the rights guaranteed them by the Fifteenth Amendment.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is assisting in the fight on the Oklahoma "grandfather clause," and on October 15th, its president, Mr. Moorefield Story, a prominent lawyer of Boston, filed a brief in the case with the United States Supreme Court.

The efforts to secure national legislation granting to women the right to vote has injected the Race Question into congressional discussion. It has been pointed out that if suffrage is granted to white women it will also have to be granted to Negro women. Representatives of the National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage, in an argument before a senate committee against the proposed amendment said, among other things:

> The first-fruits of the amendmeut would be to admit Negro women to the polls, when eleven States have successfully defied the Federal Government in any effort to admit Negro men to the polls.

The Growth of a Negro Nationality in America Compared with the Nationality Movement in Europe

At the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society at Minneapolis, in December, Dr. Robert E. Park, of the University of Chicago, read a paper entitled "Racial Assimilation in Secondary Groups, with Particular Reference to the Negro." In this paper the writer calls attention to the gradual development, since the abolition of slavery and under existing conditions in the Southern States, of something which amounts to a Negro nationality. One of the effects of the segregation and moral isolation of the Negro in the Southern States has been to stimulate a keener sense of common interest and solidarity among all classes and colors of the Negro race, so that "gradually and imperceptibly, within the larger world of the white man, a smaller world, the world of the black man, is silently taking form."

Every advance in education and intelligence which puts the Negro in possession of the technique of the white man contributes to the extension and consolidation of the Negro world within the white. The process through which the Negro has developed a "racial consciousness" was compared with a similar process which has taken place among the subject races of Southern Europe in their efforts, on the one hand, to maintain their self-respect against the prejudice by which they were surrounded, and, on the other hand, to gain for themselves the political and social equality which was denied them by the dominant races. The motive for the increasing solidarity within the race is furnished by the increasing sensibility of the Negro people to the pressure from without.

Continuing, the writer said, speaking generally of the races

which have developed nationalist aims under the influence of racial prejudice,

> These struggles in which a submerged people seek to rise and make for themselves a place in a world occupied by superior and privileged races are not less vital or less important because they are bloodless. They serve to stimulate ambition and inspire ideals which years, perhaps, of subjection and subordination have suppressed. In fact, it seems as if it were through conflicts of this kind, rather than through war, that the minor peoples were destined to gain the moral concentration and discipline that fit them to share, on anything like equal terms, in the conscious life of the civilized world.

Efforts on the part of Negro people To enforce Respect for the Negro Race

Dr. C. V. Roman, a Negro physician of Nashville, Tennessee, speaking at the Southern Sociological Congress on the subject of "Racial Self-Respect and Racial Antagonism," said:

> If I could get the ear of the genius of the American press, I would ask the following boon for America and the Negro:
>
> Drop from the vocabulary all such words as nigger, darky, sambo, coon, etc. Never mention the race of a criminal in connection with criminal news.
>
> Never report the speeches or saying of race agitators, especially those seeking political preferment or personal prominence.
>
> Publish with full racial credit items creditable to the Negro.

The Board of Education of Yonkers, New York, was petitioned in November by Negroes to the effect that Myers Ancient History used in the public schools does injustice to the Negro. The particular paragraph in the history objected to, reads:

> Africa, South of the Sahara, is the home of the people of the black race; but we find them on **all the continents** and on many of the islands of the seas, whither they have migrated or been carried as slaves by the stronger races; for since time immemorial they have been hewers of wood and drawers of water for their favored brethren.

Attention was called to the fact that no reference is made in this history about other races having been in bondage.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a complaint was registered with the public school authorities that the Fourth Reader used in the schools made use of the word "darky," which is objectionable to Negroes. Attention was called to the fact that the word "darky" is almost as objectionable to Negroes as the word "nigger." Both terms are re-

garded by intelligent Negroes just as intelligent Jews regard the word "sheney," the Irish "mick," or the Italian "dago," when applied to them.

Associated Press Considers the Question of the Capital "N" in Negro

At the annual session of the Associated Press at New York City, in April, a letter was presented from Lester A. Walton, of The New York Age, a Negro newspaper, requesting that the word "Negro" be written with a capital "N." The request was favorably received and arrangements were made for printing Mr. Walton's letter and sending a copy of it to each of the 900 members of the association. In concluding the letter, Mr. Walton said: "I respectfully beg of you to discontinue the use of the obnoxious term "Negress," which is vulgar and a disparagement of the women of my race."

The Negroes of Greater New York objected to the use of the term "Nigger-Brown" by department stores in extensively advertising their new colors in brown. The several hundred colored dressmakers in New York and Brooklyn who spend annually large sums with the department stores were urged to take an active part in demanding that this new shade be given a name that had no suggestion of disrespect to the Negro race.

The New York Age, in an editorial on October 25th, urged the organization among Negroes of an Anti-Defamation League, which should have for its object the same purpose that the Jewish Anti-Defamation League has, namely: To stop, by appeal to reason and other means, the defamation of the Negro. Continuing this paper said:

> Defamation of the Negro's character has long been the stock in trade of authors, journalists and the rabble in the street. Many of our own stage people have lent themselves to the low business of ridiculing their race, as Irish stage people used to do of theirs twenty and thirty years ago. It is high time we should have none or less of it by them for the amusement of white or colored houses. And there is too much buffoonery on and off the stage, in public and private, by a certain sort of Negro for the good name and reputation of the race, and it should be discouraged in all possible ways.

Characteristic of the press of the South during the year was the prominence given to the statement that the South must better the condition of the Negro "as a matter of self-preservation." Such

papers as the Atlanta Constitution and the Houston Post have especially emphasized this point of view of the Negro Question. Attention was called to the fact that "disease knows no color line" and that so long as colored people live in insanitary dwellings and suffer from diseases, just so long will they be a menace to the white people of the South.

At the meeting of the Southern Sociological Congress at Atlanta in April, some 300 whites and about 100 Negroes got together in the section devoted to the Conference on Race Problems, and for three days discussed, in a spirit of harmony and helpfulness, methods of co-operation and the larger problems of their relations to each other. Health, Housing Conditions, Sanitation, Education, Religious Life and Economic Progress, were discussed in a spirit of constructive co-operation between the races.

The Commission of Southern Universities on the race question held a meeting at Hampton Institute on December 19th. Notable at this meeting were the evidences of a growing interest of the Southern white university men in the educational progress and civic improvement of the Negro. The commission, which is made up of members of the faculties of eleven Southern white State universities, has six working committees as follows: Religion, Education, Hygiene, Economics, Civics, and Race Adjustment.

Southern White Universities Making Local Studies of the Negro

"The Negroes of Athens, Georgia," is the the title of a study made during 1913 by T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the University of Georgia, under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. This is an important addition to the studies of Negro groups. The location of the Negroes of Athens, the houses in which they live, the rents they pay, health, school facilities, social and religious organizations, domestic service and family economics, were the subjects discussed.

Mr. D. Hiden Ramsey, the Phelps-Stokes fellow at the University of Virginia, made a detailed study of Negro Criminality, and conducted a class of fifty students who met fortnightly to study the various aspects of the Negro problem. A series of lectures by men distinguished in the South was also given on the Negro Question at the University of Virginia.

Under the direction of Mr. W. D. Weatherford, over 10,000 men in white Southern colleges studied the race problem. He says:

In every part of the South a four-day conference which meets in the colleges is held and one day is given up to the study of "Social Problems." At this conference in each State, we have chosen representatives from every college in the State, so that in the fall we will reach from twelve to fifteen hundred of these high grade students with conferences and with special stereopticon lectures on Negro conditions. These men will go back to their respective schools to push the study of this subject among students.

Another definite thing which we are doing is to bring to the attention of all the county superintendents of public schools in the South their obligation to supervise and assist the rural Negro schools as well as white schools. To this end we are hoping to be able to send to every county superintendent a copy of Present Forces in Negro Progress. Likewise, we are attempting to interest all of the white farm demonstration agents in the progress of the Negro schools.

At the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which met at Birmingham in April, it was decided to make local studies of conditions and needs among Negroes throughout the South a special feature of the Social Service Committee of the Council. Among other things this committee is to render aid to Negroes:

1. By looking into the needs of the Negro public schools; requiring of the public authorities that these premises be kept sanitary; helping to secure colored teachers of a high grade, and favoring the introduction of industrial training.

2. By creating in the local white community higher ideals in regard to the relation between the two races; standing for full and equal justice in all departments of life; by endeavoring to secure for Negroes not only the full measure of development of which they are capable, but the unmolested possession and enjoyment of all legitimate rewards of honest work; standing in short, for the full application to the Negroes and to ourselves, of the Mosaic law of justice: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

Conditions in Brazil and in the United States

Two incidents during the past twelve months have called attention to the contrast between racial conditions in the United States and some of the South American Republics, particularly Brazil, where as late as 1890, Negroes and mixed bloods represented considerably more than half the population. These were the official visit to the United States in June of Dr. Lauro Muller, the secretary of State for Brazil, and the visit of ex-President Roosevelt to Brazil.

On the battleship, Minas Geraes, which conveyed Dr. Muller to this country were a number of Negro officers and sailors. The battleship first touched at Norfolk, Virginia. When the crew boarded the street cars of that city the darker-hued ones, not knowing that they were supposed to occupy but one section of the car, took seats at random. Efforts were made to get them into the section reserved for Negroes, but only a few of the Brazilians could speak English and none of them knew what the trouble was about. Several officers of the battleship were refused accommodations in the eating places of Norfolk. The visitors left the city very much perplexed.

Ex-President Roosevelt, in a recent article in the Outlook, sets forth the Brazilian attitude toward the Negro. He says:

If I were asked to name the one point in which there is complete difference between the Brazilians and ourselves, I should say that it was in the attitude toward the black man. This difference between the United States and Brazil is the tendency of Brazil to absorb the Negro. The great majority of the men and women of high social position in Rio are of as unmixed white blood as the corresponding class in Paris or Madrid or Rome. The great majority of the political leaders are pure whites, with an occasional dash of Indian blood. But any Negro or mulatto who shows himself fit is without question given the place to which his abilities entitle him. No line is drawn in the lower ranks against the Negro. In the lower ranks intermarriages are frequent, especially between the Negroes and the most numerous of the immigrant races of Europe. In the middle class these intermarriages are rare and in the higher class almost unknown so far as concerns men and women in which the black strain is at all evident. But even in the higher ranks there is apparently no prejudice whatever against marrying a man or girl who is, say, seven-eighths white, the remaining quantity of black blood being treated as a negligible element.

Their view, so different from our own, can perhaps best be expressed in the words of one of their statesmen, himself of pure white blood, who said to me substantially: "Of course, the presence of the Negro is the real problem, and a very serious problem, both in your country, the United States, and in mine, Brazil. Slavery was an intolerable method of solving the problem, and had to be abolished. But the problem itself remained, in the presence of the Negro. Now comes the necessity to divise some method of dealing with it. You of the United States are keeping the blacks as an entirely separate element, and you are not treating them in a way that fosters their self-respect. They will remain as a menacing element in your civilization, permanent, and perhaps even after a while a growing element. With us the question tends to disappear, because the blacks themselves tend to disappear and become absorbed. You speak of Brazil as having a large Negro population. Well, in a century there will not be any Negroes in Brazil, whereas you will have twenty or thirty millions of them. Then for

you there will be a real and very uncomfortable problem, while for us the problem in its most menacing phase will have disappeared.

In spite of the general absence of race distinctions and race prejudice in Brazil, recent reports of an uprising in the Brazilian States of Pernambuco, Ceara and Para, state that the trouble had its origin in racial differences, but nothing authentic in regard to actual causes of the disaffection has yet appeared in the press dispatches. Para, Ceara and Pernambuco are the States in which the majority of the Negro population is located.

The Negro in Politics and the Prize Ring in London, England

John Richard Archer, a Negro, was elected in November as mayor of Battersea, a borough of London, with some 200,000 population. John Burns, the labor leader, represents the same district in Parliament. This is the second time in the history of that country that "a man of color" has been elected mayor of a town. In 1904, Mr. Allen Glaser Minns, a colored man from the West Indies, was elected mayor of the borough of Thetford, Norfolk. Mr. Archer is one of the leading photographers in Battersea. His father is a native of Barbadoes, B. W. I., who settled in England over thirty-five years ago.

A proposed boxing contest between Jack Johnson, the world's pugilistic champion, and Bombardier Wells, the champion of England, was prohibited. Among the reasons advanced for this action were: that Johnson, a Negro, had been convicted in the United States under the White Slave Law; that Johnson was married to a white woman; that a championship boxing contest between a white man and a Negro would react unfavorably upon the Negroes in the British colonies, particularly those in South Africa.

One contingent of the French army is composed of about 25,000 black men, recruited from the French colonies in Africa. In July some of this contingent were brought to Paris, where they were received with great enthusiasm and were said to be the answer of the French nation to the recent formidable increase of Germany's fighting force. Objections have been raised in military circles in Europe to the employment of black soldiers on European battle-field. General Mangin of the French army says:

> There are several precedents in history. William of Orange used black troops when he landed at Torbay on the 5th of November,

1688; Richelieu at the siege of La Rochelle, and Maurice of Saxony at Fontenoy and Lawfeld. Napoleon quartered Negro regiments all round the French coast, and they fought on the French battleships. And our regiments of "Turcos," who fought so gallantly in the Crimea and Italy contained many black soldiers.

At the distribution of prizes at the Sorbonne, among the colleges belonging to the university, one of the three principal, that of Latin composition, was awarded to a mulatto youth, a native of Haiti; the first prize in Greek composition was awarded to another Haitian, quite black.

African People are rising to Racial Consciousness through contact with Europeans

Throughout Africa, the natives are more and more responding to increasing contact with the white man. Some of the effects of this contact may be gathered from a speech delivered by Mr. E. D. Morel, editor of The African Mail, at the Church Congress held at Southampton, England, on October 2nd. Speaking of the changes now going on in Africa, he said:

> The knowledge which the white man has acquired through laborious processes, and by the painful travail of centuries, is presented to peoples cast in a wholly different mould, with staggering abruptness. Under that influence; under the influence of internal peace, externally enforced; of a commingling—precipitated by modern traction—of communities never before in regular touch, although sprung from the same stock; a shudder of new emotions is passing through these hundreds of millions of colored men from the plains of Hindustan to the swamps and forests of West Africa. Strange tremors, vague ambitions and passions are stirring them as they have never before been stirred. The old unquestioned and unquestioning acquiescence in the ascendancy of the white man over the colored man as part and parcel of the natural order of things is disappearing where it has not already disappeared.

At the same time the native African peoples are learning to express to their white rulers the new desires and new ambitions which contact with the white man and the white man's civilization have aroused. On the occasion of the visit of Doctor Solf, the secretary of state for the colonies of the German Empire, to Togoland in October, the natives of Lome presented a petition asking for the following things:

(1) A better organization of legal administration;
(2) Abolition of punishment by chain-gang and flogging;
(3) Better arrangement of prisons;

(4) Representation of the natives at the sessions of the Government Council;

(5) Introduction of a general code of laws for the country;

(6) Reduction of taxation;

(7 Freedom of trade for the natives.

British Rule and Native Law in West Africa

Three questions are agitating the natives of British West Africa. These are Land Tenure, the Administration of Justice and the Elimination of the Native in the Civil Service. It is in Southern Nigeria that the Land Tenure question is acute. A commission was appointed by the British Government to look into the question and make recommendations. This commission held sessions both in Africa and in England. A deputation of natives from Southern Nigeria visited England during the year to present their side of the question. Under the changing conditions in West Africa there is a desire on the part of the friends of the natives to preserve to them their present interests and property rights in the soil; at the same time there is said to be the desire on the part of commercial companies to get possession of the soil for exploitation. The purpose of the commission appears to be to devise a method of preventing the lands from being alienated. It has been proposed that the Land Tenure laws of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, with due modifications, be extended to the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The substance of these laws are:

> That the whole of the land, whether occupied or unoccupied at the moment, is native land; that is, land held by the heads of the community in trust for that community. That the whole of the land is controlled by the Governor, who, through conquest, has become the paramount chief, to be administered by him for the use and common benefit of the people of Northern Nigeria. That the Governor's power shall be exercised in accordance with native law and custom.

Those of the natives who are objecting to the proposed Land Tenure laws for Southern Nigeria are raising the question whether the methods proposed will preserve to them their rights in the soil.

District Commissioners and Native Clerks are Objects of Complaints

The chief complaints of the natives with reference to the Administration of Justice come from Northern Nigeria. These com-

plaints are that it is sometimes difficult for natives to secure fair trials in government courts; that native clerks have been unlawfully sentenced and too severe punishments have, in some instances, been inflicted.

Too much power, it is claimed by some, is in the hands of the District Commissioners. Formerly in cases of murder, etc., they had to take depositions and send the case to a judge for trial. Recently the District Commissioners were given the power to try all cases and pass sentences themselves. In justification of this it is urged that they are the only men the natives know and with whom they are constantly coming in contact.

In reply to the complaints of the natives concerning the Administration of Justice, it is urged that a good part of the trouble in Northern Nigeria is caused by irresponsible native clerks brought up from the coast. There should be greater care, it is urged, in the selection of these clerks and stricter supervision of their conduct on the part of the European firms employing them, and especially should they be prevented from indulging too much in strong drink.

According to reports there is less and less disposition to employ natives in the civil service of West Africa. Under the heading, "Natives Need Not Apply," the Colonial and Provincial Reporter, Freetown, Sierra Leone, says:

> One noticeable feature of the estimates for the ensuing year is the elimination of natives from posts of responsibility and trust in the civil service of the colony. Time was in the history of this colony, and that of comparative recent date, when the responsible posts of heads of departments were, at one time or other, filled by natives. Such posts as Acting Chief Justice, Assistant Colonial, Secretary, Queen's Advocate (now Attorney General), Postmaster, Manager or Commandant of a district (now District Commissioner), Harbor Master, Colonial Surgeon, Inspector of Schools, Acting Police Magistrate, etc., were once filled with credit by natives of this colony. At the present time, natives are not only reported disqualified and barred from holding such appointments, but the door is also being banged in their faces in the comparatively few instances in which they fill the second post of assistants to heads of departments.

The Native's View of the Native Land Policy in South Africa

The tenth annual Conference of the African Political Organization was opened at Kimberly, September 29. This organization represents the Coloured people, that is, those of mixed blood. The

president of the conference, Dr. A. Abdurahman, of Cape Town, in his presidential address took a very pessimistic view of the situation as it concerns the black and coloured people in South Africa. After reviewing the favorable conditions under which they lived before the union of the colonies, he said:

> The Natives' Land Act, creates conditions, if not amounting to extermination, yet designed to enslave the natives of this country. That tyrannical mandate is scattering multitudes of natives from their homes. Mother earth is to them now only a step-dame. They may either enter into perpetual bondage on the farm, or spend "a sunless life in the unwholesome mine."
>
> In the Free State, the old laws of the dark days are being enforced with relentless rigour. The sanctity of homes is violated. wives are compelled to carry passes. Mothers driven to abandon their offspring of tender years and seek employment. Daughters are wrenched from parental care and control, and forced into service. Husbands are not allowed to work at their trades for themselves without paying 5s. per month for the privilege. Moreover, in the Cape Colony the Free State laws are gradually being introduced. The Curfew Laws are enforced. A distinct colour line is being drawn in every phase of life, more distinctly since General Smuts declared that colour and colour only is to be the dividing line.
>
> Instead of aiming at our upliftment they seek to degrade us. Instead of lending a helping hand to those struggling to improve themselves they thrust them back remorselessly and rigorously. They refuse them the right to live, unless they are content to slave for farmers or descend into the bowels of the earth to delve the gold. In short, the object of the white man's rule today is not to develop the faculties of the Coloured races so that they may live a full life, but to keep them forever in a servile position.

The Conference among other things recommended:

> That steps be taken necessary to further the industrial education of the Coloured children. At present no provision is made for the education of children of Coloured parents living on farms. It is desirable in the interests of both farmers and labourers that some educational facilities be provided by the establishment of poor and farm schools for Coloured children.
>
> That the Conference express its approval of the action of the Coloured and Native women in resorting to passive resistance against the degrading Pass Laws of the Orange Free States, and trust that the noble example of these women will be followed by other women in resisting unjust and degrading legislation; and, further, that the Conference pledges itself to support them in their action.
>
> Disapproval of the action of the Divisional and Town Councils in enforcing the Curfew Regulations without any discretion what-

soever, and, further, Conference questions the legality of its application to Cape Coloured people. That representations be made to secure the exemption of Cape Coloured persons from the operation of the Curfew Regulations, and that Government be requested to make provisions for a better and more satisfactory administration of those regulations.

On June 19th, a new Land Act went into effect in the Union of South Africa. The substance of the act is the segregation of the natives into certain prescribed areas outside of which they are not to be allowed to purchase or hire interests in land. A native to live outside of these areas must be in service to some white person, generally on farms or in the mines. July 25th and 26th, the South African Natives' National Congress held a special meeting at Johannesburg, and adopted the following resolutions protesting against the Land Act.:

1. That a deputation be sent to the Imperial Government to protest against the Natives' Land Act, 1913, and also to arouse public opinion of the British people on the broad question of Native grievances under the Act of Union, and that this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gladstone, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2. That the Congress feels with deep concern the fact of displacement of Native interpreters by Europeans in magistrate's courts, who have hitherto discharged their duty with admirable ability. The Congress feels that this change is fraught with the greatest danger; knowing as we do the inaptitude of our people in defending their cases in courts. We fear that to allow men who are not well versed in the idioms of the native language to act as interpreters will lead to a miscarriage of justice. This Congress strongly, but respectfully, requests the Minister of Justice to see that the present European interpreters are superceded by qualified Native interpreters.

3. That in view of the ever increasing number of native passengers by rail, the Congress resolves respectfully to request the Minister of Railways to give more accommodations as third-class passengers for respectable Natives.

4. That Congress would remind the Government of the promise made under the Vereeniging Peace Treaty that the franchise would be extended to all qualified Natives and Coloured people in Northern Provinces as soon as Responsible Government was granted to those Provinces. This meeting feels that the time has now arrived when such a promise should be redeemed.

5. That this S. A. N. N. Congress representing the Natives of the Union of South Africa having decided at its meeting in Johannesburg on July 26 to appeal to the Imperial Government and the British people against the Natives' Land Act, 1913 hereby appoints Mr. Saul Msane to organize, in behalf of, a deputation to proceed

to England and also to arouse Chiefs and Native people and all friends of Native rights to support the scheme by their moral and financial support.

Negro Literature in the United States in the Year of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Negro Freedom

The year 1913 was the fiftieth Anniversary of Emancipation. This fact was especially emphasized in Negro literature. James W. Johnson, United States Consul at Corinto Nicarauga, published a notable poem in the New York Times of January 1st, entitled "Fifty Years." Its literary merit was widely commented upon.

A note of optimism runs through the articles on emancipation. Kelly Miller, Dean of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, in the Independent for August 7th, had a poem, "I See and am Satisfied." After reviewing the incidents of slavery times and after, he says of the future of the Negro that in the end:

> The great generous American Heart, despite the temporary flutter,
> Will finally beat true to the higher human impulse,
> And my soul abounds with reassurance and hope.
>
> I see him who was once deemed stricken, smitten of God and afflicted,
> Now entering with universal welcome into the glad fellowship of humanity,
> And I look calmly upon the centuries of blood and tears and
> Travail of soul, and am satisfied.

W. E. Burghardt DuBois writing on the "Social Effects of Emancipation in the Survey" for February 1st, was of the opinion "that the efforts of the Negroes since emancipation have been very promising and beyond what could be reasonably expected."

Negro Contribution to Academy of Political and Social Science on the Negro's Progress in Fifty Years

The Academy of Political and Social Science devoted the September issue of its Annals entirely to "The Negro's Progress in Fifty Years." Eleven of the twenty-four contributors were Negroes. Their names and the articles they contributed are: Kelly Miller, Washington, D. C., "Professional and Skilled Occupations"; Richard R. Wright, Jr., Philadelphia, "The Negro in Unskilled Labor"; Thomas C. Walker, Gloucester Courthouse, Va., "Development in the Tidewater Counties of Virginia"; Thomas J. Edwards, Dade-

ville, Alabama, "The Tenant System and some changes since Emancipation"; Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, "Negro Criminality in the South"; George E. Haynes, Nashville, Tennessee, "Conditions Among Negroes in the Cities"; Benjamin F. Lee, Jr., Philadelphia, "Negro Organizations"; S. B. Jones, Greensboro, N. C., "Fifty Years of Negro Public Health"; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, "Industrial Education and the Public Schools"; W. E. Burghardt DuBois, New York, "The Negro in Literature and Art."

On the Race question G. E. Haynes in the Survey for February 1st, discussed the "Basis of Race Adjustment"; Booker T. Washington, in the Independent for March 27th, wrote on "Solving the Race Problem in Detail." In the World's Work for November this same writer told of "What I am Trying to Do"; and in the Atlantic Monthly for June he discussed the "Negro and the Labor Unions."

Dr. C. V. Roman's Paper before the Southern Sociological Congress

One of the most notable and generally commented on addresses made by a Negro in 1913 was that of Dr. C. V. Roman, of Nashville, on "Racial Self-respect and Racial Antagonism," at the Southern Sociological Congress, Atlanta. This address was put in pamphlet form and widely circulated. The two striking things about this address was its literary merit and the candid manner in which the race question was discussed. Speaking of present conditions in the South, he said:

Let us note some specific facts of racial contact in the South today.

1. There has arisen in the South a type of politician that proposes to make the white people happy by making the Negroes unhappy. They hope by some political alchemy to put more rights in the Constitution for themselves by taking out any rights the Negro may have, or thinks he has therein.

2. The races know and believe in the vices of each, but do not know or believe in the virtues of each other.

3. A belief that the Negro is unable to defend himself often makes white people tyrannical. A belief that the courts are unfair frequently makes the Negro desperate. By magnifying petty offenses, petty criminals are made grave and incorrigible offenders. Thus the seeds of race antagonism and anarchy are sown.

4. Racial contact is now, at the most disadvantageous and dangerous points—

(a) The vicious and criminal of both races in the saloons, brothels, and gambling dens.

(b) The ignorance and poverty of the Negro with the wealth of the whites. The servant race gets an exaggerated idea of the wealth and influence of the master race; and the master race gets an exaggerated idea of the vice and ignorance of the servant race. Both confuse race and class. The Negro is the greater loser; for a lack of racial ideals is his greatest misfortune.

Miscellaneous Papers by Negro Writers in the Current Literature of 1913

Kelley Miller, in Education for November, discussed "Moral Pedagogy." James D. Corrothers, of Washington, in the Century for June had a poem, "At The Closed Gates of Justice."

William Stanley Braithwait, of Boston, a leading lyrical poet, published a poem, "Birthday," in Lippincotts for May; in this same magazine for March he had an article on "Foremost American Lyrist" and in the Forum for December he discusses the Lyrical Poetry of the Laureate.

For the past nine years Mr. Braithwaite has made an annual survey of the poetry for the year. This year what he considered the best poems is put in a volume entitled "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1913," published by himself at Cambridge, Mass. His estimate is of verse published in Harpers, Scribners, Century, Forum, Lippincott's, Smart Set, and the Bellman with a few selections from the Outlook, the Independent, Poetry, Poetry Journal, and the Yale Review. Mr. Braithwaite estimated that of 506 poems published in these magazines 212 are distinctive. From these 212 poems, 81 are chosen for the "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1913."

(Some of the more striking stanzas from James W. Johnson's poem)

"FIFTY YEARS"

Just fifty years—a winter's day—
  As runs the history of a race;
Yet, as we now look o'er the way,
  How distant seems our starting place!

Far, far the way that we thave trod,
  Frm heathen kraals and jungle dens,
To freedmen, freemen, sons of God,
  Americans and citizens.

Then let us here erect a stone,
To mark the place, to mark the time;
A witness to God's mercies shown,
A pledge to hold this day sublime.

For never let the thought arise
That we are here on sufferance bare;
Outcast, asylumed 'neath these skies,
And aliens without part or share.

This land is ours by right of birth,
This land is ours by right of toil;
We helped to turn its virgin earth,
Our sweat is in its fruitful soil.

Where once the tangled forest stood,
Where flourished once rank weed and thorn,
Behold the path-traced, peaceful wood,
The cotton white, the yellow corn.

And yet, my brothers, well I know
The tethered feet, the pinioned wings,
The spirit bowed beneath the blow,
The heart grown faint from wounds and stings;

The staggering force of brutish might,
That strikes and leaves us stunned and dazed;
The long, vain waiting through the night
To hear some voice for justice raised.

Full well I know the hour when hope
Sinks dead, and 'round us everywhere
Hangs stifling darkness, and we grope
With hands uplifted in despair.

Courage! Look out, beyond, and see
The far horizon's beckoning span!
Faith in your God-known destiny!
We are a part of some great plan.

The Negro's Place in American History as defined by Negro Writers

The books of Negroes published in 1913 were in the field of poetry, history, biography, education, and the race question. The fact that standard publishers printed during the past year a number of books on history and biographies indicates a growing appreciation of the importance of the Negro in the nation and of the abil-

ity of Negroes to produce creditable works. The more important of the books published are:

"Facts of Reconstruction," Major John R. Lynch, Neale Publishing Company, New York. This is an account of the Negro's part in National politics, based upon personal experiences of the author in Misissippi, as a member of Congrses and elsewhere during the Reconstruction period.

"A Life of Norris Wright Cuney of Texas," by his daughter, Maud Cuney Hare, deals with Reconstruction and post reconstruction period. Crisis Publishing Company, New York.

"Short History of the American Negro," B. G. Brawley, dean of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. Macmillan, New York.

Gouldtown, Studies of some Sturdy Examples of the Simple Life, together with sketches of early colonial History of Cumberland County and Southern New Jersey and some Early Genealogical Records. W. and T. G. Steward, Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

"The African Abroad," or, His Evolution in Western Civilization, Volumes I and II, W. H. Ferris, New Haven. Tuttle Morehouse Taylor. The author discusses the history of the Negro in Ancient and Modern times, and the Race Question in the United States. Several chapters of biography are devoted to distinguished Negroes of the past and present.

Other books and pamphlets published by Negro authors during the year were:

"A little Dreaming" (poems), Fenton Johnson, Peterson Publishing Company, Chicago.

"The Conquest," Story of a Negro Pioneer, O. Micheaux, Woodruff Press, Omaha.

"Masterpieces of Eloquence," edited by Mrs. Alice M. Dunbar. A collection of fifty speeches representing the best that the Negro has done in oratory from 1818 to 1913. Douglass Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

"Report on Negro Universities in South," Occasional paper No. 13, of the John F. Slater Fund, W. T. B. Williams, Field Agent for the Slater Jeanes Funds.

"Household Ethics and Industrial Training in the Colored Schools of Kentucky," C. L. Timberlake, Bulletin No. 8, Vol. 6, Publications Kentucky State Department of Elocution.

"A Quick Review in English Grammar and Elementary Composition," J. T. Phillips, Virginia, Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Petersburg.

"Twenty Years in Public Life," T. O. Fuller, President, Howe Institute, Memphis, Tennessee.

"Ballotless Victim of One Party Government," Occasional paper No. 16, of American Negro Academy, A. H. Grimke, Washington, D. C.

"Gideon Bands for Work Within the Race and Work Without the Race," F. J. Grimke, Washington, D. C.

"Conflict and Commingling of the Race," C. A. A. Taylor, Broadway Publishing Co. New York.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY RACES (Estimated)

RACE	NUMBER
Yellow	703,000,000
White	560,000,000
Black	258,112,000
Total	1,519,612,000

Distribution and Number of Black People

(Black people are natives of Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands. The black or Negro people of the world include true Negroes, those without admixtures of other races, and Negroids, those with admixtures of other races.)

CONTINENT	NUMBER
Africa	180,000,000
Southern Asia (Principally the Dravidians of India)	50,000,000
Pacific Islands (Melanesians, Papuans, and Negritos)	2,500,000
North America	16,126,566
South America	9,485,500
Total	258,112,066

Proportion of Black Population to White in Western Hemisphere

COUNTRY	TOTAL POPULATION	NEGRO POPULATION	PER CENT NEGRO OF TOTAL POPULATION
Canada	7,204,838	30,000	0.4
United States	91,972,266	9,927,763	10.7
Central America	5,161,524	500,000	9.6
Bermudas	18,994	12,303	64.7
West Indies	8,215,152	5,756,000	70.0
Brazil	23,070,969	8,300,000	35.9
Remainder of South America	29,359,353	1,185,500	4.0
Total	165,003,096	25,711,566	15.5

Possessions of European Powers in Negro Africa

(With the exception of Abyssinia and Liberia, all those parts of Africa in which black races are indigeneous are controlled by European Powers.)

Nation	Area in Square Miles	Population			
		White	Asiatic	Natives	Total
GREAT BRITAIN					
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	984,520	3,500	10,000	2,986,500	3,000,000
Protectorate of Somaliland	68,000	-------	-------	300,000	300,000
British East Africa					
Protectorate of E. Africa	250,000	2,000	25,000	4,011,000	4,038,000
Protectorate of Uganda	117,681	640	2,216	2,840,469	2,843,325
Protectorate of Zanzibar	1,020	250	20,000	200,000	220,250
Protectorate of Nyasaland	39,801	773	463	1,000,000	1,001,236
South Africa					
THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	583,177	15,682	1,964,665	2,563,024
Natal	35,290	98,582	141,568	951,808	1,191,958
Orange Free State	50,392	175,189	-------	352,985	528,174
Transvaal	110,426	420,831	* 31,625	1,224,115	1,686,212
Northern Rhodesia	290,000	1,434	-------	1,000,000	1,001,434
Southern Rhodesia	148,575	23,583	2,249	743,640	769,472
Basutoland	11,716	1,396	-------	404,507	405,903
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1,692	-------	123,658	125,350
Swaziland	6,536	1,083	143	98,733	99,959
West Africa					
North Nigeria	255,700	-------	-------	9,269,000	9,269,000
Southern Nigeria	79,880	1,650	-------	7,855,749	7,857,399
Gold Coast and Hinterland	80,000	1,700	-------	1,501,199	1,502,899
Sierra Leone Colony & Protectorate	24,515	702	-------	1,402,430	1,403,132
Gambia	4,504	50	-------	138,400	138,450
BELGIUM					
Belgian Congo	909,654	4,003	-------	15,000,000	15,004,003
FRANCE					
WEST AFRICA					
Senegal	74,000	4,875	-------	1,167,221	1,172,096
Upper Senegal and Niger including part of Sahara	72,000	831	-------	4,470,200	4,471,031
Guinea	95,000	1,147	-------	1,496,853	1,498,000
Ivory Coast	130,000	750	-------	1,132,062	1,132,812
Dahomey	40,000	377	-------	825,950	826,327
Mauretania	344,967	-------	-------	223,000	223,000
French Equatorial Africa	669,000	1,278	-------	10,000,000	10,001,278
French Somaliland	5,790	-------	-------	208,000	208,000
Comoro Islands	760	500	-------	104,336	104,836
Madagascar	228,000	12,120	5,663	3,087,098	3,104,881
GERMANY					
Kamerun	291,820	1,455	-------	3,718,545	3,720,000
Togoland	33,700	363	-------	1,000,000	1,000,000
German Southwest Africa	322,450	13,962	-------	82,235	96,197
German East Africa	384,000	4,227	7,000	10,000,000	10,011,227
ITALY					
Eritrea	45,800	3,000	-------	450,000	453,000
Italian Somaliland	139,460	-------	-------	400,000	400,000
PORTUGAL					
Angola	484,800	5,000	-------	4,114,000	4,119,000
San Thome and Principe Islands	360	1,185	-------	40,918	42,103
Portuguese Guinea	13,940	-------	-------	820,000	820,000
Mozambique	293,400	9,000	5,000	3,106,000	3,120,000
SPAIN					
Spanish Guinea	12,000	-------	-------	200,000	200,000
Fernando Po and other Islands	814	500	-------	24,500	25,000

* Includes mixed races also

Increase and Decrease in Native Population of Africa

In South Africa there has in recent years been a notable increase in the native population. When the Union of South Africa

was established in 1904, that country had 1,116,806 Europeans or whites, and 567,962 coloured persons; that is, those of mixed blood —Hindu, Malay, etc., and 3,491,056 natives. In 1911, there were in the Union of South Africa 1,276,242 Europeans, 678,146 coloured persons and 4,019,006 natives; an increase for the seven years for the whites of 14.28 per cent, for the coloured of 19.40 per cent, and for the natives 15.12 per cent. The total non-European increase from 1904 to 1911 was 15.72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21.58 per cent. In 1911 the proportion was 21.37 per cent. In the province of Natal, in 1901, there were 63,821 whites and 786,912 natives. In 1911, there were 98,582 whites and 951,808 natives; an increase of 34,761 or 54 per cent for the whites and an increase of 164,896 or 21 per cent for the natives. In the Province of the Orange Free State in 1890 there were 77,716 whites and 129,787 natives and coloured persons. In 1911 there were 175,189 whites and 352,985 natives and coloured persons; the increase for the whites during the twenty-one years was 97,473 or 125 per cent; for the natives and coloured 223,198 or 172 per cent. In the Crown Colony of Basutoland the native population increased in the twenty years 1891 to 1911, from 218,324 to 404,507 or 85 per cent.

In contrast to the rapid increase in native population in South Africa, it is claimed by some that in recent years there has been a great decrease in the native population of Central and Eastern Africa. The Sleeping Sickness and other diseases have in these regions destroyed many thousands of the people. This is especially true in Uganda and in the Congo. The exploitation of the natives for commercial purposes has also, it is claimed, destroyed many thousands of them and by some it is said this cause is even more fatal to them than diseases.

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Population of the Principal West Indian Islands

ISLANDS	NATION TO WHICH THEY BELONG	POPULATION		
		WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
Bahamas	Great Britain.	12,000	43,900	55,900
Barbados	Great Britain	19,000	152,982	171,982
Cuba	Republic	1,560,855	659,422	2,220,278
Guadeloupe	France	.....	.....	*212,430
Haiti	Republic	500	2,029,200	2,029,700
Jamaica	Great Britain	15,605	793,382	831,383
Martinique	France	.....	.....	*184,004
Porto Rico	United States	732,555	385,437	1,118,012
Saint Lucia	Great Britain	.....	.....	*48,637
St. Thomas	Denmark	.....	.....	*11,012
St. Vincent	Great Britain	.....	.....	*41,877
Santo Domingo	Republic	.....	** 708,000	708,000
Trinidad	Great Britain	.....	.....	*330,074

*Chiefly Negroes.

**Composition of population see below, Description of Santo Domingo.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY AFRICANS

WEST AFRICA

Name	Place
The Colonial and Provincial Reporter	Free Town, Sierra Leone
The Sierra Leone Times	Free Town, Sierra Leone
Sierra Leone Weekly News	Free Town, Sierra Leone
The Liberian Register	Monrovia, Liberia
African League	Buchanan, Liberia
Liberia and West Africa	Monrovia, Liberia
The African Agricultural World	Monrovia, Liberia
The Gold Coast Nation (official organ of The Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection Society)	Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast
Gold Coast Leader	Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast
Lagos Standard	Lagos, Southern Nigeria
The Lagos Weekly Record	Lagos, Southern Nigeria
Nigerian Chronicle	Lagos, Southern Nigeria
The Times of Nigeria	Lagos, South Nigeria
Gold Coast Advocate	Accra, Gold Coast
The Eastern Star and Akuapem Chronicle	Accra, Gold Coast

SOUTH AFRICA

A. P. O. (official organ of the African Political Organization) (English)	Cape Town, Cape Colony
South African Spectator (English)	Cape Town, Cape Colony
Abantu Batho, The Voice of the Native Races of South Africa (Bantu-English)	Johannesburg, Transvaal
Molome oa Batho (English-Bantu)	Johannesburg, Transvaal
Friend of The Bechuanas (English)	Kimberly, Cape Colony
Basutoland Star	Maseur, Basutoland
Imvo (Kaffir)	King Williams Town, Cape Colony
Izwe La Kiti (Zulu-English)	Dundee, Natal

ENGLAND

African Times and Orient Review	London, 158 Fleet St., E. C.

WHERE BLACK MEN GOVERN

ABYSSINIA

GOVERNMENT

The empire of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is made up of the kingdoms of Tigre and Lasta, in the Northeast; Amhara and Gojam in the West and center; Shoa in the South; and territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the South, and Harar in the Southeast. The area is 432,432 square miles. The population is estimated to be 8,000,000.

Abyssinia is a very ancient country. There is much evidence of early intercourse with the Jews. When the first European explorers came into the country they found the inhabitants chanting the psalms of David. Tradition is that here was the kingdom of the queen of Sheba and that the rulers of the country can trace their descent from Menelik, son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

The political institutions are few in character and analogous to those of Mediaeval Europe. In 1908 a council of ministers was constituted by the emperor. Ministers were appointed for Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, Foreign Affairs, Posts and Telegraph, Interior, and a sort of Lord Privy Seal. The Minister of War is the most important. The regular army contingents from the various provinces, consist of about 150,000 men, and is supplemented by irregulars and a territorial army. In 1889 Menelik, king of Shoa, became emperor. In recent years there has been many reports concerning his death. He has no direct heir and has proclaimed as his successor the son of one of his daughters, Lij Yasu, who is now about 17 years old. Since 1909, owing to the illness of the emperor, Menelik, Lij Yasu has fulfilled the functions generally performed by his grandfather.

An agreement was signed December 13, 1906, whereby Great Britain, France and Italy undertook to respect and endeavor to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia. Neither power is to be granted an industrial concession that will work an injury to the other two powers. They are to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs, to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia, to make agreements concerning railroad construction in Abyssinia. Another convention of the same date provides for the prohibition or regulation of the importation of arms and ammunition into Abyssinia.

POPULATION

The population consists of Abyssinians, Gallas, Somalis, Negroes, and Falashas, with a considerable number of non-natives, Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans. Harrar, the largest town, has a population of about 50,000. The capital, Adis Ababa, has a population of about forty or fifty thousand.

RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION

Christianity was introduced into the country about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius. The Abyssinian Church,

while having relations with the Coptic Church, is practically independent. The head of the Church, the "Abuna" (our father), corresponds in a way to the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholics and the Protestant denominations have never been permanently successful in their missionary efforts among these Christians. The adherents of the Abyssinian Church number about 3,000,000.

Education was formerly restricted to the clergy; but in October, 1907, Emperor Menelik issued an edict enjoining compulsory education on all male children over 12 years of age. The edict became a dead letter. There is said to be only one Abyssinian school in the country. It is in Adis Ababa, and taught by a few Coptic teachers introduced by the Abuna. It is reported to have over 100 pupils. It is said that attendance is irregular and the institution is unpopular with the ignorant people.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the chief occupation. Land is divided, not among individuals, but among families. The only title to land is occupation. Agricultural methods are of the most primitive sort.

Almost everything grows in Abyssinia that grows in either the temperate or the torrid zones; different varieties of sorghum, wheat, peas of many kinds, beans of all sorts, barley, corn, lentils, linseed and other oil seed, bananas, sweet potatoes, yams, white potatoes, water cress, pumpkins, cucumbers, calabashes, gourds, cabbage, egg-plant, tomatoes, peppers, tobacco, coffee, and cotton.

Almost every animal native to Africa is found in Abyssinia; the lion, the leopard, hyena, giraffe, many kinds of monkeys, a great many different kinds of antelope, buffalo, elephant, hippopotamus, zebra and crocodile. The domestic animals are horses, donkeys, mules, cattle, sheep and goats. There are many kinds of cattle found in the country. They are mostly the zebu or humped variety found throughout the East. The oxen are used to cultivate the soil.

COMMERCE

The exports consist mainly of hides and skins, coffee, wax, ivory, civet and native butter. The imports comprise gray shirting, cotton goods, arms and ammunition, provisions, liqours, railway material and petroleum. Trade is chiefly with England, France, Italy and the United States.

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for "most favored nation" treatment; with Italy (1897) terminable

on six months' notice; with the United States (1903) for ten years, then subject to one year's notice; with Germany and Austria-Hungary (1905) for ten years, then subject to one year's notice; with France (1908) for ten years, and then subject to a year's notice.

COMMUNICATIONS

It is said that there are few, if any, roads in Abyssinia other than mere tracks. Transportation is by mules, pack horses, donkeys, and in some places camels. There is one railroad in the country, the Franco-Ethiopian, which extends from Jibuti in French Somaliland to the Hawash River in Southeastern Abyssinia, a distance of about 330 miles. From here it is being extended to the capital, Adis Ababa. There are 1,056 miles of telegraph lines in the country and about an equal number of telephone lines. August 2, 1913, there was printed at Adis Ababa the first issue of the first paper ever published in Abyssinia, "Le Courrier d'Ethiopie." It is published by the French residents of the country.

MONEY AND CREDIT

The bank of Abyssinia, with its main office at Adis Ababa, has branches at seven other towns in the empire. This bank has an authorized capital of $2,500,000, and a paid up capital of $625,000. The governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its president, and its governing body sits at Cairo, Egypt. The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa Dollar, which circulates over all East and Central Africa. There is, also, in circulation the Menelik dollar or talari, which is worth about fifty cents. Other silver coins are the half, quarter and sixteenth of a talari. There are, also, copper coins. Various articles, as bars of salt, are used all over the country as mediums of exchange. The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 430 grains, the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar. A pound of ivory contains 12 ounces, of coffee 18 ounces. Grain measures are the Kunna, one-eighth of a bushel, and the Daula two and one-half bushels. Linear measures are the Sinzer, nine inches, and the Kend, twenty inches.

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LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT

Liberia owes its origin to the efforts of the American Colonization Society of America, which was organized December 16, 1817, to settle free Negroes in Africa. In 1820 an unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the colony. In 1821 the attempt succeeded. The natives were hostile and confirmed slave traders. It was some time before they were sufficiently overcome to permit the colonists to be permanently located. Thirty acres were allotted to each man with means for cultivation. In spite of many difficulties, dissensions and discouragements, the colony was enlarged. New settlements were formed, some of the neighboring chiefs were received into the colony, others were subdued, and the colony was finally firmly established. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. It was first recognized as a State by Great Britain and ultimately by other Powers. The colony then became more prosperous, churches and schools were established, a postal system was introduced, newspapers were established, and slavery was abolished in the neighboring native States. In 1909, at the request of Liberia, the United States Government sent three Commissioners to Liberia to report upon boundary disputes between that country and Great Britain and France, and to inquire thoroughly into the nation's conditions and needs and to make suitable suggestions for adjustment and improvement. The commissioners were Roland P. Falkner, of the Immigration Committee of the United States Senate; George Sale, Superintendent of Education for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute. The Commission made to Congress an exhaustive report of the boundary troubles and the general condition of the country.

The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian Agreement of 1885, and the Franco-Liberian Agreements of 1892 and 1907-10. Under the latter Liberia lost about 2,000 square miles of territory. In 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kanre-Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary.

CONSTITUTION—MODELED AFTER THAT OF THE UNITED STATES

The executive is vested in a president, a vice-president, and a cabinet of six ministers, and the legislative power in congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Formerly the President and the House of Representatives were elected for four years and the Senate for two years. In 1907 an amendment to the Constitution extended these terms to four and six years, respectively. The President must be 35 years of age and have real estate property to the value of $600. Voters must be of Negro blood and be owners of real estate. But few natives avail themselves of the suffrage. Foreigners cannot own land without the consent of the Government. Daniel E. Howard now holds the office of President.

AREA AND POPULATION

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. The coast line of about 350 miles extends from the British colony of Sierra Leone on the west to the French colony of Ivory coast on the east. The greatest width is about 200 miles. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. The number of Americo-Liberians, according to the latest estimate, is about 12,000. About 50,000 of the Coast Negroes, including the Liberians proper, may be considered civilized. There is a British Negro colony of about 500 and about 160 Europeans. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krutown, an estimated population of about 6,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist). There are several American Missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and native Negroes. The Government has 113 elementary schools, with 122 teachers and 4,100 pupils. There are 87 mission schools and about 3,000 pupils. The mission schools give industrial training. The Methodist have a college at Monrovia; the Protestant Episcopalians, a high school at Cape Palmas, and three other important schools. The Government Institution, College of Liberia, has 12 professors and 120 students.

Finance **THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1908	1909	1911-12
Revenue	$310,100	$333,104	$301,238	$296,662	$.....	$355,209	$378,300	$471,335
Expendt.	318,110	338,481	314,200	298,800	340,036	350,000	.....	470,000

The revenue is derived mainly from customs duties, $436,822 in 1912; there is a tax on rubber exported and on natives emigrating. The expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of general administration. A debt of $500,000 at 7 per cent was contracted in 1871. The unpaid interest of the debt, in 1910, amounted to over $925,000. In January, 1906, a loan of $500,000 was obtained through the Liberian Development Company to be employed partly in paying off Customs' creditors, resuming a gold currency at the Custom, and partly on road making and internal developments. In 1908 the Liberian Government assumed this loan and secured it on the Customs. There is, also, an internal debt amounting January 1, 1911, to about $587,040. The total indebtedness of the country, 1911, was $1,627,418. In 1910 the United States Government expressed to the other powers its willingness to assist Liberia by taking charge of her finances, military organization, and boundary questions. The details of the scheme were approved in October, 1911, by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. This involved the raising of an international loan of about $2,500,000, secured by the Customs, Rubber Tax, and Native Head Tax. It is administered by an American controller and British, French, and German subcontrollers. The American controller acts as financial advisor for the Government. For the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for maintaining peace in Liberia was established. This force was organized and trained by United States military officers, headed by Major Charles Young (colored), of the Ninth Cavalry. The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. The Liberian coins are as follows: Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces. Weights and ceasures are the same as Great Britain and the United States.

PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE

The forests are unworked; the soil is productive; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities; indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, is largely exported. Palm oil and palm kernels are exported; Kola nuts, chillies, beni-seed and anatto-seed are produced for local consumption. In the forest there are rubber vines and trees of twenty-two species. The rubber industry is in the hands of the Liberian Rubber Corporation, which holds a concession for the exploitation of this product over 8,000 square miles of government forests in ad-

dition to a considerable plantation area. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance.

NEGROES PROMINENT IN LIBERIAN HISTORY

The three Negroes most prominently connected with the origin and establishment of Liberia are Paul Cuffee, the original advocate of African Colonization; Lott Carey, the first missionary to Liberia and Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the first Negro to rule Liberia.

Paul Cuffee,—noted Negro skipper, one of the first persons in America to advocate colonization of Negroes in Africa. He was born in Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts, 1759; died September 7, 1817. At Westport, Massachusetts, he owned a farm and a wharf where he built his own ships. In 1797 he built the first schoolhouse in Westport and presented it to the town. February 10, 1780, with a number of other free colored men he drew up and presented to the legislature a petition urging that persons who paid taxes should be allowed to vote and hold office. Ultimately free Negroes were given all the privileges of the white citizens.

In 1811, he made a voyage to the newly founded colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa, where he organized among the colonists the Friendly Society of Sierra Leone. In June, 1813, he presented a memorial to congress asking permission to transport to Sierra Leone a number of free colored people. January 31, 1814, the petition was acted upon favorably by the Senate, but later was rejected by the House.

In December, 1815, after the close of the war with England, he sailed from America with a number of Negroes, who were to give instruction in Sierra Leone in farming and the mechanical arts. In addition to carrying these colonists in his own ship, free of charge, he expended about $4,000 in money for the benefit of the colony.

> The report that Paul Cuffee had taken free Negroes to Africa was widely disseminated in America. His memorial to Congress also attracted much attention. Two of the most prominent characters connected with the formation of the American Colonization Society were Samuel Mills and Robert Finley. Both were in correspondence with Cuffee. Mills was a personal friend of Cuffee, had worked with him in missionary activities and traveled 100 miles to be at his bedside when he died.
>
> The estimation in which Paul Cuffe was held in indicated by the notice which appeared in Niles' Register of that year:

"Died at Westport, Massachusetts, on the 7th inst. Paul Cuffee, a very respectable and well known man of color, as a merchant, sea-captain, and philanthropist. He was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and much esteemed by all classes of people, for his morality, truth, and intelligence."

His memory is still revered and honored. The Westport Society of Friends, of which he was the most famous member, still boasts of him. His great grandson, Horatio P. Howard, of New York City, erected in 1913 a memorial at Westport to the memory of Paul Cuffee.

Joseph Jenkins Roberts.—Born in Virginia, 1809, died February 21, 1876. First man of color to rule Liberia. Roberts went to Liberia in 1829 as a trader. Later he entered the militia and in 1839 was placed at the head of the troops. He was the second governor of the colony and served in this capacity from 1841 to 1847, when largely through his instrumentality, Liberia became a Republic. He was the first president and held office from 1848 to 1856. During this time he visited the principal courts of Europe and secured from them a formal recognition of the Liberian State.

In 1871, the only time that there was any threat of civil war, Mr. Roberts was again elected to the Presidency and served from 1872 to 1876. "It is possible," says Sir Harry H. Johnston, "that but for this vigorous management during the seventeen years he served as Governor or President, the State might never have had any independent existence at all, but have drifted into such a condition as to render annexation by Sierra Leone a necessity for the welfare of West Africa."

Lott Carey.—First missionary to Liberia and one of the leading spirits in the founding of that colony. He was born a slave about 1780 on a plantation thirty miles below the city of Richmond and died in Liberia in 1828.

In 1804 Carey was taken to Richmond and employed in a tobacco warehouse. Because of his valuable services, he was made a sort of manager in the warehouse. He had great business ability, and his master often rewarded him for his commercial transactions. In this way and by extra work he accumulated almost sufficient money to purchase his freedom as well as that of his family. A number of merchants, learning of his efforts, gave him enough money to make up the required amount. He became free in 1813. He had already learned to read. He now studied eagerly and qualified for the ministry. Carey became greatly interested in the colonization scheme, and was selected as one of the principal assistants. He sailed for Liberia in 1821. In 1826, he was elected Vice-Agent of the colony, and in reality became the head of the colony.

MINISTER TO LIBERIA: CONSUL TO UNITED STATES

United States Minister to Liberia, George W. Buckner, Monrovia.

Liberian Consul General to United States, Ernest Lyon, Baltimore.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA

Joseph Jenkins Roberts, January 1, 1848, to January 1, 1856.
Stephen Allen Benson, January 1, 1856, to January 1, 1864.
Daniel Bashiel Warner, January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1868.
James Spriggs Payne, January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1870.
Edward James Roye, January 1, 1870, to October 19, 1871, (deposed).
(Vice-President) James S. Smith, October 19, 1871, to January 1, 1872.
Joseph Jenkins Roberts, January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1876.
James Spriggs Payne, January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1878.
Anthony William Gardner, January 1, 1878, to January 20, 1883.
(Vice-President) Alfred F. Russell, January 20, 1883, to January 1, 1884.
Hilary Richard Wright Johnson, January 1, 1884, to January 1, 1892.
Joseph James Cheeseman, January 1, 1892, to November 12, 1896.
(Vice-President) William David Coleman, November 12, 1896, to January 1, 1898.
William David Coleman, January 1, 1898, to December 11, 1900.
(Secretary of State) Garretson Wilmot Gibson, December 11, 1900, to January 1, 1902.
GarretsonWilmot Gibson, January 1, 1902, to January 1, 1904.
Arthur Barclay, January 1, 1904, to January 1, 1912.
Daniel Howard, January 1, 1912, to——

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HAITI

GOVERNMENT

Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In 1501, or earlier, Negro slaves were introduced into the Island; 1697, the Island was ceded to France, and in 1793, France proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in Haiti. The French soldiers were expelled from the Island, 1803, and the Island was declared independent 1804. France recognized the independence of Haiti, 1825.

The constitution first adopted in 1805, and remodeled in 1889, provides that the president be elected for seven years by the senate and chamber of communes in joint session. His cabinet of

four members is nominated by himself. The communes consist of ninety-five members, elected directly by the people for three years. The senate has thirty-nine members. They are chosen by the chamber of communes for six years from lists, one submitted by the President and one by the electors. The country is divided into five departments. The laws of the Republic are based on the Code Napoleon, and the form of legal procedure is the same as in France. Foreigners, and particularly white foreigners, are prohibited from owning real estate, and otherwise are discriminated against.

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti is estimated at 10,204 square miles. The population estimated to be 2,029,700, is mainly Negroes. There are, also, large numbers of mulatto Haytians, the descendents of the former French settlers. There are some 5,000 foreigners, of whom about 10 per cent are white. The populations of the principal cities are Port-au-Prince, the capital, 100,000; Cape Haiti, 30,000; Les Cayes, 12,000; Gonaives, 13,000; Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French. Most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

The religion is Roman Catholic. There is an Arch Bishop with four Suffragan Bishops. Public, elementary education is free. Nearly $1,000,000 annually is allotted for public instruction. In 1910, education was made compulsory. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools and five public Lycees.

FINANCE

Revenue is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold, and exports and imports. In 1912-13 it amounted to $3,914,480. The debt of the country in 1912 amounted to $24,362,699 gold dollars; $23,168,000 was foreign debt and $1,194,087 internal.

PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE

The industries are mainly agricultural. The most important product is coffee. Cocoa, tobacco, and sugar are grown. Logwood and other valuable woods are exported. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum and limestone, are

found but are little worked. Concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron and copper.

HAITI AND TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

Francois Dominique Toussaint, called L'Ouverture; soldier, statesman and liberator of Haiti, born 1743 near Cape Francois, Haiti, died April 27, 1803, in the Chateau Joux, near Besancon, France. Toussaint was one of the leaders of the insurrection of slaves in 1791. In 1796 he was made commander-in-chief of all the French forces in the Island. In 1799 he became the leader of the blacks against the mulattoes and in 1801 the whole island had come under his control. In July, 1802, he declared the Island of Haiti independent.

He was a full-blooded Negro. He claimed to be descended from an African chief and that his father, a slave in Haiti, was the chief's second son. His surname at first was Breda. Afterwards it was changed to L'Ouverture because of his bravery in opening a gap in the enemies' ranks. As a child, he manifested unusual ability and succeeded in obtaining a good education. He had the confidence of his master and was made overseer of the plantation. In the uprising of 1791 he won a prominent place among the leaders of the insurrection. After the proclamation of freedom in 1793, Toussaint came over to the side of the French Republic and became the recognized leader of his race. In 1797, as commander-in-chief of the French forces on the island, he distinguished himself by compelling the surrender of the English who had invaded the island. In 1799, in the civil war between the blacks under Toussaint and the mulattoes under General Andre Rigaud, he crushed his opponent, and made himself master of the island. After 1801, under his rule, the island's prosperity revived. A constitution, naming Toussaint president for life, was drawn up and submitted to Napoleon, who saw in this a move toward independence, and determined to put down Toussaint. Napoleon proclaimed the re-establishment of slavery in the island. Toussaint replied by a declaration of independence in July, 1801. Napoleon sent General Leclerc with 30,000 men to subdue the island. Leclerc resorted to treachery, and by fair promises Toussaint was induced to submit. He was then treacherously arrested and carried to France. There he was imprisoned without trial and died from cruelty and neglect. When the news of Toussaint's death reached Haiti the Negroes, aroused to fury by the treachery, renewed the war and drove out the French the same year that Toussaint died.

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SANTO DOMINGO

GOVERNMENT

Until 1844 Santo Domingo was a part of Haiti. In February of that year the eastern part of the Island proclaimed its independence of the Republic of Haiti. This same year a Constitution was adopted. It has since been remodeled a number of times. The president is elected for four years. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 12 senators and a Chamber of Deputies of 24 members. The term is four years. The President is chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years.

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Santo Domingo is estimated at 19,325 square miles and the population at 708,000 inhabitants. The population is mainly composed of Creoles of pure Spanish descent, and a mixed race of Europeans, Africans and Indians. There are also many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City where the dry goods trade is almost exclusively in their hands. The populations of the principal cities are: Santo Domingo, the capital, 22,000; Santiago, 20,000; Puerto Plata, about 15,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic. Other forms of religion are permitted. Primary instruction is free and compulsory. The public schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools and a professional school. In 1911 there were 590 schools in the Republic with 20,453 children.

FINANCE

The revenue is derived chiefly from customs. There are, also, sugar, liquor, and stamp taxes and considerable receipts from posts, telegraphs, telephones and from civil registration. The total revenues for 1913 were $4,208,400. Under the Convention,signed on the part of the United States and Santo Domingo, an American citizen is General Receiver of Customs with authority to deposit $100,000 each month toward interest (5 per cent) and sinking fund

in trust for all national creditors. In addition half of the Custom receipts in excess of $3,000,000 is applied to the same end.

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NEGROES AND THE FIRST SPANISH EXPLORERS

1501. A Royal Edict permitted Negro slaves born in slavery among Christians to be transported from Spain to Hispaniola.

These, however, were not the first African slaves brought from Spain. The first African slaves were brought over by the Spanish slaveholders, who, as they emigrated, were accompanied by their Negroes.

1505. King Ferdinand sent slaves to Hispaniola. In a letter dated September 15, of that year, he said, "I will send you more Negro slaves as you request. I think there may be a hundred."

1510. King Ferdinand sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines of Hispaniola.

1510. Direct traffic in slaves was established between Guinea and Hispaniola.

1516. Thirty Negroes are said to have accompanied Balboa. They assisted him in building the first ship constructed on the Pacific coast of America.

1517. Charles V., of Spain, who was also Emperor of Germany and the Netherlands, granted the exclusive monopoly to Flemish noblemen to import annually 4,000 Africans to Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. This monopoly sold to some Genoese merchants for 25,000 ducats.

1522. Three hundred Negro slaves are said to have accompanied Cortez in his conquest of Mexico.

1526. Negro slaves were employed by Vasques de Ayllon in an attempt to establish a settlement on the coast of what is now North and South Carolina. This was the first introduction of Negro slavery into the territory of the United States. These slaves are said to have built the first ship constructed on the Atlantic Coast of America.

1527. A number of Negro slaves were in the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez to conquer Florida; among them was Estevancio.

1528. The expedition, under De Narvaez, landed on the coast of Florida.

The expedition was unsuccessful. Estevancio, "Little Steve," a Negro, was a member of this expedition. Estevancio was afterwards the discoverer of Arizona and one of the first persons to cross the American continent. The survivors were wrecked on the coast of what is now Texas on November 6, 1528, and were made captives by the Indians. Estevancio, with two other companions, wandered over the plains of Texas and Mexico for eight years, until on the 24th of July, 1536, the city of Mexico was reached. * In 1538 he led an expedition from Mexico in search of the fabled seven cities and discovered Arizona and New Mexico. He was killed at Cibola, in what is now New Mexico. He was the first member of an alien race to visit the New Mexican Pueblos. After a lapse of three and one-half centuries, the tradition of the killing of Estevancio still lingers in a Zuni Indian legend, which, among other things, says: "It is to be believed that a long time ago, when roofs lay over the walls of Kya-ki-me, when smoke hung over the housetops, and the ladder-rounds were still unbroken in Kay-ki-me, then the Black Mexicans came from their abodes in Everlasting Summerland. Then the Indians of So-no-li set up a great howl, and thus they and our ancients did much ill to one another. Then and thus was killed by our ancients, right where the stone stands down by the arroyo of Kya-ki-me, one of the Black Mexicans, a large man, with chilli lips.*"

1539. African slaves accompanied the expedition of De Soto.

1540. The second settler in Alabama was a Negro. He was in the De Soto expedition. He liked the country and settled among the Indians.

1542. Three Negroes who accompanied the Coronado expedition remained behind at Triguex, near where Sante Fe, New Mexico, now is.

1562. The importation of slaves from Africa to the New World was begun by Englishmen.

1564-1565. The first vessel to make the return voyage across the Pacific from the East Indies to Mexico was steered by a Negro pilot.

1565. Pedro Menendez de Aviles had a company of Negro slaves when he founded St. Augustine, Florida. They were brought from Spain and were trained artisans and agriculturists.

* Lip swelled from eating chilli pepper.

Matthew A. Henson.—Born in Charles County, Maryland, August 8, 1866. Most noted of all the Negro explorers. Accompanied Commander Robert E. Peary on all his expeditions in search of the North Pole except one. Henson was the only civilized person with Peary in his final dash to the pole, April 7, 1909. Henson made eight trips to the Arctic regions. In describing Henson's part in the discovery of the North Pole, Commander Peary said:

> On that bitter brilliant day in April, 1909, when the stars and stripes floated at the North Pole, Caucasian, Ethiopian, and Mongolian stood side by side at the apex of the earth, in the harmonious companionship resulting from hard work, exposure, danger, and a common object.
>
> Matthew A. Henson, my Negro assistant, has been with me in one capacity or another since my second trip to Nicaragua in 1887. I have taken him on each and all of my expeditions, except the first, and also without exception on each of my farthest sledge trips. This position I have given him primarily because of his adaptability and fitness for the work, and, secondly, on account of his loyalty. He is a better dog driver than any man living, except some of the best Esquimo hunters themselves.

REFERENCE.—A Negro at the North Pole (Autobiography); Henson, M. A. New York, 1912.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES

1619, August. First African immigrants landed in Virginia. They were probably not slaves, but servants indentured for a term of years.

"About the last of August (1619) came in a Dutch man-of-Warre. that sold us twenty negars." Narrative of Master John Rolfe.

> It was not uncommon practice in this early period for shipmasters to sell white servants to the planters; hence an inference that this twenty Negroes were slaves, drawn from the fact that they were sold to the colony or planters would be unjustified. Prior to 1619 every inhabitant of the colony was practically "a servant manipulated in the interests of the company held in servitude beyond a stipulated term" . . . . . According to a census made in 1624-5 there were in the colony twenty-three Africans. They were listed as "servants," thus receiving the same class name as white persons enumerated in the lists. According to Thomas Jefferson, "the right to these Negroes was common or, perhaps, they lived on a footing with the whites, who, as well as themselves, were under absolute direction of the president." . . . . . In the records of the county courts dating from 1632-1661, Negroes are designated as

"servants," "Negro servants," or simply as "Negroes," but never in the records which we have examined were they termed "slaves."

REFERENCES: Russell, the Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. pp. 22-25; Ballagh, White Servitude in Virginia. p. 45.

1628. Slavery in New York; abolished 1827.

1628. Slavery in New Jersey; abolished 1746.

1630. Slavery in Massachusetts; abolished 1780.

1631—1636. Slavery in Connecticut. Gradual abolition begins 1784.

1636. Slavery in Delaware; abolished 1865.

1639, January 6. First discrimination in law against Negroes in Virginia. The General Assembly requires all persons "except Negroes" to secure arms and ammunition or be subject to a fine.

1640. First record of a "Negro servant for life," otherwise a slave, in Virginia. His name was John Punch.

In that year three servants of Hugh Gwyn, a Dutchman called Victor, a Scotchman named James Gregory, and John Punch ran away. They were captured, given thirty lashes each. The Scotchman and the Dutchman were condemned to serve four years beyond their indenture—one year to their masters and three to the colony. John Punch was condemned to serve for life. Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia," says: "The most reasonable explanation seems to be that the Dutchman and the Scotchman, being white, were given only four additional years to their terms of indenture, while 'the third, being a Negro,' was reduced from his former condition of servitude for a limited time to a condition of slavery for life."

1641. Statutory recognition of slavery in Massachusetts.

Statutory recognition of slavery by other American colonies was as follows: Connecticut 1650, Virginia 1661, Maryland 1663, New York and New Jersey 1664, South Carolina 1682, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island 1700, North Carolina 1715, and Georgia 1755.

1642. Governor Calvert of Maryland bargains with a certain shipmaster for the delivery of thirteen slaves.

1646. Massachusetts and Rhode Island make slave raiding a capital offense.

1647. Slavery in Rhode Island; gradual abolition begins 1784.

1649. Estimated there were three hundred Negroes in Virginia.

REFERENCE: Virginia Magazine of History. Vol. XVII. p. 232.

1650. Connecticut passes an act making man-stealing a capital offense.

1651. First Negro landowners in Virginia.

In that year patents were granted to Negroes as follows: Anthony Johnson 250 acres of land, John Johnson 550 acres, and John

Johnson, Sr., 50 acres. Richard Johnson, probably the first Negro to enter Virginia as a free man, arrived the same year. Anthony Johnson and his wife are named among the twenty-three Negro "servants" listed in the census of 1624-5 as residents of the colony.

REFERENCE: Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. p. 24.

1653. First record of Negro slave owner in the United States.

In that year John Casor, a Negro of Northampton County, brought suit against Anthony Johnson to obtain his freedom. He claimed, according to the records: "Yt hee came into Virginia for seaven or eight years of Indenture, yt Hee had demanded his freedom of Anth. Johnson, his Mayster; & further sd yt hee had kept him a servant seaven years longer than hee should or ought."

Anthony Johnson referred to is evidently the same Anthony Johnson who, with his wife, Mary, were among the twenty-three African residents at the colony in 1624-5 when they are listed as servants. It is evident, if the camplaint of John Casor is true, namely, that Johnson had held him as a servant seaven years beyond the period for which he was indentured, that Anthony Johnson must have been a free man as early as 1635. It is of record that Johnson was successful in the suit which Casor brought against him and retained the services of Casor apparently for life.

1655. First record of voluntary emancipation in Virginia.

Richard Vaughan, of Northampton County, in emancipating one of his Negroes said in the following declaration: "These testify that Mr. Richard Vaughan doe hereby acquitt and discharge one negro Boye known by the name of James from all Claymes or Demands of service for myselfe, heyers, Exors., adma. provided the negro doe not covenant with any person but shall keepe himselfe free."

1661, March 1. First formal recognition of slavery in Virginia. Assembly declares that "Negroes are incapable of making satisfaction (for the time lost in running away), by addition of time."

1662. Slavery in Virginia made hereditary by the decree that the issue of slave mothers should follow their condition.

Slavery was declared hereditary in the other colonies as follows: Maryland, 1663; Massachusetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Pennsylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; and North Carolina, 1741.

1665. Slavery in South Carolina; abolished 1865.

1667. Virginia Assembly declares that "Baptisme doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom."

From this time on, original heathenism began to be a nominal test for slavery. It also began to be declared that it was not in-

consistent for Christians to hold Christians as slaves if these slaves had formerly been heathens.

In 1670 Virginia passed a law declaring "all servants not being Christians imported into this colony by ships' to be slaves for life. Twelve years later an act was passed repealing the law of 1670, and making slaves of all persons of non-Christian nationality thereafter coming into the colonies whether they came by land or sea, and whether or not they had been converted to Christianity after captivity.

In 1671, Maryland Assembly declares that conversion or the holy sacrament of baptism does not alter the status of slaves or their issue.

1682, Virginia denies the benefits of Christianity as a mode of securing freedom to all Negroes, mulattoes, hostile Moors, and Turks and to such Indians as were sold by other Indians as slaves.

1669. Slavery in North Carolina; abolished 1865.

1670. Law passed in Virginia declared "noe Negro or Indian, though baptized and enjoined for freedom, shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their owne nation."

Free Negroes often purchased their slave wives and children and held them as bond slaves. This was particularly true after the passing of the law of 1806 that made illegal the continual residence of free Negroes manumitted from May 1 of that year.

1679. New Hampshire founded, slavery probably established; abolished 1783.

1681. Maryland Assembly passes an act declaring children born of white servant women and Negroes are free.

1681. Pennsylvania ceded to William Penn; slavery probably already established. Gradual abolition begins 1780.

1692. Maryland Assembly decrees that the issue of the union between any white woman or any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term.

1695. Maryland places a tax on imported slaves.

1699. Virginia imposes tax to check importation of slaves.

1705, October 4. General Assembly of Virginia presents an act declaring the Negroes, mulattoes, and Indian slaves to be real estate.

1710, October 9. First use in Virginia of legislative power to emancipate a slave. Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, of Surry County, Virginia, given his manumission papers by the General Assembly for revealing a slave conspiracy.

1712. Legislature of Pennsylvania passes an act restricting the increase of slaves.

1715. North Carolina passes law declaring slaves shall not be allowed to buy and sell or even to borrow.

1717. Slavery introduced into Louisiana.

1729. Governor Gooch of Virginia and the State Assembly grant freedom to a slave for the discovery of an herb medicine by which wonderful cures were effected. In the same year, crown-attorney and solicitor-general of England declare that baptism in no way changed the slave's status.

1741. North Carolina enacts a law declaring that if any Negro, mulattto, or Indian, bond or free, be found to have testified falsely, he shall have his ears nailed to the pillory, then cut off, after which he was to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back.

1750. Slavery in Georgia; abolished 1865.

1752. Maryland Assembly passes act forbidding manumission by will or otherwise during the last illness of the master.

1760. South Carolina attempts to restrict slave importation.

1769. Virginia Legislature declared that the discriminatory tax levied upon free Negroes and mulattoes since 1668 was "derogatory to the rights of free born subjects," and therefore should be repealed.

1772. Somerset, James, brought by his master from Boston to England, was set free by Lord Mansfield on a writ of habeas corpus.

> The Somerset case brought out the distinction between the English and the Colonial law. Lord Mansfield allowed writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reason, moral or political. It is so odious that nothing can be offered to support it but positive law.
>
> REFERENCE: Hurd, Freedom and Bondage I, 189-191.

1773. Eight petitions presented to the New Jersey Assembly from the inhabitants of six different counties, asking that the importation of slaves be prohibited and the opportunity of manumission be increased.

1774, October. Connecticut prohibits the importation of slaves.

1774, October 20. First Continental Congress declared in the Articles of Association that the United Colonies would "nei-

ther import nor purchase any slaves," and would "wholly discontinue the slave trade."

1776, April 16. The Continental Congress unanimously resolved that "no slave be imported into any of the thirteen colonies."

1777, October 13. Continental Congress decides that slaves should be wholly exempt from taxation.

1778. Virginia passes an act prohibiting the slave trade.

1780. Pennsylvania prohibits further introduction of slaves.

1780. The meeting of the annual Methodist conference at Baltimore put this question and answered it in the affirmative: "Does this conference acknowledge that slavery is contrary to the laws of God, man and nature and hurtful to society; contrary to the dictates of conscience, pure religion, and doing that which we would not that others should do to us and ours; do we pass our disapprobation on all our friends who keep slaves, and advise their freedom?"

1782, May. A law bearing the title "An act to authorize the manumission of slaves" passed by the Virginia legislature.

The free Negro population of Virginia at that time was probably less than 3,000. It was more than doubled in the space of two years. In 1790 the number of free colored persons was 12,866, in 1800 it had reached 20,000, and according to the census of 1810 it was over 30,000.

1783. Every Negro in Virginia who fought or served as a free man in the Revolutionary War was given the legislative pledge of protection by the Virginia Assembly and every slave who had rendered honorable service to the American cause was freed by special act at the expense of the State.

1783. Maryland prohibits the introduction of slaves for sale.

1783, April 1. Continental Congress decides that for purposes of taxation five slaves should be counted as three freemen.

1784. Continental Congress votes not to prohibit slavery in the present States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

1784. Connecticut and Rhode Island prohibit the importation of slaves.

1786. North Carolina declares slave trade "of evil consequences and highly impolitic."

1786. New Jersey passes law against slave importation.

1787, July 13. Ordinance for the Government of the territory northwest of the Ohio passes. One section declares "There

shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."

SLAVERY IN THE STATES

1787, September 17. Constitution of the United States adopted. Article 1, Section 2 contains the following passage, the first of a series of compromises of the Federal Government with slavery:

> Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

Article 1, Section 9 contains the following provision relative to the slave trade:

> The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

1788, October. Connecticut enacts law forbidding any inhabitant of State to receive on his vessel "any inhabitants of Africa as slaves."

1790, April 2. Congress accepts from the State of North Carolina the territory now included in the State of Tennessee, with the proviso, "that no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves."

1790, July 16. Congress passes an act accepting cessions from Maryland and Virginia for the District of Columbia upon condition that the laws of the two States should remain in force in their respective portions of the District, "until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide."

1793, February 12. Congress passes first fugitive slave law, giving the owner or his agent the right to bring the alleged fugitive "before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate," in order to obtain a decision ordering the return of the fugitive to the State or territory from which he had escaped.

1794. Congress passes an act to prevent the fitting out in ports

of the United States of vessels engaged in supplying slaves to foreign countries.

1797, January 30. Petition presented to Congress by four North Carolina Negroes who had been freed by their masters. They had fled to Philadelphia and had been seized under the Fugitive Slave Law. Their petition denied by a vote of fifty ayes, thirty-three noes.

1800, May 10. The transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another prohibited.

1802, April 2. Georgia ceded to the Union her western territory, a part of what is now Alabama and Mississippi, on condition that slavery was not to be prohibited therein.

1803, February 28. Congress enacts that the Federal Government should co-operate with such States as had already prohibited the importation of slaves, by assisting the States to carry such laws into effect.

1804. Gradual abolition begins in New Jersey.

1805. Maryland Assembly instructed the State's representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions to obtain an amendment to the Constitution that would put an end to slave importation. The Asesmbly sent a copy of the resolutions to the governors of all the States with the request that it be laid before the different legislatures for their concurrence and adoption.

1806, May 1. Law passed in Virginia requiring manumitted slaves to leave the State within twelve months from the time their freedom accrued; or, if under age, from the time they reached their majority; otherwise they might be apprehended and sold by the overseers of the poor for any county or corporation in which they were found for the benefit of the poor of such county or corporation.

1806. George Wythe, chancellor of State of Virginia, gave his ground for declaring the freedom of three persons claimed as slaves, "Freedom is the birthright of every human being." Decision overruled by the Court of Appeals. In giving his decision Judge Tucker asserted that the burden of the proof is not upon the claimant, but upon the Negro to show that he is free; whereas, with a white man or an Indian in slavery the burden is with the claimant.

In his argument, Judge Tucker supposes that "three persons, a black or mulatto man or woman with a flat nose and woolly head,

a copper colored person with long, jetty black or straight hair, and one with fair complexion, brown hair, not woolly nor inclined thereto, with a prominent Roman nose, were brought before the judge upon a writ of habeas corpus. How must the judge act in this case? If the whole case be left with the judge he must deliver the white and Indian out of custody and must let the Negro remain in slavery until he can produce proof of his freedom."

1807, March 2. Congress passes an act "to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States or the territories thereof after the 31st day of December, 1808."

1810. Post Office Department organized. Enacted under a penalty of $50, that "no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, either as a post rider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail."

1819, March 3. President empowered to employ Navy for suppression of slave trade; also to issue the necessary orders for return to Africa of illegally imported Negroes. Former acts authorizing their enslavement by State governments repealed. Government aid given to found the colony of Liberia in Africa.

1820, March 6. Missouri Compromise. Terms of admitted Missouri as a slave State but forever prohibited slavery in the rest of the Louisiana territory lying north of latitude 36 degrees, 31 minutes N.

1820, May 15. The African slave trade made piracy.

1831, June 1. Maryland forbids importation into State of any slaves for sale or to reside there.

1832. Free Negroes in Virginia declared incapable of purchasing or otherwise acquiring permanent ownership except by descent of any slaves other than husband, wife and children. Contracts for any such purpose were declared void.

By the court of 1849, free Negroes were not allowed to purchase their own parents. Beginning March 31, 1858, the law was changed to read, "no free Negroes shall be capable of acquiring, except by descent, any slaves." There is evidence, however, that this law was not enforced. Reuben West, a free Negro Barber, who lived in Richmond from 1830-60 and paid taxes on real property valued at $4,420.00, is said by William Mundin, another barber, living in Richmond in 1913, to have owned a slave house servant whom he sold for insubordination. James H. Hill, another contemporary of Reuben West, owned two slaves and one of them was a mulatto barber.

REFERENCE: Russell, Free Negroes in Virginia. Page 95. For Negro Slave Owners in Virginia previous to the war, see Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, Antiquary. Vol IV pp. 174-182.

1833. New Haven Anti-slavery Society founded.

1833. Connecticut passes a law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in the State. (See Prudence Crandall Case.)

1839, August. The slaver, Amistad, captured by the United States brig, Washington, off Montauk Point, Long Island. The capture of this slaver gave rise to the Amistad Case which resulted in freeing the slaves on board who had revolted, taken possession of the ship, and sought to make their way back to Africa. March 9, 1840, Justice Story gave the opinion of the Supreme Court "that the Africans were kidnapped and unlawfully transported to America and did not become pirates and robbers in taking the Amistad and trying to regain their country."

The Amistad had brought African slaves, kidnapped in April, from Lenboko in the Mendi country near Liberia. Fifty-three of these slaves were purchased by Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montes, and were reembarked on the Amistad at Havana for Guanajah, Porto Principe. On the fifth night out, the slaves rose under the leadership of Joseph Cinquez, killed the captain and the cook, slew two men of the crew and tried to return to Africa. The ship was two months on the ocean during which time it was boarded several times, once by an American Schooner from Kingston, which remained along side for twenty-four hours and traded with the Negroes, finding that they had plenty of money. The ship was finally captured on August 26th.

The owners of the cargo claimed the ship and its passengers on the ground that they were pirates and should be tried for their crimes in Cuba. The case of the Africans was taken up by the anti-slavery people, who claimed that the Africans had been kidnapped from their homes, that they were free and had the rights of all free people to use whatever force necessary to regain their freedom. This view was quoted by the decision of the court, and thirty-five Africans who still survived were returned to Africa, November 25, 1841. From this band of Negroes in the Amistad sprung the Mendi Mission.

1841. Free Negroes of Maryland forbidden to become members of secret societies within or without the State.

1842. Acts forbidding all societies of blacks modified at Baltimore City so that the free Negroes there could have beneficial societies for the relief of the destitute of their race.

1846. Slavery abolished by statute in New Jersey.

1847. Connecticut, by a great majority, rejects proposal to allow Negro men the ballot.

1850, September. Compromise of 1850. The bill provided that

(1) California be admitted as a free State; (2) territories of Utah and New Mexico be organized without any provision concerning slavery; (3) Texas be paid $10,000,000 as compensation for the territory of New Mexico; (4) slave trade be prohibited in District of Columbia; (5) a more stringent fugitive slave law be passed.

1850, September 18. Second Fugitive Slave Law passes, providing Commissioners with jurisdiction concurrent with that of the courts. They were to receive a larger fee if they decided in favor of the claimant than if they decided in favor of the fugitive. Testimony of the alleged slave was barred and he was denied a trial by jury. Enforcement of the law was placed wholly in the hands of Federal officials.

1854, May 31. Kansas-Nebraska Bill, repealing compromise of 1820, provided that "all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories and the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose."

1857. Connecticut passes last statutory act relating to slavery; decrees that "any person held to service as a slave in any other State or country and not being a fugitive from another of the United States coming into this State or being therein, shall forthwith become and be free.

1857, May 6. Dred Scott decision.

> Dred Scott, a slave in Missouri, had been, in 1834, taken by his owner into Illinois, a State prohibiting slavery, and in 1836 into what is now Minnesota, a part of the Louisiana Purchase in which slavery was expressly prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. In 1838 he was taken back to Missouri. In 1848 he sued for his freedom on the ground that through his residence in territory where slavery was prohibited he had lost his status as a slave, and acquired that of a freeman. The United States Supreme Court decided Scott was not a citizen of any State, and therefore was not entitled to any standing in the courts, also that Congress had no power to prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying into any Territory slaves or any other property; and that Congress had no power to impair the Constitutional protection of such property while thus held in a Territory.

1861, May 24. General B. F. Butler declares slaves counterband of war.

1861, August 6. Congress passes a confiscation bill, one section of which declared that the claims of owners should be forfeited

to those slaves who should be required to take up arms or should be used in any way against the National Government.

1861, August 31. General John C. Fremont issues premature proclamation of emancipation in Missouri. September 2nd, President Lincoln modifies Fremont's proclamation.

1862, March 6. President Lincoln proposes to Congress compensated emancipation.

1862, March 13. Congress amends Military Code forbidding Federal officers to surrender fugitive slaves.

1862, April 2. Congress passes act offering compensated emancipation to the border slave States. No State claimed its benefits.

1862, April 16. Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. Owners of slaves were compensated; $100,000 appropriated to colonize the Freedmen beyond the limits of the United States. Each emigrant was to receive $100. The President calls a committee of colored persons to meet him in order to work up sentiment among the Freedmen in favor of colonization, the Freedmen refused to be colonized.

1862. April 24. An efficient treaty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade concluded between the United States and Great Britain.

1862, May 9. Maj. General David Hunter at Hilton Head, S. C., issues proclamation declaring slaves free in Georgia,Florida, and South Carolina. May 19, President Lincoln rescinds General Hunter's proclamation.

1862, May 9. Freedmen first armed as soldiers in War of Rebellion.

1862, June. Congress passed an act prohibiting slavery in all the present territories of the United States and any territory that should hereafter be acquired.

1862, July 22. Congress passes the second confiscation act, declaring forever free the slaves of those convicted of treason and rebellion and also the slaves of rebel owners, who took refuge within the lines of the Union Army or in any way came under the control of the Federal Government; and denying the protection of the Fugitive Slave Law to any owners of slaves except those loyal to the Union.

1862, September 22. Preliminary proclamation of emancipation.

1863, January 1. Emancipation Proclamation issued.

1863, June 19. West Virginia admitted as a State with a constitution providing for gradual abolition.

1864 January 11. Constitution of Missouri amended, abolishing slavery.

1864, March 14. Constitution of Arkansas amended, abolishing slavery.

1864, May 11. Constitution of Louisiana amended, abolishing slavery.

1864, June 28. Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 repealed.

1864, July 6. Constitution of Maryland amended, abolishing slavery.

1865, February 3. West Virginia abolishes slavery.

1865, February 22. Constitution of Tennessee amended, abolishing slavery.

1865, March 3. Congress passes a bill declaring free the wives and children of Negro soldiers.

1865, July 13. James Johnson, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Georgia.

1865, July 20. Lewis E. Parsons, provisional governor of Alabama, proclaims "There are no slaves now in Alabama."

1865, July 21. Constitution of Mississippi amended, abolishing slavery.

1865, June 19. General Robert S. Granger, who had command of the District of Texas, issues a proclamation to the colored people of Texas, telling them that they are free. July 25th, General A. J. Hamilton, provisional governor, formally declares slavery abolished in Texas.

1865, August 3. William Marvin, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Florida.

1865, September 28. Constitution of South Carolina amended, abolishing slavery.

1865, October 2. Constitution of North Carolina amended, abolishing slavery.

1865, December 18. Thirteenth Amendment to Constitution adopted. Slavery abolished in the United States.

ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE COLONIES

1652. First enactment in North America looking toward the abolition of slavery adopted by the Rhode Island Assembly. No person, black or white, to serve in bondage more than ten years or after the age of twenty-four years.

1688. First protest of a religious body against slavery made by the Friends Society of Germantown, Penn., under leadership of Francis del Pastorius.

1696. Yearly meeting of Friends of New Jersey and Pennsylvania votes to recommend to Friends that they cease from further importation of slaves.

1711. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns importation of slaves.

1716. New Jersey Yearly meeting of Friends advises against Friends buying or selling Negroes.

1716. Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends asks the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting "whether it be agreeable to truth for the Friends to purchase slaves and keep them for a term of life."

1729. Philadelphia Yearly Friends Meeting memorialized to the effect that it was wrong to buy and import Negro slaves.

1729. "The Mystery of Iniquity," a condemnation of slavery, published by Ralph Sandiford.

1737. Benjamin Lee publishes a volume condemning slavery.

1740. The North CarolinaYearly Meeting of Friends raises question of freeing the slaves.

1746-1767. John Woolman, of New Jersey, travels in the Middle and Southern Colonies and preaches that "the practice of continuing slavery is not right."

1750-1780. Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphia, anti-slavery agitator, establishes and teaches gratuitously a school for Negroes, also influences Pennsylvania to begin in 1780 the work of emancipation.

1770. The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, Rhode Island, attacks slavery.

1773. Dr. Benjamin Rush, eminent physician and philanthropist, publishes in Philadelphia an address against slavery.

1775. April 14, the first Abolition Society in America organized for promoting the abolition of slavery, the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race. (This Society is still in existence. See below Mission Boards of White Denominations, also Educational Funds, the "African Third.")

1775. Petition presented to New Jersey Assembly to "pass an act to set free all the slaves now in the colony."

1776. New Jersey Friends deny the right of membership in their society to slaveholders.

1777. Vermont abolishes slavery. First colony to do this.

1778. Governor Livingstone asks the New Jersey Assembly to make provision for the manumission of slaves.

1780. Bill for gradual emancipation passes Upper House Connecticut Legislature.

1785, June 25. New York Abolition Society formed, John Jay, president and Alexander Hamilton, secretary.

1785, December. Citizens of Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, Dorchester, Worcester, Talbot, and other counties in Maryland, present petitions to house relative to abolition of slavery. Petition rejected by vote of 32 to 22.

1786. New Jersey provides for manumission without security.

1786. Society for promoting the abolition of slavery in New Jersey formed.

1786. The Virginia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns the slavery system.

1786. Rhode Island Abolition Society organized.

ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE STATES

1787. Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends presents petition for the emancipation of slaves to the legislature. Petition rejected by vote of 30 to 17.

1789. Bill to promote gradual abolition of slavery and to prevent rigorous exportation of blacks from Maryland presented to legislature.

1789, September 8. Maryland Society organized for promoting the abolition of slavery and for ameliorating the condition of Negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage.

1789. Rhode Island Anti-slavery Society founded by Jonathan Edwards and others.

1790. Connecticut Abolition Society organized, Dr. Ezra Stiles, the president of Yale College, president.

1791. Virginia Abolition Society organized.

1792. Abolition Society formed in New Jersey.

1794. First convention of Abolition Societies meets in Philadelphia, January 1; ten states represented; Joseph Broomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey and General in War of 1812, presiding! recommends that annual addresses be delivered on the subject of "Slavery" and that there be an annual convention of Abolition Societies. An address is sent forth to the people of the United States, and a memorial presented to Congress, urging it to pass a law to prohibit American citizens from supplying slaves to foreign nations and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels in this country for the African slave trade. This same year Congress passed a bill to that effect.

1795. American Convention of Abolition Societies sends addresses to South Carolina and Georgia, calling upon them to ameliorate the conditions of slaves, and to diffuse knowledge among them, also an address to the people of the United States demanding the universal emancipation of slaves.

1797. Bill presented in Maryland legislature by citizens of Hartford County for the abolition of slavery.

1816. Society for the Gradual Manumission of Slaves founded at Centre, North Carolina, with several slaveholders as members.

1826. Abolition Societies hold convention in Baltimore. Estimated that there are one hundred and forty of these societies, one hundred and six of which are in the South. Eighty-one represented at the Baltimore convention. Seventy-three of them from Southern States and forty from North Carolina alone.

1827. About this time Massachusetts General Colored Anti-Slavery Association formed.

1828. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Baltimore.

1829. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Washington.

1831, January 1. Publication at Boston of the Liberator begins.

1831. First annual convention of the People of Color, June 6 to 11, Philadelphia.

1832. The New England Anti-Slavery Society founded January 6.

1833. Anti-Slavery Society founded in Indiana.

1833. New York Anti-Slavery Society founded.

1833. The National Anti-Slavery Convention meets in Philadelphia, December 4. Ten states represented. At this convention American Anti-Slavery Society organized. Anti-Slavery Societies were now formed in all the Northern States.

1837. Memorial presented to United States Senate from General Assembly of Vermont praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

1845. Schism in the ranks of the Democratic Party over the question of extension of American slave territory. Barn Burners opposed and Old Hunkers supported extension.

1848. Connecticut decrees "that no person shall hereafter be held in slavery in this State and that no slave shall be brought into Connecticut." A law had already been passed (1784) providing for gradual abolition, but this law put an absolute end to slavery in that State.

1851. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, begins as a serial in the National Era, Boston. First edition issued March 20, 1852.

1757. "The Impending Crisis" by Hinton Rowan Helper, representing the "poor white" class in North Carolina. Demanded the abolition of slavery, the expulsion of the Negroes, and the destruction of the oligarchical despotism made possible by slavery. Circulation of this book forbidden in many parts of the South.

1859, October 16. John Brown's raid on United States Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. December 2, John Brown executed. Of the five Negroes who were with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, one escaped, two were killed in the fight, and two were captured and executed. (See Slave Insurrection.)

SLAVERY AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

1806. The first division of a religious denomination in the United States, on account of slavery, said to have occurred among the Baptists of Kentucky.

1821. The Alabama Synod of the associated Reformed Presbyterian Church severed its connection with the central body which had excluded slave holders from communion.

1841. A small number of Methodists withdrew from the regular connection and formed in Michigan a separate connection, under the name of Wesleyan Methodists. May 31, 1843, at Utica, New York, Wesleyan Methodist connection of America was established.

1845, May 17. The Southern Methodist Episcopal Conferences withdrew and organized at Louisville, Kentucky, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

1845. Baptist Associations in the South met at Augusta, Georgia, and organized Southern Baptist Convention.

1854. General convention of the Christian Church adopted resolutions concerning slavery. The Southern delegation withdrew and formed a separate organization which continued until 1890 when a reunion was formed.

1858. Division in the Methodist Protestant Church, the Northern and Southern wings separated, reunited in 1877.

1858. The synods and assemblies of the New School of the Presbyterian Church in the border States withdrew and formed the United Synod of Presbyterian Churches. December 4, 1861, forty-seven Presbyteries withdrew from the Old School Assembly; organized the General Assembly of the Confederate States of America. In 1864 the United Synods and the General Assembly of the Confederate States united under the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

1861, July. The Southern bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Montgomery, Alabama, and organized the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States. After the close of the war the different dioceses in the South became again a part of the General Convention.

1863. Number of synods of the Lutheran Church withdrew and organized at Concord, North Carolina, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the South.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS

It is estimated that some twenty-five insurrections of slaves took place in the United States prior to the American Revolution.

This takes no account of the insurrections in Louisiana and in the Spanish, French and English colonies in the West Indies.

The most important insurrection in the West Indies was the uprising in 1791 of the slaves on the Island of Haiti, by which that country gained its independence. 1804 the Republic of Haiti established.

1526. First insurrection of Negro slaves within present limits of United States, in Ayllon's colony, on the coast of what is now South Carolina.

1664. Insurrection planned in Virginia by white bondmen and Negro slaves. At that time there was hardly 1,000 Negroes in the colony.

1687. Attempted insurrection of Negroes in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Negro population was about equal to that of whites.

1710. Negro insurrection planned in Surry County, Virginia. One of the conspirators, Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, revealed the plot and as a reward was emancipated.

1712. First serious insurrection of slaves in the Thirteen Colonies in New York. The garrison saved the city from being reduced to ashes.

1720. Charleston, South Carolina, white people attacked in their houses and on the streets. Twenty-three slaves arrested, of whom six were convicted and three executed.

1722. Armed body of about 200 Negroes gathered near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Virginia, for the purpose of attacking the people while they were in church. The plot was discovered.

1723, April 13. Governor Dummer, of Massachusetts, issued a proclamation concerning the "fires which have been designedly and industriously kindled by some villainous and desperate Negroes or other dissolute people as appears by the confession of some of them." April 18, the Rev. Joseph Sewell preached a sermon on "The late fires that have broken out in Boston, supposed to be purposely set by ye Negroes." April 19, the selectmen of Boston made a report consisting of nineteen articles, Number 9 of which said, "that if more than two Indians, Negro or mulatto servants or slaves be found in the streets or highways, in or about the town, idling or lurking together, unless in the service of their

master or employer, every one so found shall be punished at the House of Correction."

1768. Insurrection of slaves planned in Savannah, Georgia. A disagreement about the method of procedure, caused plot to fail. The population of the city consisted at this time of 3,000 whites and 2,700 blacks.

1730, August. Insurrection in Williamsburg, Virginia.

1730. Rebellion of slaves reported from South Carolina.

1734. Conspiracy of slaves to gain their freedom by massacre of the whites discovered near Somerville, New Jersey. About thirty Negroes apprehended, two hanged, some had ears cut off, others whipped.

1739. Slave conspiracy in Prince George's County, Maryland. The leader was tried and executed.

1740. Insurrection at Stone River, in South Carolina, was led by a slave, Cato. Houses were burned and men, women and children murdered.

1741. Insurrection in New York City; population 12,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. Thirteen conspirators burned alive, eighteen hung, and eighty transported.

1741. Rumors of an insurrection among Negroes around Hackensack, New Jersey. Seven barns were burned, two Negroes charged with committing the crime burned.

1772. Insurrection at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, threatened.

1775. Reported insurrection in Pitt, Beaufort and adjoining counties in North Carolina; a number of slaves arrested and some whipped severely, but none were proven to have been connected with any conspiracy.

1800. Two Negroes, Gabriel and Jack Bowler, were leaders in an attempted revolt in Henrico County, Virginia. A thousand Negroes marched on the city of Richmond. Forced by a swollen stream to halt, they disbanded with the understanding that they would renew the attempt the following night. The plot was discovered and Gabriel and Bowler were caught and executed.

1802. Slave insurrection reported in Northeastern part of North Carolina in the counties of Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Martin, Bertie, Beaufort, and Washington. June 10th had been set for the beginning of the insurrection. Two of the leaders were executed.

1805. Slave insurrection occurred in Wayne County, North Carolina. One Negro burned at the stake and two hanged.

1811. Parish of St. John the Baptist, thirty-six miles above New Orleans, about 500 Negro slaves organized and marched toward the city. They destroyed plantations on the way and forced other slaves to join them. Insurrection suppressed by the garrison from Fort St. Charles.

1816. Insurrection planned by slaves at Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was betrayed. The leaders were hanged. In this same year slave uprising reported at Camden, South Carolina.

1818. Rebellion of slaves at Charleston, South Carolina.

1819. Attempted insurrection at Augusta, Georgia.

1822. Extensive conspiracy organized at Charleston, South Carolina, by a free Negro, Denmark Vesey. Slaves for forty or fifty miles around Charleston were concerned in the uprising. The plan was to slaughter the whites and free the blacks. A recruiting committee was formed and every slave enlisted was sworn to secrecy. Peter Poyas, one of the conspirators, is said to have personally enlisted six hundred persons. The plot was revealed by a household servant. After a month's investigation, only fifteen of the thousands supposed to have been concerned were apprehnded. Vesey, with thirty-four others, was put to death. They died without revealing their secrets.

1831. Southampton Insurrection, Southampton, County, Virginia, Nat Turner, the leader of this insurrection, a slave preacher. His mother, it is said, taught him that, like Moses, he was to be the deliverer of his race. Turner's plan was to collect a large number of slaves in the Dismal swamp in the extreme southeastern section of Virginia. August 21, he set out with six companions, the band soon numbered sixty or more. Sixty white persons on different plantatons killed. The local malitia and United States troops were called out, and after more than a hundred insurrectonists had been killed the uprising was crushed. Forty-three Negroes were tried, twenty-one were acquitted, twelve were convicted and sold out of the State, and twenty others, including Turner and one woman, were hanged.

1845. Slave insurrection in Charles County, Maryland.

1853, April. Rumored uprising of slaves in Dorchester, Maryland.

1857. Rumored slave insurrection in Prince George's County, Maryland.

1859, October 16. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. This was the last of the attempted slave insurrections. Of the five Negroes who accompanied him two were killed; two were captured and executed, one escaped. Osborne Perry Anderson, was a printer by trade born July 27, 1830, at West Fallowfiield, Pennsylvania, died, December 13, 1872, at Washington, D. C. John Anthony Copeland, Jr., for a time a student in Oberlin, was born free August 15, 1834, at Raleigh, North Carolina; executed December 16, 1859. Shields Green, born a slave, escaped from slavery on a sailing vessel from Charleston, S. C.; executed December 16, 1859; he was said to have been about twenty-three years of age. Lewis Sheridan Leary, saddler and harnessmaker, was born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 17, 1835; killed, October 17, 1859. Dangerfield Newby was born a slave in 1815 in Fauquier County, Virginia. His father, a Scotchman, freed his mulatto children. Killed, October 17, 1859.

1859. After the John Brown raid, rumor spread that there was to be a slave insurrection in the eastern portions of Maryland and Virginia.

1859, October 19. Rumored slave insurrection at Frederick, Maryland.

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DATE OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Hayti 1793	French West Indies.....1848
Guadaloupe 1794	Venezuela 1854
Chili .....October 10, 1811	Peru 1856
Columbia.....July 19, 1821	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guina 1863
Central America States....1823	United States...Dec. 18, 1865
Bolivia 1825	Porto Rico.....1873
Mexico ....September 15, 1829	Cuba 1886
British Posses's in America 1834	Brazil 1888
Ecuador 1845	
Danish West Indies.....1848	

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The secret routes for transporting fugitive slaves to the free States of the North and to Canada were popularly known as "underground railroads." Friends of the fleeing slaves, by systematic and co-operative efforts, aided them to elude the pursuit of the slave hunters. There were at convenient distances "stations," that is, the houses of persons who held themselves in readiness to receive fugitives, singly or in numbers, at any hour of the day or at night, to feed, shelter and clothe, if necessary, and to conceal until they could be dispatched with safety to some other station along the route. There were other persons, known as conductors who held themselves ready at all times to take the fugitives by private or public conveyance and transport them to the next station. If they went by a private conveyance, they generally traveled in the night, by such routes and with such disguises as gave the best warrant against detection either by the slave-catchers or their many sympathizers.

As early as 1786, there are evidences of an underground road. A letter of George Washington, written in that year, speaks of a slave escaping from Virginia to Philadelphia, and being there aided by a society of Quakers formed for the purpose of assisting in liberating slaves. It was not, however, until after the War of 1812, that escaped slaves began to find their way by the underground roads in considerable numbers to Canada.

From Maine to Kansas, all the Northern States were dotted with the underground stations and covered with a network of the underground roads. It is estimated that between 1830 and 1860 over 9,000 slaves were aided to escape by way of Philadelphia. During this same period in Ohio, 40,000 fugitives are said to have escaped by way of the underground railroads. A number of slaves also escaped from Texas and the Southwest into Mexico. There is at present at Nacimiento Coahuila, Mexico, a colony of about 300 Negroes which is made up of descendants of fugitive slaves and Negro soldiers who remained in Mexico when the United States army went there to drive the French out of the country. When the American army crossed the Rio Grande it was divided into two parts. One part went to help drive out the French. The Negro soldiers, under the command of Colonel Shafter, went westward and fought against the Indians. For services which these Negroes rendered, the Mexican Government granted them 14 leagues of land which is at present held as a reservation so that it can be protected from intruders. The papers setting aside this grant were signed by representatives of the government of Mexico and of the United States.

REFERENCES: Seibert "The Underground Railroad;" Mitchell "The Underground Railroad;" William Still "Underground Railroad Records;" "The Reminiscences of Levi Coffin;" Smedley "The Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Towns of Pennsylvania."

NEGROES CONNECTED WITH ABOLITION AND UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Brown, William Wells.—Anti-slavery agitator. Agent of the underground railroad. Born a slave in St. Louis, Mo., 1816.

As a boy, Brown worked in the printing office of Elijah B. Lovejoy. In 1834 he escaped to the North and obtained a position on a Lake Erie steamer. Here he was of great service in assisting slaves to make their way to Canada. In 1843 he became a lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society and continued in that position until 1849. He is the author of several books, the more important of which are "The Black Man," "The Rising Sun," and "Sketches of Places and People Abroad."

Douglass, Frederick.—Noted American anti-slavery agitator and journalist. Born a slave at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Maryland, February, 1817. Died February 2, 1895.

In 1838 Douglass escaped from slavery under the disguise of a sailor. He went first to New York City and then to New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket and spoke with such power and eloquence that he was immediately sent out as a lecturer under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He became one of the most prominent anti-slavery agitators. He received and accepted an invitation to lecture in Great Britain. In 1847 he settled at Rochester, New York, and began to publish an abolition paper, "The North Star." In 1845 he published his autobiography. In 1882 his autobiography was republished under the title, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." He held a number of prominent political positions, the more important of which were Marshall of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District, and Minister to Haiti.

Whipper, William.—Successful business man, anti-slavery agitator, editor of The National Reformer.

Mr. Whipper began the lumber business in Columbia, Pennsylvania, in partnership with Stephen Smith. In order to have a better field for their operations they moved to Philadelphia and opened one of the largest wood and coal yards in the city. The firm owned many rafts and employed many boatmen and raftsmen. In 1849, the firm was said to hold, besides many thousand bushels of coal, 250,0000 feet of lumber, 22 merchantmen cars running between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and $9,000 worth of stock in the Co-

lumbia bridge. Their notes were accepted for any amount. Mr. Whipper gave much of his time to the advocacy of the freedom of the slave. In 1838, Mr. Whipper became editor of the National Reformer, a monthly magazine published by the American Moral Reform Society. This magazine was the first effort in journalism by Philadelphia Negroes.

Forten, James.—Negro abolitionist. Born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1766; died March 4, 1842. Forten was a sail-maker by trade.

He was educated in the school of the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. Forten acquired considerable wealth. With the assistance of Richard Allen and Absolom Jones he helped to raise 2,500 colored volunteers for the protection of the city of Philadelphia when it was threatened by the English. He was chairman of the first convention of free Negroes held in Philadelphia, 1817. He was a warm friend and supporter of William Lloyd Garrison. It is said that several times, by personal contributions, he enabled Garrison to continue the publication of the "Liberator."

Harper, Mrs. Frances E. Watkins.—Distinguished anti-slavery lecturer, writer and poet. Born of free parents, 1825, Baltimore, Maryland; died February 22, 1911.

Mrs. Harper went to school to her uncle, Rev. William Watkins, who taught a school in Baltimore for free colored children. About 1851 she moved to Ohio and began teaching, but later came to Little York, Pennsylvania, where she became acquainted with the workings of the underground railroad and thereafter determined to devote her life to the anti-slavery cause. In 1854 she began career as a public lecturer, and in 1860 married Fenton Harper. By 1864 she had become known as an anti-slavery writer both in poetry and prose. After the close of the Civil War she came South, but later returned to Philadelphia and devoted her time to writing and lecturing for temperance work. For a time she had charge of the W. C. T. U. work among colored people. She published several books of poems. "Iola Leroy, or the Shadows Uplifted" is her best known prose work.

Hayden, Lewis.—Born 1815, died 1889. Runaway slave from Kentucky to Boston, Abolitionist.

Mr. Hayden's home was a common meeting place for councils affecting his race. It was also a station of the underground railroad. He himself came as a fugitive from Kentucky in 1844. Through native strength of character he soon became a dominant figure in Boston's Negro colony and so remained until his death. He was probably the only Negro office holder before the war. In 1859, he was appointed messenger to the Massachusetts secretary of State, which position he held until his death. In 1873, he was elected to the State legislature.

Lane, Lunsford.—Born a slave at Raleigh, N. C. He is placed in Prof. Bassett's "History of the Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina" among the four prominent abolitionists of that State.

It is said that Lane waited on LaFayette when he passed through Raleigh in 1824. Lane's ambition was to be free, and he began early in life to save money to purchase his freedom. He and his father manufactured a superior kind of smoking tobacco. They were at length permitted to manufacture this tobacco on their own account. At the end of eight years Lane had saved a thousand dollars with which to purchase his freedom. In 1839 he bought a home and negotiated for the purchasing of his wife and children for $2,500. Because of the laws of North Carolina, Lane was compelled to go to New York City to have the articles of his emancipation executed. When he returned he was arrested and was informed that under the law he must leave the State within twenty days. Before he could close up his business he was arrested and taken before the mayor on the charge of "delivering abolition lectures in Massachusetts." Replying to this charge Lane made a statement before the Mayor's Court which was probably the only abolition speech ever made by a Negro before a Southern audience.

REFERENCES: Bassett, Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina; Johns Hopkins University Studies; Washington, The Story of the Negro; and W. G. Hawkins, Lunsford Lane, Boston, 1863.

Purvis, Robert.—Anti-slavery agitator; chairman of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad, and member of the first Anti-slavery Convention in 1833.

Purvis was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments, at that time the most prominent anti-slavery man of the Negro race. In 1883 at the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia, he was one of the three original signers present. John G. Whittier, the poet, and Elizur Wright, the anti-slavery editor, were the other two.

Remond, Charles Lenox.—Born at Salem, Massachusetts, 1810, dies 1873. First Negro to take lecture platform as an anti-slavery speaker.

He was president of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society and was a vice-president of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. In 1838 he took the field as a lecturer under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In this capacity he canvassed New England. In 1840 he went to England as a delegate to the first World Anti-Slavery Convention held in London. While aboard he delivered many anti-slavery lectures. On his return he brought a remarkable document, an "address from the Irish people to their countrymen and countrywomen in America." With the name of Daniel O'Connell at its head, sixty thousand names were appended to this monstrous memorial. The Irish-Americans were called

upon to treat the Negroes as brethren and everywhere to unite with the abolitionists.

Russwurm, John Brown.—Born in Jamaica, 1799; died in Liberia, 1851. Editor of the first Negro newspaper published in the United States, the "Freedmen's Journal," published in New York City, 1827.

Mr. Russwurm, one of the first Negroes to graduate from a college in the United States, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; in 1829 he went to Liberia and became superintendent of the public schools and editor of the Liberia Herald. In 1836 he was appointed Governor of the District of Maryland in Liberia, in which position he died.

Tubman, Harriet.—Fugitive slave and one of the most famous of the underground railroad operators, died March 10, 1913.

Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in Maryland about 1849 when between twenty and twenty-five years of age, and at once began to make trips into the South to aid others to escape. In nineteen trips she is said to have led over three hundred fugitive slaves into the Northern States and Canada. She was employed during the Civil War in the secret service of the Federal Army. After the war she founded a home at Auburn, New York, for aged colored persons. She retained much of her vigor until she was over eighty years old. For the two years previous to her death she was cared for by friends and particularly the New York State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

REFERENCE: "Harriet, The Moses of Her People," Sarah H. Bradford, New York, 1897.

Truth, Sojourner.—A noted anti-slavery speaker, born about 1775, in Africa. Brought, when a child, to America, she was sold as a slave in the State of New York.

After slavery was abolished in New York in 1827, Sojourner Truth became widely known in the North and was a prominent figure at anti-slavery meetings. Sojourner Truth was noted as a public speaker. She was able to "bear down an audience by a few simple words." She was greatly admired by Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and other prominent anti-slavery agitators.

REFERENCE: Narrative Sojourner Truth, Boston, 1850.

Still, William.—Secretary of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. Born October 7, 1821, in Burlington County, New Jersey.

Still's father purchased his freedom. His mother was a fugitive slave. His brother was kidnapped and carried to Alabama. The Vigilance Committee was the directing body for all the numerous lines of the underground railroad which centered in Philadelphia.

William Still, as secretary, kept a record of all the fugitive slaves who passed through the hands of the committee. In 1872 this record was published in book form under the title "Underground Railroad." This book is one of the most remarkable records extant concerning the history of slavery.

Walker, David.—First Negro to attack slavery through the press. Born free at Wilmington, North Carolina, 1785.

Walker early went to Boston and began business. In 1829 he published an anti-slavery pamphlet, "Walker's Appeal," which was widely circulated and stirred the South as no other anti-slavery pamphlet up to that time had done. Governor Giles of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, referred to the appeal as "a seditious pamphlet sent from Boston."

Gibbs, Mifflin Wistar.—Lawyer and anti-slavery agitator; born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April, 1823. His home is in Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Gibbs gained a good common school education and was then apprenticed to a carpenter, and finally became a contractor and builder. He was actively connected with the anti-slavery movement and the underground railroad. In 1849 he lectured on the anti-slavery platform, concluding his tour about the time of the discovery of gold in California. He immediately started for the Pacific coast and reached San Francisco in 1850. Here, with another Negro, Peter Lester, he engaged in the dry goods business. On the discovery of gold in British Columbia, in 1858, Mr. Gibbs went to Victoria and established there the first mercantile house other than that of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1868, after having read law with an English lawyer at Victoria, he returned to the United States and entered the law department of Oberlin College, from which he was graduated in 1870. He settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar. In 1873 he was elected city judge, being the first Negro to hold such an office in the United States. In 1877 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Little Rock. In 1897 he was appointed United States Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar. He has written an autobiography under the title of "Lights and Shadows."

EMANCIPATION

PRELIMINARY PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An Act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Section 1. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to Suppress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Sieze and Confiscate Property of Rebels, and for other Purposes," approved July 16, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto: and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any

person, to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Whereas, on the 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any States or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States, wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

"Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

"And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommned to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

"And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable conditions, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State

13th AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Adopted December 18,1865.

NEGRO ANTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPERS

In connection with the anti-slavery movement a number of papers were published by Negroes. A list of papers published by Negroes before the Civil War follows:

Name	City	Date of First Issue
Freedoms Journal	New York, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1827
Rights of All	New York, N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1828
The Weekly Advocate	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 1837
Colored American (W'kly Advocate changes to)		Mar. 4, 1837
National Reformer	Philadelphia, Pa.	September, 1838
African Methodist Episcopal Church Magazine	Philadelphia, Pa.	September. 1841
The Elevator	Philadelphia. Pa.	1842
The National Watchman	Troy, N. Y.	1842
The Clarion		1842
The Peoples Press	New York, N. Y.	1843
The Northern Star	Philadelphia, Pa.	
The Mystery (Northern Star changes to	Pittsburg, Pa.	1843
The Genius of Freedom		1845
The Rams Horn	New York, N. Y.	January 1, 1847
The North Star	Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1847
The Impartial Citizen	Boston. Mass.	1848
The Christian Herald	Philadelphia, Pa.	1848
The Colored Man's Journal	New York, N. Y.	1851
The Alienated American	Cleveland, Ohio	1852

Name	City	Date of Last Issue
The Palladium of Liberty	Columbus, Ohio	
The Disfranchised American	Cincinnati, Ohio	
The Colored Citizen (The Disfranchised American changes to		
The Christian Recorder (Christian Herald changes to)	Philadelphia, Pa	1852
The Mirror of the Times	San Francisco, Cal	1855
The Herald of Freedom	Ohio	1855
The Anglo African	New York, N. Y	July 23, 1859

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1790

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine	.....	536	536
New Hampshire	157	630	787
Vermont	.....	269	269
Massachusetts	.....	5,369	5,369
Rhode Island	958	3,484	4,442
Connecticut	2,648	2,771	5,419
New York	21,193	4,682	25,875
New Jersey	11,423	2,762	14,185
Pennsylvania	3,707	6,531	10,238
Delaware	887	3,899	12,786
Maryland and Dist. of Columb.	103,036	8,043	111,079
Virginia	292,627	12,866	305,493
North Carolina	100,783	5,041	105,824
South Carolina	107,094	1,801	108,895
Georgia	29,264	398	29,662
Kentucky	12,430	114	12,544
Tennessee	3,417	361	3,778
Total	697,624	59,557	757,181

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1860

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine	.....	1,327	1,327
New Hampshire	.....	494	494
Vermont	.....	709	709
Massachusetts	.....	9,602	9,602
Rhode Island	.....	3,952	3,952
Connecticut	.....	8,627	8,627
New York	.....	49,005	49,005
New Jersey	18	25,318	25,336
Pennsylvania	.....	56,949	56,949
Delaware	1,798	19,829	21,627
Maryland and Dist. of Columb.	90,374	95,073	185,447
Virginia	490,865	58,042	548,907
North Carolina	331,059	30,463	361,522
South Carolina	402,406	9,914	412,320
Georgia	462,198	3,500	465,698
Kentucky	225,483	10,684	236,167
Tennessee	275,719	7,300	283,019
Ohio	.....	36,673	36,673
Indiana	.....	11,428	11,428
Illinois	.....	7,628	7,628

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1860

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Michigan	.....	6,799	6,799
Wisconsin	.....	1,171	1,171
Alabama	435,080	2,690	437,770
Mississippi	436,631	773	437,404
Louisiana	331,726	18,647	350,373
Arkansas	111,115	144	111,259
Missouri	114,931	3,572	118,503
Florida	61,745	932	62,677
Iowa	.....	1,069	1,069
California	.....	4,086	4,086
Kansas	2	625	627
Minnesota	.....	259	259
Oregon	.....	128	128
Texas	182,566	355	182,921
Colorado	.....	46	46
New Mexico	.....	85	85
Utah	26	33	59
Washington	.....	30	30
Nebraska	15	67	82
Nevada	.....	45	45
Total	3,953,760	487,970	4,441,730

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OF FREE AND SLAVE NEGRO POPULATION, 1790 TO 1860

	Free		Slave	
Year	Number	Per Cent of increase over preceding census	Number	Per cent of increase over preceding census
1790	59,557	.....	697,624	.....
1800	108,435	82.1	893,602	28.1
1810	186,446	71.9	1,191,362	33.3
1820	233,634	25.3	1,538,022	29.1
1830	319,599	36.8	2,009,043	30.6
1840	386,293	20.9	2,487,355	23.8
1850	434,495	12.5	3,204,313	28.8
1860	488,070	12.3	3,953,760	23.4

Many free Negroes owned slaves. There were in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, 132 Negroes who owned slaves. It is estimated that in the course of slavery in this country there were in the South 6,200 Negro slave owners and that in that time 18,000 slaves were held by Negroes.

REFERENCES: Washington, "The Story of the Negro," Vol. I, p. 203-209; Hart, "Slavery and Abolition"; Brackett, "Negro in Maryland"; Willson, "Negroes Who Owned Slaves." Carnegie Institute Studies, 1912; Bassett, "Slavery in the State of North Carolina"; Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia."

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Congress on March the 3, 1865, established the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." This Bureau was in the War Department and was to be maintained through the war and one year thereafter. It had "the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen. The President was authorized to appropriate for the use of freedmen the confiscated and abandoned lands within the Southern States. Not more than forty acres, however, for a period not longer than three years, were to be assigned to each freedman thus aided. Provisions, fuel, and clothing were distributed free to destitute freedmen and loyal refugees.

The administration of the Bureau was placed in the hands of a chief commissioner, General Oliver O. Howard.

July 16, 1866, Congress extended for two years the Bureau's statutory life. At the same time the powers of the Bureau were increased. Confederate public property was authorized to be sold for educational purposes. The Bureau was given military jurisdiction over infringement of civil rights.

In June, 1868, second bill was passed extending the term of the Bureau for one year in unreconstructed States. January 1, 1869, the work of the Bureau, excepting educational, ended. This was concluded in 1870. (See below under Education). Over $20,000,000 was expended by the Bureau.

Adopted December 18, 1865.

When the Bureau was discontinued, $200,000 of its funds were unexpended. A bill is now before Congress to use this money for the erection, in the District of Columbia, of a home for aged and infirm colored persons.

REFERENCES: Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard; Report of the Freedmen's Bureau, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, 1869; Williams History of the Negro; Freedmen's Bureau, Atlantic Monthly, Volume LXXXVII, Boston, 1901; and Washington, Story of the Negro.

THE CIVIL STATUS OF THE NEGRO

THE STATUS OF THE SLAVE

White Servitude the Legal Basis for Negro Slavery

White servitude preceded and formed the legal basis upon which Negro slavery was erected. The first Africans brought to Virginia

were servants of the colony, received in exchange for public provisions and were put to work upon the public lands to support the governor and other officers of the Government.

Slavery grew up in Virginia and other States by the gradual addition of incidents modifying the law and custom of servitude, as applied to the Negro. From the very first, however, servitude in the case of the Negro was different in practice, though not in law, from servitude in the case of the white man.

> For example, in Providence Island, where slavery came into existence at about the same time and in the same manner as in Virginia, it appears that in 1633 twenty or thirty Negroes were introduced for public works and it was recommended "that they should be separated among various families of officers and industrial planters to prevent the formation of plots." This apparent difference in the treatment of the black and white servants, due to fear of an alien and pagan people, is no doubt typical of other differences and distinctions made between the races which, as they became traditional and gained the sanction of custom, gradually modified the status of the African and transformed Negro servitude into Negro slavery.

The transition from servitude to slavery was effected in the case of the black man when the custom established itself of holding Negroes "servants for life."

> "The distinguishing mark of the state of slavery is not the loss of liberty, political and civil, but the perpetuity and almost absolute character of that loss, whether voluntary or involuntary in origin. It differs, then, from other forms of servitude limited in place or time, such as medieval vassalage, villainage, modern serfdom, and technical servitude, in degree rather than in kind; its other incidents being very similar and in many cases even identical with theirs." The efforts of planters to lengthen the terms of service of their servants which failed with the white servants succeeded with the black. Public sentiment supported the change because the blacks were regarded as dangerous if left uncontrolled.

The second step by which Negro servitude was converted into Negro slavery was taken when the condition and status of the mother was extended to and continued in her offspring.

> This change which had undoubtedly been effected in custom long before it was formally sanctioned by law, was recognized by statute in Virginia, 1662; Maryland, 1663; Massachusetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Pennsylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; North Carolina, 1741.
>
> The transmission from mother to child of the conditions of slavery for life grew naturally out of the fact that the master necessarily controlled the child controlling the mother. It was evident that parents, under an obligation of life service, could make

no valid provision for the support of their offspring, and that a just title to the service of the child might rest on the master's maintenance, a principle which was later commonly applied in cases of bastardy in servitude.

REFERENCES.—Ballagh,—History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 28-29; Turner,—The Negro in Pennsylvania, pp. 18-25; Brackett,—The Negro in Maryland, p. 30.

The Growth of the Conception that the Slave was Property

The most important disabilities incident to the condition of the slave grew out of the fact that, under a condition of servitude, the master had not merely a right to the services of his servant, but he had also the right to sell those services, to transmit them by inheritance, etc. The effect of the conception where applied to the slave was "to completely confound and identify the person of the slave with the thing owned."

The conception of the slave as property made him liable to be seized in payment of his master's debts. Even after such slaves had been emancipated they were still liable to seizure for the payment of debts contracted previous to their emancipation.

In 1805 certain Negroes set free by a deed of gift from their owner were, in pursuance of a decision of the supreme court of appeals, taken in execution for the satisfaction of the debts of the slave-owner's wife, notwithstanding the fact that the Negroes belonged to their owner before he married the wife for whose debts the Negroes were held.

The courts were generally opposed to the separation of families, and in 1695 the General Court of Virginia declared that devises of unborn children to be neither "convenient nor humanitarian," as the owner of the mother would not be careful of her in pregnancy nor of the child when born, "and many children might hence die; and besides ," said the court, "it was an unreasonable charge" without benefit to the owner of the mother. Still cases of "devise of increase" continued to come into court for adjudication. In 1727, Isaac Warner bequeathed "To Wife Ann . . . a Negro woman named Sarah . . . To daughter Ann Warner, an unborn child of the above named Sarah."

The conception of the slave as property rather than as person, added a further disability to the legal or civil status. He could neither own nor enjoy property in his own right.

"A limited property right, not unlike the Roman peculium, was allowed the slave by custom, though not by law. Masters frequently gave them horses, cattle or hogs for free disposal in their own right, and the Negro servants reduced to slavery in 1661 doubtless were possessed of property. This right was taken away by a law

of 1692, which converted such property to the use of the master, and, upon his neglect to appropriate it, it was to be forfeited to the parish for the support of the poor. The custom, however, of masters assigning to slaves such property for management as peculium continued in spite of the law, and extended even to small tracts of land.

A slave could not make a legal contract. He could not therefore engage in trade. Slave marriages had no standing in court. In spite of this fact, masters did frequently enter business contracts with their slaves, granting them the license required by law for freedom of movement, and the right to trade in consideration of a stipulated payment to be made by the slave."

REFERENCES.—Ballagh—History of Slavery in Virginia; pp. 87, 64, 71; Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 24; Russell—The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 83.

Recognition of the Person of the Slave in Law and Custom

The conception of the slave as property was not, however, absolute and the law recognized the person of the slave in various ways.

Negro slaves, male and females, were taxed along with male whites, Indian servants 16 years of age and free Negroes. This liability to taxation was retained upon free Negro women up to 1769, and was an inheritance from servitude. By the acts of 1779 and 1781 slaves were still liable to a poll tax of 5 pounds and 10 shillings, respectively, to be paid by the owners.

The court of Chancery also recognized slaves "as rational beings, entitled to the humanity of the court," and the chancellor often protected freedmen from sale under a creditor's execution and would even enforce a contract between master and slave which had been wholly or in part complied with on the part of the slave, although the common law courts refused to recognize the ability of the slave to make a contract.

The slave's personal liberty allowed by custom on holidays and Sundays and during free time and his right to free movement was not restricted in Virginia until 1680.

"Hitherto they had been allowed to assemble freely at feasts and burials as was their custom, and to absent themselves from their master's plantation. Now the right of free movement was limited upon certificate from his superior, master or overseer, which could only be given on special and necessary occasions. Without this the slave could not absent himself from his owner's plantation nor could he carry any weapon, offensive or defensive."

The slave had the right to personal security. Maiming a slave,

according to the unanimous decision of the General Court on the act of 1805, was as much a penitentiary offense in Virginia as maiming a free man.

It was partly to protect the master in his property rights, but partly, also, in recognition of the slave's personal rights that slave-stealing was early made a grave offense. A law of 1798 in Virginia made it punishable by death without benefit of clergy, but after the construction of a State penitentiary this was changed to imprisonment from 3 to 8 years.

In Maryland the legislature went to considerable pains to prevent the sale South of Negroes who were "slaves for a term of years" and not for life. "As early as 1789, the attention of the House of Delegates was called by the Society of Friends and by others, to the exportation by fraud or violence of slaves for terms of years; and for a generation thereafter, efforts for stringent and effective legislation were frequently made, especially by the Society of Friends.

"In 1839, two men attached to a New York schooner stole a Virginia Slave, and a requisition for them was refused by Governor William H. Seward of New York, on the ground that they had not committed treason or felony within the provisions of the United States Constitution, which did not embrace State laws; that there was no such crime as slave stealing in common law, as slavery was not so recognized; that New York had abolished slavery and the offense was a crime only by statute law of Virginia. For this action the Governor was accused by several New York and Massachusetts papers of having infringed not only a precedent of one of his predecessors in office, but also a decision of the Supreme Court of New York, and of violating a provision of the United States Constitution."

REFERENCES—Ballagh,—History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 72, 73, 75; Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, 60, 61.

The Right of the Master to Punish his Slave

The right of the master to punish his slave was based not on the conception of the slave as property but on the authority of the master as head of the patriarchal organization represented by the plantation and was common to English servitude, villainage, apprenticeship and indentured servitude.

"Developed as an incident of servitude, corporal punishment was retained when this status passed into that of slavery. Humanity and self-interest were at first supposed to be sufficient motives to limit the extent of this power of the master to its rational use, but when they failed to do so the law intervened."

In 1829 a case arose in North Carolina, however, in which a mas-

ter was indicted for beating a slave. The court in rendering its decision acquitted the master and affirmed the masters right to inflict any kind of punishment upon his slave short of death. In this decision chief justice Ruffin expressly denied that the relation of master and slave had any of the patriarchial element about it.

It was a mistake, he declared, to say that the relations of master and slave were like those of parent and child. The object of the parent in training his son was to render him fit to live the life of a free man, and, as a means to that end, he gave him moral and intellectual instruction. With the case of the slave it was different. There could be no sense in addressing moral considerations to a slave. The Chief Justice summed up his opinion upon this point in these words:

"The end of slavery is the profit of the master, his security and the public safety; the subject, one doomed in his own person and his posterity to live without knowledge and without the capacity to make anything his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. What moral consideration shall be addressed to such a being to convince him, what it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true—that he is thus to labor upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness. Such services can only be expected from one who has no will of his own, who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. The power of the master must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect."

Until 1723, if a slave chanced to die as a consequence of "a lawful correction" it was viewed as a lamentable and accidental homicide. In that year an act was passed in Virginia making such killing of a slave manslaughter, and not liable to prosecution or punishment. But if a single creditable witness declared that the slave was killed "wilfully, maliciously, or designedly," the person who perpetrated the crime might be punished as a murderer. In 1788 this law was repealed, and thenceforth the killing and maiming of a slave was made punishable as if he were a free white man.

"There was nothing, however, to prevent excessive beating of a slave that did not result in death or maiming, except the "deep and solemn reprobation of the tribunal of public opinion," though a person who cruelly beat a horse or other beast was subject to a fine of $50."

In 1850, a master convicted of torturing and killing a slave was sentenced in the Circuit Court of Hanover, Virginia, to five years in the penitentiary. "This penalty was so manifestly inadequate to the offense that the case was carried up to the General Court, where it was unanimously adjudged not manslaughter, but murder in the first degree. The presiding judge declaring as his belief

that the records of criminal jurisprudence do not contain a case of more atrocious and wicked cruelty."

The following item from the American Weekly Mercury, April 29, 1742, is the kind of punishment in Pennsylvania of a white man who killed a black:

"Yesterday at a Supreme Court held in this City, sentence of Death was passed upon William Bullock, who was . . . . Convicted of the Murder of his Negro Slave."

For more serious crimes and for offenses committed outside of the master's household, the slave was punishable by the State. So far he was regarded as a legal person with the same liability as any other free agent. Prior to 1692, slaves guilty of capital crimes were entitled to the same procedure, including trial by jury, as free whites. After that time they were given a summary trial by a commission selected by the sheriff, who indicted and convicted offenders without the intervention of a jury. In 1705, a master was allowed to appear in defense of his slave.

"The chief discrimination against the slave involved in punishment for capital crimes was that bare intention or attempt to commit a felony, though unsuccessful or not resulting in actual breach of the peace, was punishable as if the offense had been committed, while in the case of free whites intention was not punishable as it was in the case of slaves, unless the deed was committed. An attempt against the virtue of a white woman by a free white was a high misdemeanor, not a capital crime. Free Negroes were likewise punished by confinement in the penitentiary for three or more years for many crimes that were capital in the slave.

The following crimes were misdemeanors punishable by whipping: (1) hog stealing, first offense; (2) unseasonable killing of deer, if on the slave's own responsibility; (3) presence at unlawful meetings; (4) going abroad without leave; (5) carrying offensive or defensive weapons or ammunition without permission; (6) raising his hand against a Christian white unless wantonly assaulted. The penalty in each case was corporal punishment upon the bare back, the number of lashes varying from ten to thirty-nine, being specifically stated. Free colored persons and whites received like punishment, though a fewer number of lashes, where, like the slave, they could not make satisfaction by money payment. By 1847 the crimes of (7) provoking language, as well as a menacing gesture to a white; (8) making a seditious speech; and (9) selling, keeping or administering medicine in other families without consent, were specifically added, and punishment was not to exceed thirty-nine lashes at one time.

REFERENCES.—Ballagh—History of the Negro in Virginia, pp. 77, 81, 83, 87; Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 36.

The theory of slavery developed in Europe under the influence of the Christian Church was that slavery should be confined to the

heathen and that when an individual was accepted into the fellowship of the Christian religion he should not be longer held in slavery. The Negro, being a heathen, fell naturally into the same category as Jews, Mohammedans and Indians. One excuse first advanced for slavery by the Spanish conquerors and later adopted by other apologists for slavery was, that in this way it was possible to give the infidel races the benefit of the Christian religion. The effect of this doctrine, however, was to induce masters to neglect the religious instruction of their slaves, since membership in the church seemed inconsistent with servitude for life.

To meet this difficulty the Virginia Legislature passed a law in 1667 declaring:

> "Baptisme doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom; in order that diverse masters freed from this doubt may more carefully endeavor the propagation of Christianity."

In 1670, the benefits of Christianity as to freedom were limited to servants imported from Christian lands. In 1682, the benefits of Christianity as a mode of securing freedom were definitely denied to all Negroes, mulattoes, Moors, and Turks, and to such Indian slaves as were sold by other Indians where original heathenism was affirmed.

By 1776, when the Virginia Declaration of Rights was adopted, in which more explicity than in the Declaration of Independence the natural equality and inalienable right of every man "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is affirmed, slavery had come to be so thoroughly accepted as the natural condition of the Negro, that hardly a question was raised as to the effect of this declaration on the institution of slavery.

> Chancellor Wythe, of the State of Virginia, did indeed lay down the rule that whenever one person claims to hold another in slavery "the burden of proof lies on the claimant," on the ground that freedom is the birthright of every human being. But the Virginia Court of Appeals disclaimed the decree of the Chancellor so far as it related to "native Africans and their descendants," who had been and were then held as slaves, but approved it as related to whites and American Indians. In the case of the Negro the presumption was that he was a slave until he was proven to be free.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FREE NEGRO CLASS

As Negro Servitude preceded Negro slavery, the first Free Negroes were recruited from the class of indentured servants. Others,

as for example, Richard Johnson in 1651 probably came in not as servants, but as free men.

> As late as 1673 a judgment was rendered by the general Court against George Light for holding a Negro-indentured servant beyond his contract of five years. It was ordered that the Negro should "be free from his master and that said Mr. Light pay him Corne and Clothes according to the Custome of the Country and four hundred pounds tobac & cattle for his service Done him since he was free and pay costs."

After 1682 no Negroes were permitted to come into Virginia as servants and acquire freedom after a limited period of servitude. Not until the non-importation law of 1778 declared, "that every slave imported into this commonwealth, contrary to the time, intent and meaning of this act, shall upon importation become free" did Virginia recruit its class of free Negroes from imported Negroes.

A certain number of Free Negroes were descended from white women by Negro men. They were free according to the law that the children followed the status of the mother.

> Another (source of the free Negro population) was the children of white women by Negro men.
>
> Benjamin Banneker, the Negro astronomer, was, through his grandmother on his mother's side, descended from a white woman, Molly Welsh, who after serving seven years as a redemptioner had purchased a farm with two slaves, one of whom she emancipated and married.

Complaint was made in North Carolina in 1723 of immigrants "that several of them have intermarried with the white inhabitants; in contempt of the acts and laws in those cases made and provided"; and it was ordered that all white persons so married be subject to the same tax as was imposed on Negroes.

> REFERENCES: Bassett—Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. pp. 68-70. Washington—The Story of the Negro, Vol. II, p. 61.

Free Negroes and Manumitted Slaves

The first law recognizing the right of the master to manumit his slaves was one that restricted it. In 1691 a law was passed in Virginia declaring that no Negro or mulatto was to be set free unless the person so doing should pay the charges for transporting the manumitted Negro beyond the limits of the colony. By an act passed in 1723 a master was forbidden under any pretext whatever to manumit a slave without the license of the governor and the coun-

cil. If the law was violated, it became the duty of the church wardens of the parish to apprehend the Negro and sell him "by public outcry."

The right of the master to emancipate his slave, so far as it existed in the customary law was derived, like slavery itself, from the conditions of white servitude.

> "Before slavery as an institution had fully diverged from indentured servitude it borrowed from that institution the practice of manumission by individual masters. * * * * Now, in the seventeenth century the processes by which masters set Negroes free, whether they were recruits for a time or for life, were more like discharges from servitude than manumission from slavery."
>
> (Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 46.)

In Maryland, the first law defining the rights of manumission was passed in 1752. It declares that to be manumitted slaves must be sound in body and mind and capable of labor and not over fifty years of age. The purpose of this law was to prevent masters abandoning their slaves after they ceased to be profitable. By the provisions of this act, masters were bound to take care of all slaves unable to support themselves "in fitting food and clothing" and keep them from begging. Manumission was declared illegal when it would operate to the prejudice of creditors.

> North Carolina, by a law enacted in 1715, prohibited masters from liberating slaves except for meritorious conduct, and in 1741 this law was modified so that meritorious conduct must be judged and certified by the county court.
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> New Jersey, by the terms of a law passed in 1744, provided that masters should not manumit their slaves only on condition that they enter into "sufficient surety" with "two sureties in the sum of 200 pounds" to pay the Negro an annuity of 20 pounds ($100) per year. This law was apparently, like the first law on this subject in Maryland, intended to prevent the abandonment of worn out slaves. A similar motive led to passage of the Connecticut law of May, 1702, which provided that slaves set free and coming to want must be relieved by the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators. To this was added a law providing that if owners refused to maintain the slaves they had emancipated, it should be the duty of the select men of the various towns to do so and then to sue the owners for the expenses incurred. A similar law was passed by Pennsylvania in 1725-27.
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> REFERENCES.—Brackett, The Negro in Maryland. p. 149. Bassett, Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. p. 65. Cooley, A Study of Slavery in New Jersey. p. 45. Steiner, History of Slavery in Connecticut. p. 14. Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania, 1639-1861.

The War of Independence and the Manumission of the Slaves

Sentiment aroused by the War of Independence in favor of personal liberty and of natural rights resulted in the passage of the law of May, 1782, giving masters in Virginia the right to free their slaves. From this time on the number of free Negroes multiplied. The reason for emancipation is frequently stated as a "conviction and persuasion that freedom is a natural right," or "that freedom is the natural right of mankind."

Directly after the War of Independence a number of slaves in New Jersey who had become the property of the State as a result of the confiscation of Tory estates were set free by special act of the legislature. In 1786 a law was passed by the terms of which slaves between the ages of 25 and 35, and able to support themselves, might be set free by their masters without security being given for their support.

From this time on the courts interpreted the law regulating manumission in a liberal spirit. Verbal declarations by a master that a slave should be free after the master's death were declared by the courts to have the effect of an actual manumission to take effect after the master's death. Slaves left by will to be sold for a term of years and then set free were held to be free from the time of sale and to have the status of indentured servants.

By law passed in May, 1777, in Connecticut, slaves were able to procure by bounty hire, or in any other way, such a sum as they were reasonably worth, to be paid to their masters, might enlist in the Patriot army and were thereupon declared de facto free, and the master was exempt from the support of such a free man in case he became dependent and unable to support himself.

The law of 1725-27 in Pennsylvania seems to have had less effect in limiting the number of emancipated slaves than in other colonies, for the reason that the Germans and Quakers who were the first settlers in Pennsylvania were conscientiously opposed to holding slaves. March 1, 1780, a law was passed providing that after that date no child born in Pennsylvania should be a slave, but if born of a slave mother should be held as a servant until he or she were 28 years of age; and that all slaves not registered before November 1st should be free.

Beginning of the divergence of North and South on Slavery

The year 1782 marks the beginning of the divergence in sentiment between the Northern and Southern States in regard to slavery. In Northern States like New Jersey, Connecticut, and

Pennslyvania, the movement for emancipation never lost the impetus which it had gained during the Revolutionary War. Virginia was divided. That part of the State which is now West Virginia was strongly anti-slavery, but the tide-water region on the other hand became increasingly pro-slavery.

By 1806 liberal sentiment aroused by the war had subsided. By the terms of the law passed in that year all slaves manumitted after May 1, 1806, were required to leave the State within twelve months of the date of their emancipation. With the passage of this law a new method was introduced for getting rid of free Negroes and at the same time giving freedom of conscience to those who desired to emancipate their slaves. This was the Colonization Movement. (See article on Colonization.)

> In North Carolina, at the beginning of the War of Independence, complaint was made that "some evil-minded persons intending to disturb the public peace," liberated their slaves and left them at large in the community. The authorities of Perquimons and Pasquotank Counties took them up and resold them into slavery. The legislature confirmed these sales and provided that other such slaves might be sold in the same way; provided that this law did not extend to such Negroes as had enlisted in the Patriot army. The evil-minded persons referred to were Quakers.
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> The harshness of this law led to the adoption of several subterfuges to escape its provisions. In 1817 William Dickinson conveyed a slave to the trustees of the Quaker society of Contentnea to be kept at work but to receive the profits of his labor. Chief Justice Taylor declared that this was emancipation in everything but name and, being contrary to the policy of the law, was void.

One of the immediate results of the passage of the law of 1806 in Virginia which compelled emancipated slaves to leave the State, was the passage of countervailing acts forbidding free Negroes from other States to take up permanent residence within their borders. Laws forbidding the immigration of free Negroes into their territories were passed by Maryland in 1806; Kentucky and Delaware in 1807. Similar laws were passed in the course of the succeeding twenty-five years in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

> Free Negroes were not welcomed in any part of the United States. A refugee slave was more likely to be received hospitably in the Northern States than a free Negro. The Philadelphia North American, quoted in DuBose's Commercial Review, Volume XXVII p. 731, said, "If there is one fact established by steadily accumulating evidence it is that the free Negro cannot find a congenial home in the United States. He is an exotic among us."

When John Randolph's 325 emancipated slaves reached Mercer County, Ohio, having left Virginia in compliance with the laws, they were not allowed to remain even for three days upon land purchased by them in that county, although they were able to comply with Ohio's law, requiring immigrant free Negroes to give a bond for good behavior.

The Virginia law of 1806 remained in force with slight modifications until the close of the slavery regime. In 1850 it was made part of the constitution of the State. The effect of this law was to diminish the number of manumissions. Coupling freedom with banishment it not only made manumission more difficult to the masses, but freedom less desirable to the slave.

"Many of (slaves) preferred to continue as slaves in their master's household rather than be sent homeless into a strange land. Lucinda, a Negro woman manumitted about 1812 by the last will of Mary Mathews, refused to be moved to Tennessee with other Negroes set free by the same will, deliberately remaining in the State long enough to forfeit her freedom and petitioning the legislature to vest the title to her in William H. Hose. Sam, a Negro petitioner, declared to the legislature in 1808 that he preferred slavery to being forced to leave his wife and family, all of whom were slaves." (Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 76.)

A secondary result of the Virginia law of 1806 was that many free colored men who had purchased their wives and children continued to hold them as slaves. In 1809 a colored man by the name of Frank died in Amelia County, Virginia, who had purchased his wife and children and although he had intended that they should be virtually free, had not made them actually so because he would then have had to remove them from the State. The legislature intervened in this case because the purchase by Frank of his family took place before the enactment of the law of 1806. Bowling Clark, a free Negro of Campbell County, had purchased his wife a few years after the act of 1806 went into operation. As both were declining in years, they preferred to maintain the status of master and slave rather than accept the alternative of banishment.

Slavery after 1832
becomes a sectional issue

After the great slavery debate in Virginia in 1832 there arose a new school of apologists for slavery represented by Thomas R. Dew, Professor of History and Metaphysics in William and Mary College; George Fitzhugh, and Alfred F. Bledsoe, professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, and these men contended that

slavery so far from being an economic and political evil was a positive good. About this time the rise of the Abolition Movement in the North made slavery a distinct sectional issue.

In 1831 a law was passed in Maryland declaring that all blacks thereafter emancipated should be turned over to the Maryland Colonization Society, and either with or without their consent removed to Liberia. If any person manumitted should refuse to leave Maryland the sheriff should be called upon by the State Board of Managers to arrest and transport such persons. In case any slaves manumitted could not be removed without separating the family it was provided that the slaves might renounce their freedom and remain at home as slaves. The Board of Managers might hire out manumitted persons whom they might have to remove to pay the expenses of the removal.

> In practice these stringent regulations were not enforced. There is only one instance recorded in which the sheriff was called upon, under the law of 1831, to remove a manumitted slave from the State. On the other hand numerous petitions were granted by the legislature allowing manumitted slaves to remain within the limits of the State. In 1835, a free Negro was empowered to manumit his wife and four children, whom he had purchased but could not free under the law. When a certain free colored man died in 1834 without manumitting his wife and children as he had intended to do, the legislature declared them free, capable of holding property, and heirs of each other. One freedman left at his death several hundred dollars and a slave,—his only son. The children of his old master petitioned that the slave might be bought with the money and freed, and this petition was granted.

Fear of insurrections and excitement over the anti-slavery controversy tended to increase the pro-slavery sentiment and tighten the laws regarding the manumission of slaves. In 1858 a law was enacted in Maryland that no slave thereafter manumitted by a deed or a will upon condition of leaving the State or any other condition, should be entitled to freedom until the condition had been performed. In 1860 manumission was totally prohibited in Maryland and free blacks over eighteen years of age were empowered if they chose to get permission through the courts to renounce freedom and choose masters.

Regardless of what views he might hold respecting slavery in general, many masters continued, in recognition of long and faithful service, to manumit their slaves.

> In 1859 Edmond Ruffin, lamenting the abuse of testamentary manumission by slave owners "of morbidly tender consciences,

. . . . . especially of old men and old women" compared the motives of such slave owners to the motives appealed to by priests in the dark ages "when inducing rich sinners to smooth and pay their future pass to heaven."

The will of J. A. Schwartz, of Nottoway County, affords a striking illustration of the way in which the reflections of slave-masters in their last illness often impelled them to acknowledge their debt of gratitude to their slaves while there was opportunity. With his slaves standing around him as he lay upon his death-bed, Schwartz questioned them separately before dictating orally what was intended for his will in respect to them.

'Bob, do you wish to be freed?'

'I am willing to serve you, but I had rather be freed than have another master,' said Bob.

'He should be free,' answered the master.

When a similar conversation had taken place between Frank and the dying man with a like result, Polly enquired: 'What are you going to do for poor me?' 'Polly and her children,' said he, 'should be free!' (Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 85.)

REFERENCES: Brackett, The Negro in Maryland; Bassett, Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina; Cooley, A Study of Slavery in New Jersey; Steiner, History of Slavery in Connecticut; Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania.

THE STATUS OF THE FREE NEGRO

The Gradual Decline of the Status of the Free Negro with the Growth of Slavery

status may have been, seems to have enjoyed all the rights of servitude and Negro slavery, the Free Negro, whatever his social onies and while there was as yet no clear distinction between white

Before slavery had been finally established in the English colwhite men. As slavery extended and developed the status of the Free Negro declined and his freedom and liberty of action was abridged.

"But as slavery advanced toward a more complete inclusion and subjection of the Negro race in Virginia, the social and industrial priviliges of the free Negro were gradually curtailed. The denial to him, by laws passed in 1723, of the right to vote, the right to bear arms, and the right to bear witness is proof of the fact that prejudice had extended beyond a demand for race separation and race purity to an imposition upon the Negro of a low and servile station."

The Free Negro had the right to acquire and hold property upon practically the same terms as the white man. However, a law passed in Virginia in 1607, declared that "noe negro or Indian though baptized and enjoyed their own freedome shall be capable of any

purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their owne nation." In 1832, a law was passed in Virginia which denied to Free Negroes the right to acquire slaves by descent other than husband wife and children, and in 1858 they were prohibited from acquiring slaves except by descent.

> "The courts still upheld the property rights of free Negroes by holding that when a bequest of slaves was made to persons in trust for free Negroes, the slaves must be sold or exchanged for a kind of property which free Negroes could lawfully possess, and that the proceeds of the sale must be distributed among the free Negroes according to the provisions of the will."
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> "In 1723, free Negroes, mulattoes, and Indians were forbidden to 'keep or carry any gun, powder or shot or any club or other weapon whatsoever offensive or defensive.' In many parts of the country Negroes were also forbidden to own a dog. In 1805, a bill was passed in Maryland allowing a free black man to keep one dog only, by a yearly license from a justice, and making any free black who should go abroad with any firearm, liable to forfeit the same to an informer, and to pay all costs,' unless he had a certificate from a justice renewable yearly, that he was an orderly and peaceable person."

The Free Negro Loses his Standing in the Courts

Prior to 1832, in the method of trial for crimes, Free Negroes were on the same footing as white men.

> "In the session of the legislature following the Southampton insurrection in 1831, free Negroes were denied by statute the right of trial by jury, except for offenses punishable by death. Thereafter they were tried by courts of oyer and terminer, which had been in use since 1692 for the 'speedy prosecution of slaves . . . without the solemnitie of jury.' No fewer than five justices of the county or corporation could sit as a court, and a unanimous decision was necessary for conviction. The decisions of the court, comprehending both the law and the fact, were final."
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> The law of evidence, after many modifications came to be based strictly on the color line. "Colored persons, free or slave, could testify for or against colored, but not in any case in which a white person was concerned."
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> "A free black of Somerset County asked leave of the Assembly, in 1832, to prove accounts against white persons; but the House Committee deemed the prayer unreasonable. A free black of Anne Arundel, for instance, an industrious carpenter, who had undertaken large repairs on the farm buildings of a neighbor, found himself unable, when the neighbor died, to prove the accounts to the executor, and had to enlist the interest of a white man, who knew of the work done, to testify to his statements."

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Intermarriage between the races was always extremely rare, and in 1691 a law passed in Virginia prescribed for "any white woman marrying a Negro or mulatto, bond or free, the extreme penalty of perpetual banishment." Soon after Anna Wall, an English woman, was arraigned in the county court of Elizabeth City on the charge of "keeping company with a Negro under pretense of marriage." Upon conviction, she and two of her mulatto children were bound for terms of service to a man living in Norfolk County, and a court order was recorded to the effect that in case she ever returned to Elizabeth City, Norfolk County, she should be banished to the Barbadoes.

In Pennsylvania, "if a free Negro man or woman married a white person, that Negro was to be sold by the justices of the Quarter Session as a slave for life. For a white person offending the penalty was seven years of servitude, or a fine of thirty pounds. If the offense was fornication or adultery the free Negro was to be sold as a servant for seven years. The white person thus guilty was to be punished by whipping, imprisonment, or branding with the letter A."

By the act of 1681 in Maryland, "children born of white servant women and Negroes were free. After 1692, the issue of a union between any white woman and any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term. By the act of 1715, ministers and magistrates were forbidden, by fine, to marry any white to 'any Negro whatsoever, or Mulatto Slave.' By this, a white and free mulatto could marry. And an act, two years later, to provide penalties against the parties marrying unlawfully, under this act of 1715, made a free Negro or mulatto liable to service for life—except mulattoes born of white women, who had to serve, like the whites, for only seven years. Again, by act of 1728, free mulatto women who might have children by 'Negroes and other slaves' were to be punished by the same penalty as white women for the same offense —which was declared to be as heinous for a free mulatto as for a white."

REFERENCES.—Russell—Free Negroes in Virginia; 89, 94, 95, 104, 112, 113, 124; Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 216, 190, 191, 194; Bassett—Slavery in the State of North Carolina, p. 35.

Free Negroes not Permitted to Move From One State to Another

The right of free movement which the Free Negro possessed with little or no restriction in the colonial period, was more and more restricted in the later years of slavery. In 1793, Free Negroes in Virginia were forbidden to enter the State to take up permanent residence.

"A free Negro living within the State could not go from one town

or county to another to seek employment without a copy of his register which was kept in the court of his county or corporation. Violators of this law were often committed to jail until they made proof of their freedom and paid the jailor's fee. If they were unable to pay this fee they were hired out to the highest bidder for a time sufficient to pay the charges. By an act of 1801, any free Negro who, even though in possession of 'free papers,' removed into another county or corporation was declared an intruder, and made liable to arrest as a vagrant. By a later act they were denied the right to change their residence from one county or town to another without permission from the court of the county or corporation to which they wished to go. After 1848 no free Negro could leave the State for the purpose of education, or go for any purpose to a non-slave-holding State and return."

The law of Maryland was still more stringent. "Any Negro who might leave Maryland and remain away over thirty days, would be deemed a non-resident and liable to the law, unless before leaving he should deposit with the county clerk a written statement of his plans, or on returning, could prove by certificate that he had been detained by sickness or coercion."

"A respectable colored minister of Annapolis—who paid taxes on property assessed at over five thousand dollars—asked in 1846 for an act to allow his children to visit him from time to time, and again in 1861, to allow his sons to return to Maryland, but both petitions seem to have remained with the committee."

"A free Negro of the District of Columbia obtained permission to visit his wife, a slave of Prince George's County, by giving bond with security in fifty dollars that he would not come there for employment, that he would not stay over four days at a time, barring illness, and that he would behave well." There were similar regulations in some of the Northern States.

Free Negroes were frequently required to pay a higher poll tax than the free white man. Up to 1769, Free Negro women were compelled to pay a head tax in Virginia, although white women were exempt. In 1813, a special poll-tax of $1.50 was placed upon all male Free Negroes over sixteen years of age. This was later increased to $2.50.

"In 1814, $8,322 was paid into the treasury by 5,547 free Negroes, or about ninety per cent of the male free Negroes within the taxable age. In 1815, when the rate was $2.50, instead of $1.50, as in the two preceding years, and only such as were between the ages of sixteen and forty-five were taxable, 4,023 free Negroes paid their assessments, which amounted to $10,057.50."

The right to hold office was taken away from Free Negroes in Virginia and by a law passed in 1723 they were not allowed to vote. The act declared that "no negro, mulatto, or Indian shall hereafter

have any vote at the elections of burgesses or any elections whatever."

In Maryland Free Negroes had the right to vote down to 1783. In that year it was enacted that "no colored person freed thereafter, nor the issue of such, should be allowed to vote, or to hold any office, or to give evidence against any white, or to enjoy any other rights of a freeman than the possession of property and redress at law or equity for injury to person or property."

An amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1810, limited the right of suffrage to whites. The Declaration of 1851 repeated the words of the Declaration of 1776, that no freeman should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by judgment of his peers or the law of the land—but added that "this should not be construed to prevent the Legislature from passing such laws as it might deem fit, for the government and disposition of the free colored population."

Besides Georgia and South Carolina, which continued the distinction made in colonial times, between 1792 and 1834, the four border States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, absolutely forbade suffrage to Negroes; and every other slave State admitted by Congress came into the Union with a constitution prohibiting Negroes from voting. In the remaining slave State, North Carolina, every freeman who paid a public tax was entitled to vote, and it was notorious that Negroes could and did take part in elections till, in 1835, a new constitution excluded them from the suffrage.

REFERENCES.—Russell—Free Negro in Virginia pp. 107, 114, 119; Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 180, 181, 187; Hart—Slavery and Abolition, pp. 82-3; Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 113; Bassett—Slavery in North Carolina, p. 42.

The Negroes Denied the Right of Public Assemblage After 1831

In many States, and this was especially true after 1831, the year of the Southampton Insurrection, the right of assembly was denied or greatly restricted. By the act of the Maryland legislature in 1831, persons were "forbidden to assemble or attend meetings for religious purposes which were not conducted by white licensed clergymen or by some respectable white of the neighborhood authorized by the clergyman."

In 1842, "the judges of Baltimore City court communicated to the Assembly the presentment by the grand jury of a number of associations of blacks in Baltimore for secret purposes. The grand jury of Baltimore County had similarly called the attention of the county court to such societies, professing to be Masonic. There was enacted accordingly that any free colored person convicted of becoming, or of continuing to be, a member of any secret society whatever, whether it held its meeting in Maryland or without, should be deemed a felon, and be fined not less than fifty dollars—

half to the informer, half to the State—or, in default, be sold for a term of service sufficient to pay the fine. For a second offense, the penalty was sale out of the State as slave for life." "In 1845, Negro camp meetings and other protracted outdoor meetings were forbidden, as being deemed nuisances to the public."

Free Negroes were permitted to engage in most occupations open to white men, but in the later years of slavery these occupations were greatly restricted. In Maryland they were not allowed to navigate vessels of the size required by government laws to be registered.

"In 1838 a free black asked leave to sail his own boat, but the House committee reported unfavorably. In 1856, a bill passed the Senate, without opposition, to allow two free blacks of Harford County to run their own vessel to and fro between Baltimore city and the Bush and Gunpowder rivers, but the House threw it out by a vote of forty-four to five; and the petition of another black, two years later, to run a vessel without a white on board, was left on the table."

Free Negroes were permitted to sell liquor in Maryland up to 1831, after obtaining the customary license, but after that time license were granted to them only by the order of the court, instead of by the clerks, as in the case of the whites.

In 1852, this law was made still more stringent and no white person was allowed to employ a Negro clerk.

"In May, 1860, a resident of Baltimore was indicted, under the act of '52, for employing as his clerk in a retail store in Annapolis a colored man of that city. On pleading guilty, before Anne Arundel circuit court, he was fined the five hundred dollars and costs, for the payment of which, the father of the clerk, a prosperous and respectable mulatto of Annapolis, became his surety."

REFERENCES.—Brackett—Negro in Maryland, pp. 199, 201, 207, 209.

Schools Denied Free Negroes in Virginia and Education Restricted in Maryland

Several insurrections of the slaves in the early part of the century led the legislatures in those States where there was any large body of Free Negroes to pass laws denying to Free Negroes the opportunities of education.

"By an act of April 7, 1831, 'all meetings of free Negroes or mulattoes at any schoolhouse or other place of teaching them reading or writing, either in the day or night, under whatever pretext,' were declared to be unlawful assemblies. If a white person attempted to teach free Negroes for pay, he was liable to

a fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment. After 'Brother' Nat Turner's insurrection the ban was put on upon Negro preachers and teachers by an act declaring it unlawful for Negroes, whether ordained or licensed or otherwise, to preach, exhort, or conduct any meeting for religious or other purposes."

"Some free colored persons who possessed sufficient means began sending their children to the North to be educated; but in 1838 all such efforts were forestalled by an act declaring that any free person of color who should go beyond the State for education should be considered to have emigrated. From 1838 to the close of the Civil War the only educational advantage that could lawfully be given to the free Negroes was strictly private instruction. Rarely and with difficulty did some free colored families procure white persons to teach their children privately."

In 1841, a law passed in Maryland declared it to be a high crime punishable with imprisonment for ten or twenty years "for any free colored person who should, knowingly, call for or receive at any postoffice, or receive or have in his or her possession, any abolition hand-bill, pamphlet, newspaper, pictorial representation or other paper of an inflammatory character."

"At the April term, 1857, of the circuit court for Dorchester County, a free black was tried—before the court by his choice— on two indictments. On one he was found not guilty, but on the other, for knowingly having in his possession 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' he was given the minimum term of ten years."

The status of the Free Negro at the close of the slavery regime was succinctly stated by General Brodnax, a leading member of the Virginia legislature. "In truth," he said, "free negroes have legal rights but no constitutional ones."

REFERENCES.—Russell—Free Negro in Virginia, pp. 143, 145, 122.

THE FREE NEGRO FROM 1862-1868

The Status of the Free Negro in the North at the Beginnnig of the Civil War

Questions relative to the political and civil status of Free Negroes became prominent in 1862. United States Attorney General Bates, in an elaborate opinion, concerning the right of a Negro to be master of a vessel, engaged in the coasting trade, ruled that free persons without distinction of race or color, if native born, were citizens. He then distinguished between the inherent rights of citizens and the political privileges of certain classes. "All citizens," he said, "have a right to protection, but only certain classes enjoy

the privilege of voting and holding office. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to vote or hold office."

For the purpose of drafting soldiers, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, ordered Negroes as well as whites to be enrolled. The attorney general of the State justified the order on the ground that "Congress and the War Department both leave out the word white from the description of the class to be enrolled."

In contrast to the above it was decided in Illinois that Negroes were not citizens. One W. C. Lowry had contracted with the trustees of a certain school district in Montgomery County of that State to teach their school. The trustees were enjoined from paying Lowry on the ground that he was one-fourth Negro. The court in rendering its decision, sustaining the injunction, said, "The Constitution of this State, and the statutes adopted in pursuance thereto, forbid the migration to and settlement in this State of such persons. They are forbidden to vote, sit upon juries, hold offices, and to testify in cases where white persons are parties." In June of 1862 the electors of the State of Illinois voted upon the adoption of a new constitution. The results with reference to that part relating to Negroes were as follows: For the continued exclusion from the State of Negroes and mulattoes, a majority of 100,000; against granting the right of suffrage or to hold office to Negroes or mulattoes, a majority of 176,000.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech in Congress, said: "The Negro race is looked upon by the people of Ohio as a class to be kept by themselves, to be debarred of social intercourse with the whites, to be deprived of all advantages which they cannot enjoy in common with their own class. They have always been deprived of the elective franchise in this State, and no party among our citizens has ever contemplated that they should be given the right of citizenship, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, the colored man in Ohio will not, in all future time that he may remain an inhabitant of the State, attain any material improvement in the social or political rights over what he now enjoys.

REFERENCES.—Annual Cyclopedia 1862, pp. 752, 753, 754.

The Freedmen Given the Status of Free Negroes by the Emancipation Proclamation

With the close of the Civil War and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment all the slaves in the South become free. Between 1865 and 1868, when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, numerous black laws were passed by the legislatures of the South-

ern States to control the Freedmen who were considered to have the same status as the Free Negroes of ante-bellum days.

The constitution of Mississippi, as amended August 1, 1865, abolished slavery and gave the legislature power to make laws for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen and to protect "them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

The same year South Carolina passed a law that "although such persons (Negro) are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons" they might hold property, make contracts, etc., except as should be hereinafter modified.

There were some attempts to restrict the movements of the Freedmen. As early as 1863 the legislature of Kentucky declared that it was unlawful for any Negro or mulatto claiming to be free under the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, or any other proclamation of the United States, to migrate to or remain in the State. Any Negro who violated this law was to be treated as a runaway slave.

The Georgia Constitution of 1865 gave the General Assemly power to make laws for the regulation or prohibition of the immigration of free persons of color into the State from other places.

South Carolina in 1865 provided that if a person of color should come into the State to reside, he must, within twenty days after his arrival, give a bond with two free holders as security binding him to good behavior and binding sureties to support him if he should become unable to support himself. If he failed to make the required bond he was required to leave the State within ten days or be liable to corporal punishment.

Occupation of Freedmen that of Servants and Husbandmen

There were some restrictions placed upon Negroes in respect to occupations. South Carolina enacted a law that no person of color should follow the trade of artisan, mechanic or shoemaker, "or any other trade, employment or business (besides that of husbandry or that of a servant and a contract for service or labor) on his own account and for his own benefit or in partnership with a white person or as aid or servant of any person" until he should have obtained the license.

In Mississippi a statute in 1865 gave the freedmen the right to sue and be sued, to hold property, etc., but prohibited them from renting or leasing any lands except within the corporate limits of a town or city in which place the corporation authorities should control the same.

Under this same statute every free man, Negro or mulatto, was required to have on January 1, 1866, and annually thereafter, a

lawful home and employment with written evidence thereof. If he lived within an incorporate town and was not under contract for service he must have a license from the mayor authorizing him to do regular job work. If he lived outside of a town he must have a similar license from a member of the board of police of his precinct.

The sale of firearms and liquor was in most instances forbidden to Negroes. Alabama made it unlawful for a Negro to run a tavern or sell liquor. In South Carolina Negroes might not own a distillery or a place where liquor was sold, and disobedience might be punished by corporal punishment. The legislature of Florida, in 1866, passed a law making it unlawful for a Negro to have in his possession firearms or ammunition of any kind unless he had obtained a license from the legislature or Probate Judge of the court.

In order to secure the license it was necessary to present the certificate of two respectable citizens of the county as to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant. The violation of this statute was punishable by the forfeiture of the firearms and ammunition and by standing in the pillory one hour or being whipped not over thirty-nine stripes.

In Mississippi it was unlawful for a free Negro or mulatto, not in the military service of the United States, not having a specified license, to keep or carry firearms or ammunition, dirk or bowie-knife. In South Carolina if a Negro was the owner of a farm he was permitted to keep a "shot gun or rifle such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket or firearm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war."

The "Labor Contracts" Bound the Laborer from Sunrise to Sunset

In general it was specified that all contracts for personal service with persons of color should be in writing and properly attested by some white person. South Carolina had the most elaborate laws for the government of labor contracts. The hours of labor on the farm were minutely regulated. Except on Sundays they were to be from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable interval for breakfast and dinner.

The servants must "rise at dawn in the morning, feed ,water and care for the animals on the farm, to do the usual and needful work about the premises, prepare their meals for the day, if required by the master, and begin the farm work or other work by sunrise." Servants must be quiet and orderly in their quarters and at their work. They were required to extinguish their lights and fire and retire to rest at reasonable hours. They were permitted to leave home on Sunday, if not needed to care for the premises or animals. Those away on Sunday, however, must be back by sunset. The

masters were given the right to give the servants tasks. If the servant complained of the task the district judge or a magistrate might reduce or increase it.

"Visitors could not be invited or allowed by the servants to come on the premises of the master without his express consent, nor could servants be absent from the premises without such permission."

Apprentice Laws of 1865-1868 and their Application to Freedmen

Between 1865 and 1868, the Legislatures of the South made detailed apprentice laws. Although many of the statutes make no mention of race, they had in mind, primarily, Negroes. In some instances, however, it was specifically stated that the application was to them. The Alabama statute said that "if the minor be a child of a freedman, the former owner of the child should have the preference of apprenticing him, if a suitable person.

In Kentucky, if the apprentice was white, the master must teach him reading, writing, and common arithmetic up to and including the "Rule of Three"; if a Negro, the master must pay at the end of the apprenticeship fifty dollars to a girl and one hundred dollars to a boy, but if the master should teach the apprentice to read and write, he was not bound to pay any money. In Kentucky, also, in apprenticing Negroes, preference was given to their former owners, "if the latter were suitable persons."

Mississippi and South Carolina had apprentice laws which related only to freedmen, free Negroes and mulattoes.

Under the Mississippi law "The Sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other civil officers of the county had to report to the probate court semiannually, in January and July, the names of all freedmen, free Negroes and mulattoes, under the age of eighteen, who were orphans or whose parents were unable or unwilling to support them. It was the duty of the court to order the apprenticing of such minors, preference being given to their former masters if suitable persons. The master had to furnish a bond payable to the State, conditioned upon his furnishing the minor with sufficient food and clothing, treating him humanely, giving him medical attention when sick, and, if the minor was under fifteen, teaching him or having him taught to read and write. Males were bound till they were twenty-one; females, till they were eighteen.

If the apprentice ran away the master might pursue him and bring him before a justice of the peace who could remand him to the service of his master. If the apprentice refused to return, he might be put into jail until the next term of the court, when his case would be investigated. If it was found that he had left without cause,

he could be punished like a hired freedman; but if he had a good cause, the court might discharge him and enter judgment against his master for not over one hundred dollars to be paid to the apprentice."

The constitutionality of these apprentice laws was tested in 1867. A Negro girl who had been a slave in Maryland and had been freed by the Constitution of that State November 1, 1864, was two days later, apprenticed by her mother to her former master. The laws governing Negro apprentices differed from those governing white apprentices in that the master did not obligate himself to teach the Negro apprentice reading, writing, and arithmetic, and retained the right to transmit the apprentice anywhere in the county. Upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the Federal Court held that the Maryland law resulted in practical slavery, and, hence, violated the Thirteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Bill of 1866."

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 53–58.

Vagrancy Laws with Special Reference to the Freedmen

The present vagrancy laws of the South, so far as their wording is concerned, apply to both races equally. In the first years after the Civil War, vagrancy laws were enacted which had special application to Negroes. The South Carolina Legislature included in the Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color and to amend the laws in relation to paupers and vagrancy, the following list of persons who were to be classed as vagrants:

"All persons who have not some fixed and known place of abode, and some lawful and reputable employment; those who have not some visible and known means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood; all common prostitutes, those who are found wandering from place to place, vending, bartering, or peddling any articles or commodities without a license; all common gamblers; persons who lead idle or disorderly lives, or keep or frequent disorderly or disreputable houses or places; those who, not having sufficient means of support, are able to work and do not work; those who (whether or not they own lands, or are lessees or mechanics) do not provide a reasonable and proper maintenance for themselves and families; those who are engaged in representing publicly or privately, for fee or reward, without license, any tragedy, interlude, comedy, farce, play, or other similar entertainment, exhibition of the circus, sleight-of-hand, wax works; those who for a private gain, without license, give any concert or musical entertainment, of any description; fortune tellers; sturdy beggars; common drunkards; those who hunt game of any description, or fish on the land of others or frequent the premises, contrary to the will of the occupant."

The Mississippi Vagrancy list was almost as extensive as that of

South Carolina, with the addition, "that any freedmen, free Negroes, or mulattoes over eighteen years of age, found on the second Monday of January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together in the day or night time, and white persons so assembling with freedmen, free Negroes or mulattoes . . . 'on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freedwoman, free Negro, or mulatto,' should be considered vagrants."

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 58-60.

Pauper Laws Made Each Race Liable to Support Its Own Paupers

The close of the war found the South facing the problem of how to meet the needs of the paupers, white and Negro. A large part of the property of the whites had been swept away or had been greatly depreciated in value. The Negroes, with a few exceptions, had no property to lose. They lost their right to look up to the white people for sustenance. The Legislatures of the South adopted the plan of levying a tax upon each race for the support of its own indigents.

"In South Carolina when a person of color was unable to earn his support and was likely to become a public charge, the father and grandfathers, mother and grandmothers, child and grandchildren brother and sister of such a person should each according to ability contribute for the support of his or her relative. In each judicial district there was a 'Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color,' consisting of from four to eight magistrates, each magistrate looking after the indigent Negroes in his precinct. There was a fund composed of fees paid for the approval of contracts for service, instruments of apprenticeship, licenses, fines, penalties, forfeitures, and wages of convicts, for the relief of indigent Negroes. If this fund was insufficient, the board might impose a tax of one dollar upon all male persons of color between eighteen and fifty, and fifty cents upon each female between eighteen and forty-five. This tax had to be paid on the day fixed or the person rendered himself liable to pay a double tax."

The law of Mississippi provided that the same liabilities should rest on Negroes to support their indigents as upon white persons to support theirs. It levied a tax of one dollar upon every freedman, free Negro, or mulatto between eighteen and sixty, to go into the Freedmen's Pauper Fund. If a Negro refused to pay the tax, he might be arrested and hired out till he had worked out the amount.

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 60 63.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Constitutional Amendments

The Thirteenth Amendment adopted December 18, 1865, made slavery in the United States unconstitutional. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments conferred upon the descendents of the slaves and upon the descendents of the Free Negroes, the constitutional rights which had been denied them under the so-called "Black Laws," passed by the different States. Under the Amendments conferring upon Negroes all the fundamental rights of white men, race distinctions were not abolished but race discriminations were made illegal.

"It is important, at the outset to distinguish clearly between race distinctions and race discriminations; more so, because these words are often used synonymously, especially when the Negro is discussed. A distinction between the Caucasian and the Negro, when recognized and enforced by the law, has been interpreted as a discrimination against the latter. In fact, there is an essential difference between race distinctions and race discriminations. North Carolina, for example, has a law that white and Negro children shall not attend the same schools, but that separate schools shall be maintained. If the terms of all the public schools in the State are equal in length, if the teaching force is equal in numbers and ability, if the school buildings are equal in convenience, accomodations and appointments, a race distinction exists but not a discrimination.

"There is no discrimination so long as there is equality of opportunity, and this equality may often be attained only by a difference in methods. On the other hand, if the term of the Negro School is four months, and that of the white, eight; if the teachers in the Negro schools are underpaid and inadequately or wrongly trained, and the teachers of the white schools are well paid and well trained; if Negro children are housed in dilapidated, uncomfortable, and unsanitary buildings, and white children have new, comfortable, and sanitary buildings; if courses of study for Negro children are selected in a haphazard fashion without any regard to their peculiar needs, and a cirriculum is carefully adapted to the needs of white children; if such conditions exist under the law, race distinctions exist which are at the same time discriminations against Negroes. A race distinction connotes a difference and nothing more. A discrimination necessarily implies partiality and favoritism."

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 2-4.

14th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
Ratified July 28, 1868

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the

jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States ,and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protecton of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportions which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or Elector of President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

15th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
(Ratified March 30, 1870)

Sec. 1. The right if the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The First Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress April 9, 1866. It prescribed that "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime * * * shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, * * and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings in the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment and penalties, and to none other."

The Civil Rights Bill of 1866 was in a large measure superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment, adopted July 28, 1868. The purpose of this Amendment was "(1) to make the Bill of Rights (the first eight Amendments to the Constitution) binding upon the States as well as upon the Nation; (2) to give validity to the Civil Rights Bill of 1866, and (3) to declare who were citizens of the United States."

Another Civil Rights Bill was passed March 1, 1878, which declared that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

This law was the last effort of Congress to guarantee to the Negro his civil rights. In 1883 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 unconstitutional.

> That year five cases having to do with the Civil Rights of Negroes reached the Supreme Court. "Two of them concerned the rights of colored persons in inns and hotels, two their rights in theaters, and one in railroad cars. Mr. Justice Bradley, delivering the opinion of the court, took the ground that the first and second sections of the Civil Rights Bill were unconstitutional for these reasons: (1) They are not authorized by the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, because the separation of the races in public places is not a badge of servitude . . . (2) The Civil Rights Bill is not authorized by the Fourteenth Amendment, because that refers to action by the State, while the Bill refers to individual discrimination. It is State action of a particular kind that is prohibited."
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> In June, 1913, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the ruling of 1883 and extended its application to Federal territory and navigable waters of the United States. (See under The Negro in 1913, Court Decisions Affecting the Civil Rights of The Negro.)

STATE LEGISLATION

A number of States in the North have enacted Civil Rights Bills which undertake to guarantee equality of accommodation in public places.

> On May 16, 1865, Massachusetts declared that there should be no distinction, discrimination, or restriction on account of color or race in any licensed inn, public place of amusement, public conveyance, or public meeting, and imposed a fine of fifty dollars for

the violation of this law. The next year it included theatres within the prohibition.

After the Federal Civil Rights Bill was declared unconstitutional in 1883, and the burden of securing to Negroes equality of accommodation in public places was placed upon the States, many of them outside of the South adopted bills which practically copied the Civil Rights Bill of 1875. The following is a list of the States that have such Civil Rights Bills with the dates of their adoption:

Connecticut	1884 and 1905	Minnesota	1885 1897 and 1899
Iowa	1884 and 1892	Nebraska	1885 and 1893
New Jersey	1884	Rhode Island	1885
Ohio	1884 and 1894	New York	1893 1895 and 1913
Colorado	1885 and 1895	Pennsylvania	1887
Illinois	1885	Washington	1890
Indiana	1885	Wisconsin	1895
Massachusetts	1885 1893 & 1895	California	1897
Michigan	1885		

SEPARATION OF RACES*

IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

Separation of Passengers in Railroad Cars.—The general requirements of the law are that "persons of color," "persons of African descent," etc., on the one hand, and white persons on the other, shall occupy separate seats, compartments or coaches.

Excepting Missouri all the Southern States have laws separating the races in railroad cars.

The dates of the enactment of these laws were as follows: Tennessee, 1881; Florida, 1887; Mississippi, 1888; Texas, 1889; Louisiana, 1890; Alabama, 1891; Kentucky, 1891; Arkansas, 1891; Georgia, 1891; South Carolina, 1898; North Carolina, 1899; Virginia, 1900; Maryland, 1904; Oklahoma, 1907.

Separation of the Races on Street Cars.—The extent of legislation for this purpose is as follows:

Georgia and Oklahoma include street cars in their laws for the separation of the races on railroad trains.

Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have special statutes applicable to street cars. Arkan-

*The origin of the expression "Jim Crow" appears to have arisen thus: In Charleston, South Carolina in the early part if the nineteenth century there was a hotel keeper who had two slaves both of whom were named James. In order not to have both respond when he called, he instructed one to answer only to the "Jim;" as a further designation, the boarders, because he was very black, added "Crow." "Jim Crow" appears to have led an eventful life. He was born in Richmond about 1800, was sold first to Charleston, then to New Orleans and later was emancipated. He lived for some time in London, where he acquired quite a fortune. In 1839 there was published in London an anti-slavery book of 231 pages entitled "The History of Jim Crow."

sas requires a sepration on street cars in cities of the first class; and South Carolina on suburban lines.

In Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri the State laws do not require the races to be separated on street cars in cities.

In Alabama and South Carolina there are either municipal laws for the separation of the races on street cars or the street railway companies provide for and require separation.

In the cities of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri the races are not separated on street cars.

IN SCHOOLS

Public Schools.—In Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, the law requires the separation of the races in public schools. In Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, and Wyoming, discretionary power is given the school boards to establish separate schools.

Private Schools.—Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Tennessee are the only States which expressly prohibit the teaching of white and colored persons in the same private school. The laws of the other Southern States say that schools which admit both races shall not receive public funds.

Florida is the only State which prohibits white persons teaching in Negro schools and Negroes teaching in white schools. This act was passed in 1913.

SUFFRAGE

NEGRO SUFFRAGE BEFORE 1865

Until after the Revolutionary War free Negroes were allowed to vote in every State except Georgia and South Carolina. Between 1792 and 1838 Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia denied suffrage to Negroes.

Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin permitted Negroes to vote on the same footing as white persons.

New York and Tennessee had restricted Negro suffrage. In New York a colored person to be eligible to vote must have been for three years a citizen of the State and owned and paid taxes on property to the valuation of $250 "over and above all debts and in-

cumbrances thereon." There was no property test for white persons. In Tennessee, Negroes who were competent as witnesses against white persons were permitted to vote. All other States prohibited the Negro from voting. (See Status of the Free Negro.)

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1865 TO 1870

Congress, in 1866, established Negro suffrage in all the territories of the United States.

The Constitution of Maryland of 1867 permitted only white persons to vote.

June 8, 1867, Congress passed, over the President's veto, a bill extending suffrage to the Negroes of the District of Columbia.

In 1868, New York voted down Negro suffrage by a majority of 32,000. This same year Minnesota and Iowa extended the suffrage to Negroes.

July 28, 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted. (See Under Civil Rights, The Fourteenth Amendment.)

In 1868 and 1869 the Reconstruction Constitutions of the Southern States extended the suffrage to Negroes.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1870 TO 1890

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution was ratified March 30, 1870. (See under Civil Rights the Fifteenth Amendment.)

After the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania still restricted the suffrage to white persons.

In order to make the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment effective Congress on May 31, 1870, passed an act, the first section of which declares:

> "All citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation in any State, territory, or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1890 TO 1914

Beginning with 1890, the Southern States have by the adoption of constitutional amendments sought to restrict Negro suffrage.

Southern States Whose Laws Restrict the Suffrage.—Suffrage amendments have been adopted by the Southern States in the following order: Mississippi, 1890; South Carolina, 1895; Louisiana, 1898; North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Virginia, 1902; Georgia, 1908; and Oklahoma, 1910.

The substance of the laws restricting suffrage is that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then, in order to register, must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test or must come under the grandfather clause.

Tax Test.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee require the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting. In Georgia all taxes legally required since 1877 must be paid six months before the election.

Property Test.—The property requirement in Alabama is forty acres of land in the State or real or personal property worth three hundred dollars ($300) on which the taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

In Georgia it is forty acres of land in the State or five hundred dollars ($500) worth of property in the State.

The Louisiana requirement is three hundred dollars ($300) worth of property and payment of personal taxes.

South Carolina prescribes three hundred dollars ($300) worth of property on which taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have no property test.

Educational Test.—Alabama requires that the applicant, unless physically disabled, must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English.

In Georgia he must, unless physically disabled, be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English; or if physically disabled from reading and writing, to "understand and give a reasonable interpretation" of the Constitution of the United States or of Georgia, when read to him.

Louisiana requires that the applicant must be able to read and write and must make an application for registration in his own handwriting.

In Mississippi he must be able to understand or reasonably interpret any part of the Constitution of the State.

In North Carolina the requirement is the ability to read and write the State Constitution in English.

The Constitution of Oklahoma says the applicant "must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State."

South Carolina requires ability to read and write the Constitution.

Virginia requires that the applicant must make out his application in his own handwriting and prepare and deposit his ballot without aid.

Grandfather Clause.—The Grandfather Clause permits a person who was not able to satisfy either the educational or property tests to continue a voter for life if he was a voter in 1867 (or in Oklahoma in 1866) or is an old soldier or the lineal descendant of such voter or soldier, provided, except in Oklahoma, he register prior to a fixed date.

The expiration of the date when such persons could register was, in South Carolina, January 1, 1898; Louisiana, September 1, 1898; Alabama, December 20, 1902; Virginia, December 31, 1903; North Carolina, December 1, 1908; Georgia, January 1, 1915. The Oklahoma Grandfataher Clause is permanent. It provides that:

> No person who was on January 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of Government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write such Constitution.

Mississippi has no Grandfather Clause.

Understanding and Character Clauses.—Only two States, Georgia and Mississippi, have permanent understanding and character clauses. Although in Georgia a person may have neither property nor education he may be permitted to register if he is of good character and understands the duties and obligation of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The Mississippi law permits one who cannot read to register if he can understand and reasonably interpret the Constitution when read to him.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia the Understanding Clause is a part of the Grandfather sections and became inoperative with the "Grandfather Clauses."

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A NEGRO

The statutes of Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas state that a person of color is one who is descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation may have been white. According to the law of Alabama one is a person of color who has had any Negro blood in his ancestry in five generations. In Michigan, Nebraska, and Oregon one is not legally a person of color who has less than one-fourth Negro blood. In Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, and South Carolina a person of color is one who has as much as one-eighth Negro blood. In Virginia a person of color is one who has one-sixteenth or more Negro blood. The Constitution of Oklahoma provides:

> "Whenever in this Constitution and laws of this State the word or words 'colored' or 'colored race' or 'Negro' or Negro race' are used, the same shall be construed to mean or to apply to all persons of African descent. The term 'white' shall include all other persons."

In Arkansas, persons of color include all who have a visible and distinct admixture of African blood. The other States have no statutes defining Negro.

MISCEGENATION

Miscegenation is the amalgamation, or mixing of racial stocks. This may take place in wedlock or out. Twenty-nine States have laws which make intermarriage between the races illegal.

> In Deleware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, together with the Northern States of Colorado, Indiana, Idaho, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, marriages of whites is denied with Negroes. In Arizona, California, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Utah, and Oregon, marriage with Mongolians also is prohibited. North Carolina prohibits marriage with Negro and Crotoan Indian blood, and Nevada with persons of the Ethiopian, Malay, Mongolian or American Indian races.
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> The general rule with reference to intermarriages between races is this: "If the applicant for a marriage license had even only one great-grandparent who was a full-blooded Negro, he may not receive a license; but if that great-grandparent were a mulatto and in all later generations matings took place (illegally, of course) with a white person, then the person in question is legally white and may marry a white person. Otherwise stated, the descendant of a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation were pure white, is excluded; or persons having one-eighth or more of Negro blood are excluded from marrying

a white person. In Nebraska and Virginia, the limit is set at one-fourth or more of Negro blood. The State of Georgia sets no limit, but declares 'marriages between white persons and persons of African descent is forever prohibited; such marriages are null and void.' Louisiana forbids the marriage of whites to 'persons of color.'. In Jamaica, too, a person with less than one-eighth Negro blood becomes legally white."

Mr. Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Eugenics Record Office of Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, which is established for the purpose "of accumulating and studying records of physical and mental characteristics of human families to the end that the people may be better advised as to fit and unfit marriages," has made a study of the effects of miscegenation and also of the State laws relating thereto. In a recent published bulletin, "State Laws limiting Marriage Selection examined in the light of Eugenics," he offers the following criticism of laws relating to miscegenation and suggests an outline based on the conclusions of present day science, for legislation on this subject.

In summing up the results of his investigation of the biological effects of miscegenation, Mr. Davenport concludes with the statement that "the skin-color is not of itself a matter of social moment —it should not be at any rate."

In regard to present legislation he says: "The reasonable conclusion, then, would seem to be this: in legislating, forget skin-color and concentrate attention upon matters of real importance to organize society. Prevent those without sex control or educability or resistance to serious disease from reproducing their kind. This may be done by segregation during the reproductive period, or even, as a last resort, by sterilization. Encourage, on the other hand, such marriages as will produce effective offspring. The problem of the socially fit must be treated not as one of color, but as a problem of the spread of feeblemindedness and physical weakness in organized society. From this point of view the social problem in the South is the same as that in the North, only it is larger, in that it involves a larger proportion of the whole population. However, if the demand for cheap labor in the North shall long continue to lure the weaklings of Europe to our Northern cities, the North will soon have in its hands as large a problem as the South has now—a problem which in its turn arose from the demand for cheap labor. Both sections alike must not be content merely to bow their heads before the oncoming storm, but must take positive measures to increase the density of socially desirable traits in the next generation by education, segregation, and sterilization; and by keeping out immigrants who belong to defective strains."

In answer to the question "What legislation concerning mis-

cegenation would square with biological knowledge?" Mr. Davenport makes the following suggestion:

"No person having one-half part or more Negro blood shall be permitted to take a white person as spouse. Any person having less than one-eighth part of the Negro blood, shall not be given a license to marry a white person without a certificate from the State Eugenics Board."

LIMITS TO MARRIAGES BETWEEN RACES*

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
Alabama	White persons and Negroes descendant of a Negro to 3rd generation, inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation be white. Constitution forbids marriage of white person with Negro or descendant of Negro.		Imprisonment 2 to 7 years for each party.
Arizona	Persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants with Negroes. Mongolians or their decendants.	Void	
Arkansas	Between a white and a Negro or mulatto.	Void	
California	White person with Negro, mulatto, or Mongolian.	Void. No license to be issued	
Colorado	White person with Negro or mulatto except in portion of State derived from Mexico.		Fine $500 or imprisonment for 2 years.
Delaware	White person with Negro or mulatto (as enrolled).	"Unlawful"	Fine $100 or imprisonment for 30 days.
Florida	White with a Negro (1-8 or more Negro blood). Constitution specifies persons of Negro descent to fourth generation, inclusive.	Null and Void	Imprisonment 10 yrs. or fine $1000.
Georgia	White persons with persons of African descent.	Forever prohibited, null & void	For officiating, fine, imprisonment 6 mo's and work in chain gang 12 mo's.
Idaho	White persons with Negro or mulatto.	Illegal and void	For solemnizing, fine $300 and imprisonment 3 mo's.
Indiana	White person with person having 1-8 Negro blood.	Void	Imprisonment 10 yrs. and fine $100.
Kentucky	White person with Negro or mulatto.	Prohibited and void	Fine $5000.
Louisiana	White person and person of color. Courts have held that marriage of white person with Negro or mulatto can never be valid.	Prohibited null & void. Concubinage between white and Negro is a felony	Imprisonment 1 yr.
Maryland	White person and Negro or descendant of a Negro to 3rd generation inclusive. "Infamous crime."	Forever prohibited and void	Imprisonment 10 yrs. Minister fined $100.
Mississippi	White person and Negro or mulatto, or one who has 1-8 or more of Negro blood. White person and Mongolian or person having 1-8 or more of Mongolian blood. Constitution limits Negro in same way.	Unlawful & void	Fine $500 and imprisonment 10 yrs.
Missouri	White person and Negro or Mongolian.	Prohibited and void	

*Eugenics Record Office Bulletin No. 9. "State Laws Limiting Marriage Selection Examined in the Light of Eugenics," Charles B. Davenport, Carnegie Institute, Washington 1913.

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
Montana ____	White person and Negro (or in part Negro) or Chinese or Japanese. Such marriages made elsewhere are null and void in this State.	Null and void	For solemnizing, fine of $500 and imprisonment 1 mo. in county jail.
Nebraska ____	White person and one having 1-4 or more of Negro blood.	"Absolutely void" _____	
Nevada _____	White person with one of Ethiopian, Malay, Mongolian, or American Indian races.	Gross misdemeanor _____	Imprisonment 2 yrs.
North Carolina	White and Negro or Indian (or of such desecent to the 3rd generation inclusive). Crotoan Indian and Negro (or of Negro descent to 3rd generation inclusive). Constitution makes same prohibited for Negro.	Prohibited and void if so declared by a court _____	
North Dakota	(a) White and Negro (defined as person having 1-8 or more of Negro blood. (b) Unlawful for such to live in adultery or fornication together or to live in same room.	"Unlawful" __	(a) Fine $2000 and imprisonment 10 yrs. Same for issuing license or solemnizing. (b) Fine $500 and imprisonment 1 yr.
Oklahoma ____	Any person of African descent with any person not of African descent.		Fine $500 and imprisonment 5 years.
Oregon _____	White person and Negro or Mongolian, or any other person having 1-4 Negro or Mongolian blood. (The criminal law includes also Chinese and Kanaka, declares such marriages void, and provides penalty of imprisonment 3 mo. to 1 yr. For aiding or issuing license the penalty is the same plus a fine of $100 to $1000.	Void _____	Fine $1000 or imprisonment 1 year.
South Carolina	White to Indian, Negro, or mulatto, or person having 1-8 or more of Negro blood. Constitution limits Negr in the same way.	Unlawful and Void _____	Fine $500 and imprisonment 1 year.
South Dakota__	White with person of African race. (Illicit cohabitation between such persons is felony). (To issue license for such marriage is a misdemeanor).	"Null and void from the begining."	Fine $1000 and imprisonment 10 yrs.
Tennessee ____	White with Negro or decendant of Negro to 3rd generation inclusive. Living together as man and wife prohibited. Constitution sets same limit.		Imprisonment 5 yrs.
Texas _____	Persons of European blood or their descendants with persons of African blood or their descendants (includes Negro with one parent white to third generation). Reservation that the person knowingly marries such person of different race.	Null and Void	Imprisonment 5 yrs.
Utah _____	White with Negro or Mongolian.	Void _____	
Virginia _____	White with person having 1-4 or more of Negro blood.		Imprisonment 5 yrs. Official solemnizing, fine $200, of which informer gets half.
West Virginia	White person with Negro.		Imprisonment 1 yr. Fine $100. Solemnizing fine $200.

NOTE: The Statutes of Michigan expressly declare that the marriage of a Negro with a white person is valid."

OFFICE-HOLDING

Former Members of Congress

SENATORS

NAME	STATE	LENGTH OF SERVICE
Revels, Hiram R.	Mississippi	1870-1871
Bruce, B. K.	Mississippi	1875-1881

REPRESENTATIVES

Cain, Richard H.	South Carolina	43rd and 45th Congress—4 years
Cheatham, H. P.	North Carolina	52nd and 53rd Congress—4 years
Delarge, Robert C.	South Carolina	42nd Congress—2 years
Elliott, Robert B.	South Carolina	42nd Congress—2 years
Haralson, Jeremiah	Alabama	44th Congress—2 years
Hyman, John	North Carolina	44th Congress—2 years
Langston, John M.	Virginia	51st Congress—2 years
Long, Jefferson	Georgia	41st Congress—2 years
Lynch, John R.	Mississippi	43rd, 44th & 47th Congress—6 years
Miller, Thomas H.	South Carolina	51st Congress—2 years
Murray, George W.	South Carolina	53rd and 54th Congress—4 years
Nash, Charles E.	Louisiana	44th Congress—2 years
O'Harra, James E.	North Carolina	48th and 49th Congress—4 years
Rainey, Joseph H.	South Carolina	44th to 48th Congress—10 years
Ransier, A. J.	South Carolina	43rd Congress—2 years
Rapier, James T.	Alabama	43rd Congress—2 years
Smalls, Robert	South Carolina	44th, 45th & 47th Congress—6 years
Turner, Benjamin S.	Alabama	42nd Congress—2 years
Wall, Josiah T.	Florida	42nd, 43rd & 44th Congress—6 years
White, George H.	North Carolina	55th and 56th Congress—4 years

Blanche K. Bruce.—United States Senator from Mississippi, 1875 to 1881. Born a slave March, 1841, in Prince Edward County, Virginia; died in Washington, D. C., March 17, 1898.

He was educated with his master's son. After freedom came he taught school for some time in Missouri and also studied for a short time at Oberlin. In 1869 he came to Mississippi and became a planter. He entered politics, held a number of offices, including that of sheriff and superintendent of public schools. Finally elected to the United States Senate, In 1881 was made Register of the United States Treasury.

Hiram R. Revels.—First colored United States Senator. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, September 1, 1822.

In 1847 he graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He became a preacher and lecturer. At the ourbreak of the Civil War he was serving as pastor of a Methodist Church in Baltimore. He assisted in raising the first colored regiment organized in Maryland. He afterwards organized a colored regiment in Missouri. He finally settled at Natchez, Mississippi. January, 1870, he was chosen United States Senator for that State and on February 25th took his seat in Congrss.

FIRST NEGRO MEMBERS OF A STATE LEGISLATURE

Edward G. Walker and Charles L. Mitchell who were elected in 1866 to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston were the first Negroes in the history of the race to sit in the legislatur of any State in the Union.

Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett, of Philadelphia.—First Negro given an appointment by the United States Government. In 1869 was appointed minister resident and consul general to Haiti. It was the first appointment ever given to a man of color by the United States Government. He mas born of Indian and mulatto parentage at Litchfield, Connecticut, October 16, 1833, and died in Philadelphia November 13, 1908. He filled the position until the end of 1877. He was Consul and Consul General of Haiti at New York, 1879-1888. In 1883 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Haitian Government at Washington, but as it is not customary for the United States to receive its own citizens as diplomatic representatives of other governments he was only conditionally recognized in that capacity. The three years, 1889-1892, were spent in Haiti. Mr. Bassett then returned to the United States and engaged in literary work. He is the author of the Handbook of Haiti, issued by the Bureau of American Republics at Washington and published in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages. He was a member of the American Geographical Society and of the Connecticut Historical Society. He was educated at the High School, Birmingham, Connecticut, the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the Connecticut State Normal School. He was principal of a public school in New Haven, Connecticut, 1853-1855. During this time he was a student at Yale College. In 1857 he became principal of the colored high school in Philadelphia and attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1857-1858. He remained at the head of the High School until he received his appointment in 1869 as minister to Haiti.

COLORED PERSONS NOW HOLDING FEDERAL OFFICES

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, District of Columbia.

James A. Cobb, Assistant District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York City.

Charles Cottrell, of Ohio, Collector of Customs, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

DIPLOMATIC

Name, Position, and Address

George W. Buckner.—Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.

Richard W. Bundy, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

CONSULAR

Name, Position, and Address

William J. Yerb, Consul at Sierra Leone, West Africa.

James G. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.

George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France.

Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.

Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

James W. Johnson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

NUMBER OF COLORED OFFICERS, CLERKS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

	No.	Salary
Diplomatic and Consular Service	15	$ 28,400
Departmental Service, Washington, D, C.		
State	26	19,360
Treasury	926	588,801
War	176	130,380
Navy	74	52,610
Post Office	187	118,173
Interior	593	358,112
Justice	43	26,640
Agriculture	164	89,816
Commerce and Labor	139	94,800
Washington Navy Yard	139	94,000
Government Printing Office	364	228,454
Interstate Commerce Commission	41	22,080
United States Capitol	115	73,100
Library of Congress	46	24,920
Washington, D. C. City Post Office	171	174,600
District of Columbia Government, including unskilled laborers	2,413	1,479,000
Miscellaneous	194	104,114

Departmental Service at large:	No.	Salary
State (Diplomatic and Consular)	16	38,410
Treasury	1,082	743,373
War	2,342	1,075,320
Post Office	3,599	2,807,134
Interior	31	25,738
Agriculture	102	53,217
Commerce and Labor	64	42,612
United States Army, Officers	11	29,295
United States Army, enlisted men	4,416	1,133,766
United States Navy Yards and stations	2,146	1,210,070
Miscellaneous, including unclassified	775	581,515
Total	22,440	$12,456,760

NEGRO SOLDIERS

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

It is estimated that there was an average of thirty-five Negroes in each white regiment in the Revolutionary War. According to an official report there were in the army under General Washington's immediate command on the 24th of August, 1778, seven hundred and seventy-five Negroes. This does not appear to include the Negro troops furnished by Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. There were altogether about 3,000 Negro soldiers employed by the Americans.

> Negro soldiers have served with distinction in every war that the United States has waged. Free Negroes and slaves were employed on both sides in the Revolutionary War. They were found in all branches of the patriot army. They generally served in the same regiments with the white soldiers. A Hessian officer under date of October 3, 1773, wrote "the Negro can take the field instead of his master and therefore no regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance."

Some of the most heroic deeds of the War of Independence were performed by the black men. The first martyr in the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770, was the Negro, Crispus Attucks. Samuel Lawrence, a prominent white citizen of Groton, Massachusetts, led a company of Negroes at the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was the Negro, Peter Salem, who at the Battle of Bunker Hill fired the shot that mortally wounded Major Pitcairn. Solomon Poor, another Negro, so distinguished himself at the Battle of Bunker Hill that a petition was drawn up by some of the principal officers to secure him recognition by the Massachusetts Colony. The Black Legion, organized in 1779 in St. Domingo by Count D'Estaing, consisted of

800 young freedmen, blacks and mulattoes. At the siege of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, this legion by covering the retreat and repulsing the charge of the British, saved the defeated American and French Army from annihilation.

Only a small number of Negroes were allowed to serve in the patriot army of the Southern Colonies. Toward the close of the struggle, however, there was a growing sentiment among these colonies to use a large number of Negro troops. In 1780, Col. John Laurens, of South Carolina, seconded by Gen. Lincoln, urged that State to raise black troops. In 1782, Gen. Greene proposed to the governor of South Carolina a plan for raising black regiments. Negroes were also employed in the British army during the Revolutionary War. This fact helped to gain them admittance into the patriot army. It is estimated that 30,000 slaves were carried off by the British troops and used in pioneer work and in building fortifications.

In 1775, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation offering freedom to all Negroes and indentured white servants who might enlist in the British army. In 1776, the British formed a regiment of 800 Negroes on Staten Island. In 1782, a Mr. J. Cruden, of Charleston, wrote a letter to Lord Dunmore, proposing that 10,000 black troops be raised in the province of South Carolina.

Lord Dunmore wrote to Gen. Clinton approving this scheme and declared his perfect willingness "to hazard his reputation and person in the execution of the measure." Letters containing the proposal were also sent by Lord Dunmore to London. Before they reached there, however, peace negotiations began. It appears that it was the intention of the highest British and American military authorities to begin a general policy of arming the Negro slaves and employing them as soldiers. The closing of the war, alone, prevented this policy from being carried into effect.

REFERENCES: Nell, Colored Patriots of the Revolution; Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers, Part, II; Williams, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. I. Chapter XXVI—XXVII; Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. I, Chapter XV.

IN THE WAR OF 1812

Commodore Perry spoke highly of the bravery and good conduct of the many Negroes who were under his command at the battle of Lake Erie. He said: "they seemed to be absolutely insensible of danger. The legislature of New York, October 24, 1814, authorized the raising of two regiments of men of color. As a result, 2,000 black men were enlisted and sent forward to the army at

Sackett's Harbor. Two battalions composed of 500 Negroes distinguished themselves at the battle of New Orleans. Three months before the battle, General Andrew Jackson issued a proclamation "To the Free colored inhabitants of Louisiana."

> As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.
>
> To every noble-hearted, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britian, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz.: one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, and daily rations, and clothes, furnished to any American soldier.

On the eve of the battle, General Jackson reviewed the white and colored troops and had read to them his famous address. To the colored troops he said:

> "To the Men of Color.—Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms,—I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.
>
> "Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes."

REFERENCES: Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers, Appendix A, C, and D; Williams, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. II, Chapter II; Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. I, Chapter XV.

THE CIVIL WAR

Something like 178,975 Negro soldiers were employed in the Civil War. These made up 161 regiments, of which 141 were infantry, 7 were cavalry, 12 were heavy artillery, and one light artillery.

The first colored regiments to be organized were the First South Carolina, in which the first enlistments were made May 9, 1862; the First Louisiana Native Guards, September 27, 1862; the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, February 9, 1863; the Second Carolina Volunteers, February 23, 1863.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER TROOPS BY STATES

Connecticut	1,764	Minnesota	104
Delaware	954	Missouri	8,344
District of Columbia	3,269	New Hampshire	125
Illinois	1,811	New Jersey	1,185
Indiana	1,537	New York	4,125
Iowa	440	Ohio	5,092
Kansas	2,080	Pennsylvania	8,612
Kentucky	23,703	Rhode Island	1,837
Maine	104	Vermont	120
Maryland	8,718	West Virginia	196
Massachusetts	3,966	Wisconsin	165
Michigan	1,387		
		Total	78,779

Under the direct authority of the General Government, and not credited to any State, Negro soldiers were recruited as follows:

Alabama	4,969	Mississippi	17,869
Arkansas	5,526	North Carolina	5,035
Colorado	95	South Carolina	5,462
Florida	1,044	Tennessee	20,133
Georgia	3,486	Texas	47
Louisiana	24,052	Virginia	5,723

"There were also 5,896 Negro soldiers enlisted at large or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records."

The Negro troops were engaged in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. The engagements in which they particularly distinguished themselves were the battle of Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, July 6, 1863; the assault on Port Hudson (near Baton Rouge, La.), May 27, 1863; the assault on Fort Wagner, a defense of Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1863; the assault on Petersburg, Va., June 15, 16, and July 30, 1864, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

The use of slaves as soldiers with the reward of freedom to those who survived, was strongly advocated at different times by members of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Slaves were employed as laborers on the fortifications in all parts of the Con-

federacy. Both slaves and free Negroes offered ther services. A considerable number of the latter enrolled themselves.

> The Charleston Mercury of April 30, 1861, said; "Sixteen well-drilled companies of volunteers and one Negro company of Nashville offered their services to the Confederate States." The Memphis Appeal of May 9, 10, and 11, 1861, contained the following notice:
>
> "ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS: Resolved by the Committee of Safety, that C. Deloach, D. R. Cook, and William B. Greenlaw be authorized to organize a volunteer company composed of our patriotic free men of color, of the city of Memphis, for the service of our common defence. All who have not enrolled their names will call at the office of W. B. Greenlaw & Co.
>
> "F. W. FORSYTHE, Secretary."

In June 1861, the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act authorizing the Governor to receive into the military service free persons of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty. Pay and rations were assigned them. November 23, 1861, there was a review in New Orleans of 28,000 Confederate troops. Among these was one regiment composed of 1,400 free colored men. On the 9th of February, 1862, there was another grand review of Confederate troops in New Orleans. The Picayune contained the following paragraph concerning this review:

> "We must also pay a deserved compliment to the companies of free colored men, all very well drilled, and comfortably uniformed. Most of these companies, quite unaided by the administration, have supplied themselves with arms without regard to cost or trouble. One of these companies, commanded by the well-known veteran, Captain Jordan, was presented, a little before the parade, with a fine war-flag of the new style. This interesting ceremony took place at Mr. Cushing's store, on Camp, near Common Street. The presentation was made by Mr. Bigney, and Jordan made, on this occasion, one of his most felicitous speeches."

In February, 1864, the Confederate Congress passed an act making all male free Negroes (with certain exceptions) between the ages of eighteen and fifty liable to perform such duties in the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country in the way of work upon the fortification, or in government work, etc., as the Secretary of War might from time to time prescribe, and providing them rations, clothing and compensation. The Secretary of War was also authorized to employ for similar duty 20,000 male Negro slaves.

> In February, 1865, at a meeting held in the African Church in Richmond to acquaint the people concerning the failure of the Peace Conference held at Fortress Monroe, Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, Sec-

retary of State, proposed that legislation by the States be immediately effected so that the slaves could be armed. The next day a bill was presented in the House to give effect to Mr. Benjamin's suggestion, and providing for the volunteer enlistment of slaves for military service. A motion to reject was lost by ayes 21, nays 53; a motion to postpone the matter indefinitely was also lost; another to refer it to the Military Committee was also lost, and the motion of the original mover for a select committee passed. A resolution had already been offered in the Senate instructing the committee on military affairs to report a bill with the least possible delay to take into the military service of the Conference States, by volunteer enlistment with the consent of the owners, or by conscription, not exceeding 200,000 Negro soldiers. The resolution was defeated.

Dr. A. T. Augusta.—October 2, 1863, he was appointed surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Colored Volunteers. He is said to have been the first colored man commissioned in the medical department of the United States Army.

Andrew W. Abbott.—Born 1840. Died December 30, 1913. One of the first colored men to be admitted to the army medical service.

Dr. Abbott was a graduate from the Medical Department of Toronto University about the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted in one of the colored regiments. After the war he returned to Toronto, Canada, and practiced his profession. He was successful and when he died left an estate valued at $61,000.

Henry M. Turner.—Eminent Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. First Negro chaplain in the United States Army. Born February 1, 1833, near Newberry, South Carolina. Appointed chaplain, 1863. Elected Bishop in 1880.

REFERENCES: Williams, History of the Negro Troops in The War of the Rebellion; Idem, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. II, Chapters XVIII—XX; Wilson, History of the Black Phalanx; The Annual Cyclopedia, 1864, pp. 202-203; 1865, pp. 191-192.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN REGULAR ARMY

July 28, 1866, Congress passed a law that Negro regiments should be a part of the regular army. Under this act the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Regiments of Infantry were organized.

March 3, 1869, a consolidation act was passed and the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first were reorganized as the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry; the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth were reorganized as the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry. These regiments were stationed on the frontier and rendered valuable service in the military operations against the Indians, extending from Dakota to Mexico. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry won the reputation of being the best Indian fighters on the frontier.

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the four Negro regiments were among the first troops ordered to the front.

Negro soldiers took a more conspicuous part in the Spanish-American War than in any previous war waged by the United States. At the first battle in Cuba, Las Guasimas, the Tenth Cavalry distinguished itself by coming to the support of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. The Twenty-fifth Infantry took a prominent part in the Battle of El Caney. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry rendered heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Colored Officers	White and Colored Officers (1st and 2nd Lieutenants Colored)
Third North Carolina	7th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
Eighth Illinois Army of Occupation at Santiago	6th Virginia.
Ninth Battalion, Ohio	8th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
Twenty-third Kansas	9th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
	10th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
	White officers, Third Alabama

Indiana raised two companies of colored troops, which were attached to the Eighth Immunes and officially designated as First Regiment Colored Companies A an B, colored officers.

No one of the Negro volunteer regiments reached the front in time to take part in a battle. The Eighth Illinois formed part of the Army of Occupation and distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up Santiago.

After the close of the Spanish-American War two colored regiments, the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth United States Infantry were enlisted and served in the Philippine War. Captains and Lieutenants colored. Other officers white.

In 1907 the white Cavalry detachment on duty at the Military Academy at West Point was replaced by a Negro Cavalry detachment. It is called the United States Military Cavalry Detachment. It is used in teaching the cadets cavalry tactics.

NEGROES AT WEST POINT

Three Negroes have graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Henry O. Flipper, 1877, the first to graduate, served for a time in the regular army, but because of difficulties resigned and went to Mexico. John H. Alexander, the second graduate, died while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University. Charles Young, the third Negro to graduate, is a major in the Ninth United States Cavalry. He is now on special duty in Liberia.

COLORED OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Lt. Col. Allen Allensworth (retired) Chaplain, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Major William T. Anderson (retired) Chaplain, Ninth Cavalry.
Major John R. Lynch (retired) Paymaster.
Major Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry.
Captain George W. Prioleau, Chaplain, Ninth Cavalry.
Captain Theophilus G. Steward (retired) Chaplain, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
1st Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis Tenth Cavalry.
1st Lieutenant John E. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
1st Lieutenant W. W. E. Gladden, Chaplain, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
1st Lieutenant Oscar J. W. Scott, Chaplain, 25th Infantry.
1st Lieutenant Louis A. Carter, Chaplain, Tenth Cavalry.

HEROES

NEGROES TO WHOM THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND HAS MADE AWARDS

John B. Hill, a coachman, on account of injuries received in stopping a runaway team hitched to a landau containing a child and its maid, at Atlanta, Ga., December 1, 1905, received a bronze medal and $500.

George A. Grant, teamster, sustained fatal injures in attempting to stop a runaway team at Groton, Connecticut, January 23, 1906. The award was a silver medal and $25 a month for support of his widow during her life or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for each of the four children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Theodore H. Homer, a waiter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1908, rescued an eight-year-old child from a runaway. He received a bronze medal and $500 for educational purposes as needed.

Albert K. Sweet, machinist, attempted to save four children from drowning at Norwood, Rhode Island, February 17, 1909. He received a bronze medal.

George E. McCune, porter, saved a two-year-old child from being run over by a train at Garden City, Kansas, February 19, 1908.

He received a bronze medal and $500 for educational purposes as needed.

Martha Generals, housewife at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1906, rescued a nine-year-old child from electric shock. The child had grasped an electric light wire and was unable to release his hold. She received a bronze medal, and twenty dollars a month during her life.

Harley Tomlinson, farmer, died assisting in an attempt to save another farmer, Oscar Colson, from drowning in the Yadkin River, Norwood, North Carolina, August 3, 1909. His widow received a bronze medal and $15 a month support during life, or until she remarries, with $2 a month additional for each of the three children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Frank Forest, farmer, for assisting in the attempt to save Oscar Colson and helping to save Henry C. Myers, was given a bronze medal and $500.

James L. Smith, puddler, at Sistersville, West Virginia, October 28, 1909, rescued a two-year-old child from a burning house. He received a silver medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Boyce Lindsay, a sixteen-year-old boy at Spartanburg, South Carolina, May 28, 1910, saved an eleven-year-old white child from being run over by a train. He received a bronze metal and $2,000 to be used for his education.

John G. Walker, drayman, at Madison, Georgia, June 27, 1909, rescued from a runaway, Oscar W. Butler, mayor and lawyer, Green Thomas, laborer; William G. O'Bear, Quartermaster General State Malitia of Georgia; Legare H. O'Bear, and Julia H. O'Bear. He received a bronze medal and $500 toward buying a home.

Charles A. Smith, laborer, attempted to save Theodore Dilhof, laborer, from suffocation in a sewer at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 26, 1910. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 towards the purchase of a home.

Mack Stallworth, oil tank cleaner at Port Arthur, Texas, June 25, 1910, died, saving Squire Bradford from suffocation. Bradford was overcome in a tank car by gas which had formed in it. Stallworth entered the car through a fifteen-inch opening, seized Bradford, and lifted him up so that two men on the outside of the car could reach him. Stallworth was overcome by gas and suffocated before he could be rescued. His widow received a bronze medal and thirty

dollars a month for life or until she remarries, with five dollars a month additional for her son until he reaches the age of sixteen.

James Pruitt, a farmer at Walhalla, South Carolina, May 20, 1911, saved Fritz F. Muller and attempted to save William Riehle from suffocation in a well. Pruitt was awarded a silver medal and $500 toward the purchase of a farm.

James Hunter, a farmer, at Walhalla, South Carolina, May 20, 1911, attempted to save William Riehle from suffocation. Hunter received a bronze medal and $500 toward the purchase of a farm.

Nathan Duncan, a farmer and well digger, at West Point, Texas, August 5, 1907, rescued William C. Anderson, a well digger, from a cave-in in well. Duncan received a gold medal and $2,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Nathan Record, a farmer, at Letot, Texas, May 24, 1908, helped to save Luther F., Anna, and Nettie L. McClanahan and Dorris A. Stafford from drowning. Record received a bronze medal and $1,000 towards the purchase of a farm.

Lucy G. Edwards, nurse, rescued a seven-year-old child from a rabid dog, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 21, 1912. She received a bronze medal.

Elbert Gray, sixteen-year-old school boy, at Canton, Texas, saved a two-year-old child from drowning in a well thirteen inches in diameter and 60 feet deep, which contained 18 inches of water. He received a bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes as needed.

Nolden Townsell, aged sixteen, porter, saved a four-year-old child from being run over by an auto truck at Waco, Texas, February 1, 1912. He received a bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes as needed.

Arthur Lockett, fireman, saved a three-year-old child from being run over by a train, May 9, 1912, at Jefferson, Georgia. He received a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

> Lockett was in the cab of a locomotive running 25 miles an hour when his attention was attracted by a scream from the engineer. He saw a child on the track 150 feet ahead of the locomotive. Although the locomotive was swaying under an emergency application of the brakes, Lockett ran along the running board, jumped to the steam chest, thence to the bumper-timber, and when the pilot was less than 10 feet from the child jumped to the track in front of the locomotive which was then running eight or nine miles an hour. He fell forward as he struck the ground and grabbed the child as he

fell. With two strong, quick jerks, he threw himself and the child off the track to safety. The locomotive was stopped when the pilot was 35 feet beyond the point of rescue.

Beecher Roberts, a seventeen-year-old farm hand, helped to rescue Thomas Ashcraft, colored, from a 65-feet-deep cave-in well, Tyler, Texas, April 16, 1912. He received a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Roberts reached the well after two white men had been down in the well to remove the sand, which partially covered Ashcraft. He was asked to assist, which he immediately did; descended into the well, removed some sand from round Ashcraft's legs, and then tied the rope to Ashcraft. Another rope was lowered to Roberts and both men were drawn up. See also under awards to white persons for saving Negroes, mention of the two white men, Wills and Gregory.

WHITE PERSONS TO WHOM THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND HAS MADE AWARDS FOR SAVING NEGROES

Sadie Crabbe, housewife at Avalon, Virginia, February 11, 1905, died attempting to save Ralph Young, a colored laborer, from drowning. Award was a bronze medal and $2,000 in trust for four children.

Locklin M. Winn, physician at Clayton, Alabama, February 16, 1906, saved William Miller a colored laborer, and William E. Houston, and James H. Smith (white) from drowning. Winn received a silver medal.

Clifford V. Graves, a farmer, at Versailles, Kentucky, March 7, 1907, saved Merritt L. Brown, colored farmer, from an enraged bull. Graves received a bronze medal and $700 to be applied to the liquidation of his debts.

Raymond A. May, a locomotive fireman, at Pates, Kentucky, September 8, 1908, saved a two-year-old colored baby from being run over by a train. May was awarded a bronze medal.

James B. Goldman, a section foreman, at Waterloo, South Carolina, June 29, 1907, saved Warren Finley, a colored laborer, from being run over by a train. Goldman received a silver medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Adolph Arnholdt, weaver, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1908, died attempting to save Earl Johnson, an eight-year-old colored child, from drowning. Award was a silver medal and $50 a month for the support of widow during her life or until she remar-

ries, with $5 a month additional for her daughter until she reaches the age of sixteen.

Frank Omner, a foreman, at New Orleans, Louisiana, October, 22, 1907, died saving John Bevin, a colored laborer, from suffocation in a sewer manhole. A silver medal was awarded to his widow and $2,000 to liquidate a mortgage on her property and $50 a month during her life or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for her two children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Amila G. Cone, age 61, housewife, at Raleigh, Florida, May 5, 1908, attempted to save a five-year-old colored child from burning. A silver medal was awarded.

William M. Edwards, longshoreman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1908, rescued Lucius Hubbard, a colored stevedore, from burning in hold of a ship. Edwards was awarded a silver medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a home.

E. Ralph Adams, a fifteen-year-old school boy at Decatur, Michigan, December 7, 1904, helped to save Avery D. Mahoney, a thirteen-year-old colored boy, and died assisting in an attempt to save Burdette C. Blett, a white boy from drowning. Award was a bronze medal.

Thomas N. Christianbury, chief of police, Charlotte, North Carolina, August 9, 1909, rescued Rufus Long, a colored laborer, from a cave-in in a well. Christianbury was awarded a silver medal and $200 to liquidate mortgage on property and $2,000 for the education of his children as needed.

H. Guy Brown, civil engineer, at Charleston, South Carolina, April 18, 1911, died attempting to save Joseph Freer, colored laborer, from suffocation in a sewer. Award was a silver medal.

John H. Simmons, a farmer, Nebo, North Carolina, September 29, 1911, died attempting to save John A. Rhyne, a colored watchman, from suffocation in a fifty-foot well. Award was a silver medal and $30 a month for the support of his widow during her life or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for her son until he reaches the age of sixteen.

William F. Leland, captain, McClellanville, South Carolina, May 24, 1911, died attempting to save David Simpson, a colored deckhand, from drowning. A bronze medal was awarded and $250 to Leland's father as needed.

Arthur L. McGuire, a patrolman, St. Louis, helped to save George

W. Berton, a colored laborer, his wife and three children from drowning, March 25, 1913. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Louis O. Mott, a teamster, St. Louis, Missouri, helped to save George W. Berton, wife, and three children from drowning, March 25, 1913. He received a bronze and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

William G. Wills, a sixty-two-year-old farmer, Tyler, Texas, helped to rescue Thomas Ashcraft, a colored farm hand, from a 65-feet-deep cave-in well. Wills was awarded a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

S. Rance Gregory, farmer and well-digger, Tyler, Texas, helped to rescue Thoman Ashcraft from a 65-feet-deep cave-in well, April 16, 1912. Award, a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Luther B. Weaver, proprietor of a dye house, Dallas, Texas, died attempting to save George Maben, colored assistant, from burning when dye house caught afire. Award, a silver medal and $40 a month for support of widow during her life or until she remarries, with $5.00 additional for each of two children until each reaches the age of 16.

THE CHURCH AMONG NEGROES

The First Churches Organized

1785. Colored Baptist Church organized at Williamsburg, Virginia.

1788. First African Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia, organ ized January 20, by Rev. Abraham Marshall (white) and Rev. Jesse Peters (colored). Andrew Bryan, a slave, was the first pastor.

1787. Richard Allen and a few followers started in Philadelphia an Independent Methodist Church. This was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

1791. Absolom Jones founded at Philadelphia St. Thomas Episcopal church.

1793. Springfield Baptist Church at Augusta, Georgia, organized by Rev. Abraham Marshall. Rev. Jesse Peters, who had gathered the members together, was the pastor.

1796. James Varick and others established in New York City a

colored Methodist Church which was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion denomination. This is the oldest Negro church in New York. The first meetings were held in the cabinet shop of William Miller on Cross Street.

1800. The Abyssinia Baptist Church of New York City organized.

1802. The Second Baptist Church of Savannah, an off-shoot of the First African Baptist Church, was organized.

1805. The African Meeting House, the first Negro church in Boston and in New England, organized. The building for this church which is said to have been erected entirely by Negro labor, was in Smith Court, off Belknap Street. It is now known as the Joy Street Baptist Church.

1809. The first African Baptist Church of Philadelphia organized.

1807. First African Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, the first Colored Presbyterian Church in America, founded by Rev. Archibald Alexander, pastor of the third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Its building, erected in 1811, was located off Seventh and Bainbridge Streets. Now located at Seventeenth and Fitzwater Streets. John Gloucester (see John Gloucester) was its first pastor.

1818. St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church of New York City, an offshoot of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, organized. It was incorporated in 1820. St. Philip's has the distinction of being the richest Negro church in the world. Its real estate holdings, much of which is in residence property amounts to about $1,000,000.

1824. St. James First African Church, first colored Episcopal Church in a slave State, at Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Levington, who had been ordained in St. Thomas Church, Philadelphia. This church was established with the consent and approval of Bishop Kent of the Episcopal Church. In 1827 the church building was consecrated.

1838. July. First Bethel Baptist Church, Jacksonville, Florida, established. It is now the Bethel Baptist Institutional Church.

There were six charter members: four white, the Rev. J. Jaudan and wife, Deacon James McDonald and wife, and two colored persons, slaves of Mr. Jaudan. The first meeting place was the Government Block House which stood near the county courthouse.

Mr. Jaudan purchased a lot on Church Street between Hogan and Julia Streets and gave it to the church. A meeting house was erected here in 1861. At the close of the Civil War the white members of the church went into court and endeavored to dispossess the colored members of the church property and name. The colored members of the congregation, however, were in the majority and the court decided that they were the Bethel Baptist Church and rightful owners of the property. A short while after this, the Bethel Baptist Church sold the property on Church Street to their white brethren and purchased a lot on the Northwest corner of Main and Union Streets and erected a building thereon in 1868. In 1894, the Bethel Baptist Church was incorporated by the State of Florida as an institutional church with authority to carry on social betterment, industrial training work, a Bible institute, and a publishing and tract repository department, in addition to the regular work of a missionary Baptist church.

1867. April 14. Plymouth Congregational Church, first Colored Congregational Church among the colored people in the South, organized at Charleston, South Carolina.

This church had its origin with the colored members of the Circular Congregational Church of Charleston, which was organized in the year 1680. January 20, 1867, 108 of the members of the Circular Church requested their letters with the purpose of forming a new church of their own.

DATE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COLORED DENOMINATIONS

1805. Colored members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, Delaware, withdrew and erected a building for themselves.

1813. The Union Church of Africans incorporated September 7, at Wilmington, Delaware, by the colored members who had withdrawn from Asbury Church.

1816. The African Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Richard Allen as its fiirst bishop.

1821. At New York the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized June 21. James Varick was made District Chairman and the next year became the first bishop of the church.

1836. The Providence Baptist Association of Ohio organized. This is said to be the first colored Baptist Association organized in the United States.

In 1838 the Wood River Baptist Association of Illinois was organized.

1853 the Western Colored Baptist Convention organized.

1864 Northwestern and Southern Baptist Convention organized.

1867 the Consolidated American Baptist Convention organized and continued till 1879 when the Western churches withdrew.

1880 the National Baptist Convention was organized at Montgomery, Alabama.

1850. African Union Church organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1850. The Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1860. About this time the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church organized by Negro members who withdrew from the Methodist Protestant Church.

1865. Colored members from the white Primitive Baptist Churches of the South organized at Columbia, Tennessee, the Colored Primitive Baptists in America.

1866. The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or Elsewhere, organized by a union of the African Union Church with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church.

1869. At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in May, the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church set apart its colored members and organized the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

1870. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, at Memphis, Tennessee, set apart its colored members, and on December 16, 1870, at Jackson, Tennessee, these members were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

1882.—The Reformed Zion Apostolic Church (colored) was organized.

1896. In 1894 a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from the conferences in South Carolina, and in Georgia, and organized an independent Methodist Church. In 1896 they were organized into the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (colored).

1896. The Church of God and Saints of Christ (colored was organized at Lawrence, Kansas.

1899. A new denomination, the Church of the Living God (colored) was organized at Wrightsville, Arkansas. There are now three distinct bodies as follows: Church of the Living God (Christian workers for friendship); Church of the Living God (Apostolic); Church of Christ in God.

1900. The Voluntary Missionary Society in America (colored) was organized.

1901. The United American Free-Will Baptist were organized.

1905, July 10, at Redemption, Arkansas, persons who had withdrawn from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Baptist Churches, organized the Free Christian Zion Church in Christ (colored).

NOTED NEGRO PREACHERS

1750. George Leile, born about this time, was one of the most noted of the early Negro preachers.

Some time before the Revolutionary War, Leile's master moved to Burke County, Georgia. Here Leile was converted and began to preach. Not long before he began to preach, his master, who was a deacon of the Baptist Church, gave him his freedom. Leile preached to the slaves at Savannah during the Revolutionary War. In 1783 he went to Jamaica. Just before leaving he baptized the slave, Andrew Bryan, who in after years became a great preacher and established the First African Baptist Church in Savannah. Leile had much success and established the Baptist church among the Negroes of Jamaica.

1788. Andrew Bryan founded the First African Baptist Church at Savannah, Georgia.

Bryan was publicly whipped and twice imprisoned for preaching. He was, however, faithful to his vow. At length liberty was given him by the civil authorities to continue his religious meetings under certain regulations. His master gave him the use of his barn at Brampton, three miles from Savannah, where he preached for two years with little interruption. In 1792 the church began the erection of a place of worship. The city gave the lot for the purpose. This lot has remained in the possession of the church up to the present time.

1753. Rev. Lemuel Haynes, revolutionary soldier and first colored Congregational minister. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1775 Haynes joined the colonial army and served through the

war. He had an exceptionally good education. In 1785 became pastor of white congregation at Torrington, Connecticut; 1818 he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and there made himself famous. He is most widely known for his sermon against "Universalism," which he preached against Hosea Ballou. This sermon created a great impression. It was published and widely circulated in the United States and Europe. He died at Granville, Connecticut, 1832.

1810. Harry Hosier.—First American Negro preacher in the Methodist Church. He was the companion of Bishop Thomas Coke whom he accompanied on most of his travels in the United States.

Hosier was one of the most notable characters of his day. He was pronounced by some to be the greatest orator in America at that time. In his travels he shared the pulpits of the white ministers whom he accompanied and seems to have excelled them all in popularity. Bishop Asbury said that the best way to get a large congregation was to announce that Hosier was going to preach. He died in Philadelphia in 1810.

1787. Richard Allen started an independent Methodist church. He was the founder and first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Born a slave in Philadelphia, February 14, 1760, Richard Allen purchased his freedom and became an itinerant Methodist preacher. During all this time he worked as a common laborer or at whatever came to hand. During the Revolutionary War was employed as a teamster, hauling salt. Allen, with many other Negroes, was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. A movement began to force the Negroes into the galleries. When on a Sunday morning, an attempt was made to move Allen and Absolom Jones to the gallery, the colored portion of the congregation rebelled, and on April 17, 1787, under the leadership of Allen and Jones, formed the Free African Society. This Society "formed without regard to religious tenets," and "in order to support one another in sickness and for the benefit of their widows and fatherless children," prepared the way for the African Methodist Episcopal denomination and the St. Thomas Episcopal Church. In September, 1787, Allen, with a few followers, started an independent Methodist Church. The congregation worshipped first in a blacksmith shop at Sixth and Lombard Streets. In 1794 Bethel Church was erected. 1816, Allen was ordained the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Died March 26, 1831.

1791. Absolom Jones established in Philadelphia the first African Church of St. Thomas, now known as St. Thomas Episcopal Church.

Like Richard Allen, Jones was a leader of the colored people of

Philadelphia. He had been a slave and purchased his freedom. He was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, and withdrew with Richard Allen and jointly with him founded the Free African Society. He was the first Negro to be ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

1801. John Chavis commissioned by the Presbyterian General Assembly as a missionary to the Negroes. He was the first Negro in the Presbyterian Church to be prepared for Christian leadership. He was the first Negro Home Missionary in that church. He was also a prominent teacher of the children of wealthy white families in North Carolina.

Some accounts of John Chavis state that he was born in Granville County, North Carolina. "The sons of his old neighbors in that county say that he was born in Haiti, and in his young manhood lived in Jamaica." In 1832, he said of himself, "if I am black I am a free born American and a Revelutionary soldier." The first authentic information concerning him is found in the acts and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for 1801. A resolution therein says "that Mr. John Chavis, a black man of prudence and piety, who has been educated and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lexington in Virginia, be employed among people of his color until the meeting of the next General Assembly."

Chavis appears to have been employed as a missionary for from two to nine months each year until 1807. His work was principally in Virginia and North Carolina. In 1806, the General Assembly employed him for two months and directed him to spend his time "among the blacks and people of color in Maryland, if practicable; otherwise at his discretion." In 1809, he was received as a licentiate by the Orange Presbytery in North Carolina. For the next twenty years he appears to have preached pretty regularly in Granville, Wake, and Orange counties. Whether these ministrations were to white or colored congregations, or to both is not made plain. The Nat Turner Insurrection, in August, 1831, caused the North Carolina Legislature in 1832 to pass an Act silencing all colored preachers.

Of Mr. Chavis' ability as a preacher, Mr. George Wortham, a lawyer of Oxford, North Carolina, wrote in 1883: "I have heard him read and explain the scriptures to my father's family and slaves repeatedly. His English was remarkably pure, his manner was impressive, his explanations clear and concise." It was not, however, as a preacher, but as a teacher of white boys and apparently white girls also, that Chavis is best remembered in North Carolina. The greater part of the time after he was silenced as a preacher and probably for a large part of the time from his return to North Carolina until his death in 1838, he conducted a private school in Wake County and also probably in Chatham, Orange and Granville counties. Some of the pupils later became distinguished. Among these were Charles Manly, governor of North Carolina;

Abram Rencher, Minister to Portugal, and a governor of New Mexico; James H. Horner, founder of the Horner School; and Priestly H. Mangum, brother of Senator Mangum and himself a lawyer of distinction.

1810. John Glouchester.—First Negro Pastor of a Presbyterian church in America; was made pastor of a colored Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. He was born a slave in Tennessee in 1776 and died in Philadelphia, 1822.

Rev. Gideon Blackburn, of Tennessee, noting Gloucester's Christian zeal, purchased him for a body servant and is said to have at once placed the slave under a course of instruction in his own home. Gloucester exercised his gifts in preaching among his own people and developed a wonderful power.

In 1806, Rev. Blackburn came to Philadelphia on a visit and brought his slave with him. Rev. Archibald Alexander, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, was endeavoring to establish a mission work among the colored people and sought Gloucester's services. His master immediately set him free to engage in this work. When he was brought before the Philadelphia Presbytery for examination it was found that he lacked the required course of study. He was sent back to the Union Presbytery of Tennessee for further training. In 1810 he returned to Philadelphia and took charge of the African Presbyterian church which had been established in 1807. (See reference to African Presbyterian Church). He continued as the pastor of this church until his death.

Rev. Gloucester was a pioneer of Presbyterian ministers. Four of his sons, Jeremiah, John, Stephen, and James, entered the ministry, and from the Sunday School of his church went three other well known ministers, Rev. Amos to Africa, Rev. H. Wilson to New York, and Rev. Jonathan C. Gibbs who died in Florida, after having been, during the reconstruction period, secretary of state and state superintendent of schools.

1790. Henry Evans,, about this time founded a Methodist church in Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was a free born Negro from Virginia.

While on his way to Charleston, South Carolina, to practice the trade of shoemaking, Evans chanced to stop at Fayetteville. He was a licensed local Methodist preacher. He was so impressed with the condition of the colored people that he decided to stop and labor among them. This he did, working at his trade during the week, and preaching on Sunday. The town council ordered him to stop preaching. The meetings were held in secret. At length the white people became interested in the meetings and began to attend them, and a regular Methodist Church was established. Although a white minister was in the course of time sent to take charge of the congregation, Evans was not displaced. A room

was built for him in the church, and there he remained until his death in 1810.

1792. Jack, of Virginia, a famous anti-bellum Negro preacher, popularly known as "Uncle Jack." Was recognized by the whites as a powerful expounder of Christian doctrine. He was a full-blooded African and was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church.

"Uncle Jack" preached from plantaton to plantation. The white people raised a subscription, purchased his freedom, and gave him a home and a small tract of land for his support. He had great influence over blacks and whites. Was instrumental in the conversion of many white persons. He preached for over forty years.

1805. Joseph Willis, in Bayou Chicot District, Louisiana, organized the first Baptist church west of the Mississippi.

Willis was born in South Carolina in 1762, probably free, and obtained a fair English education. He appeared in Southwest Mississippi in 1798. In 1804 he came into Louisiana; 1812 the Mississippi Association sent two ministers to ordain him. He organized the Louisiana Baptist Association and was elected its Moderator in 1837. He died September 15, 1854.

1844. Daniel A. Payne.—Born February 24, 1811; died 1892. Established Union Seminary near Columbus, Ohio. It was organized on the Manual training plan. Union Seminary contributed largely to the founding of Wilberforce University with which it was consolidated in 1863. Bishop Payne was mainly responsible for Wilberforce University becoming the property of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

1812. John Jasper, famous Negro preacher, for sixty years in and around Richmond. He became a national characted by his efforts to prove by the Bible that the sun moves. He died 1899.

Jasper was greatly admired by all for his piety and sincerity. When he died the Richmond Dispatch gave much editorial space to a discussion of his virtues. Rev. William E. Hatcher, a prominent white minister, who was the pastor of a church in Richmond has recently written his life.

1818. Alexander Crummell, eminent colored Episcopal minister, born in New York City, 1818, died 1898.

Alexander Crummell's father was a native of the Gold Coast, Africa. Mr. Crummell graduated at Cambridge University, England, and then went as a missionary to Africa. For a time he was a professor in the Liberian College. After a time he returned to the United States, and for twenty-two years was rector of St.

Luke's Church, Washington, D. C. He is the author of several books dealing with the race problem, and assisted in founding the Negro American Academy.

1815. Henry Highland Garnett, noted educator and minister, born a slave December 23, in Maryland, died in Liberia, February 14, 1882.

Garnett's father escaped with him from slavery when he was a little child. He was educated in the New York City Schools and the Oneida Institute. In 1850 he visited England, and from there went as a delegate to the Peace Conference at Frankfort-on-the-Main. For some time he was a missionary in Jamaica, Chaplain of a colored regiment during the war, and president of Avery Institute at Pittsburg; he was the first colored man to hold religeous services in Representatives' Chamber of Congress, at Washington. He was appointed minister to Liberia.

1864. Joseph S. Attwell assisted in founding the settlement of Crozerville, in Liberia. He was born in Barbadoes, British West Indies, in 1813, and died in New York City in 1881.

Joseph Attwell came to the United States in 1864 to collect funds to assist his countrymen to emigrate to Liberia. He collected about $20,000, and was instrumental in founding the settlement of Crozervile in Liberia. He remained in the United States, and at the close of the Civil War went South as a missionary of the Episcopal Church. Established mission churches in a number of Southern States. He was for several years rector of a church in Petersburg, Va., and St. Stephen's Church, Savannah, Ga. Later he became rector of St. Philip's Church, New York, and continued in this position until his death.

1837. Amanda Smith.—Distinguished as an evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born a slave in Maryland in 1837, and is now associate National Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work among colored people. Her father by working extra at night and other times, was able to buy himself and family and move to Pennsylvania. "Amanda taught herself to read by cutting out large letters from newspapers, laying them on the window sill and getting her mother to make them into words." In an autobiography, "Amanda Smith's Own Story," an extended sketch of her evangelical labors are given. It was at the great camp meeting in the seventies in Ohio and Illinois, that she became famous. Her evangelical labors extended to Africa, India, England and Scotland.

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DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS

According to reports on Negro Churches published by the Census Bureau in 1906 and estimates by Dr. H. K. Carroll, Associate Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, there are in the United States 38,360 Negro churches, 4,257,401 communicants, 36,259 Sunday Schools, and 1,740,099 Sunday School scholars. The value of church property in the hands of Negroes is $56,725,825.

The Negro churches are contributing every year over $200,000 dollars for home mision work. They are supporting 200 home missionaries and giving aid to more than 350 needy churches.

Negro churches are contributing annually over $100,000 to foreign mission work.

The Negro Baptists through the National Baptist Convention organized a foreign mission board in 1880. Missionary work is carried on in five foreign countries. They have on the mission field 51 stations, 83 out-stations, and 43 organized churches. There are 43 native workers and 451 other helpers. The communicants number 14,700. The expenditures for foreign mission work in 1913 was $46,673.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church established foreign missionary work in 1844. Missionary work is carried on in eight foreign countries. This denomination has two bishops stationed in Africa. It has in Africa 118 ordained ministers and 479 unordained ministers and teachers. The communicants number 17,178. The expenditures for foreign mission work in 1913 was $45,555.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized its foreign mission work in 1892. It has in the foreign mission field three stations, five out-stations and 11 organized churches. There are five ordained ministers and 13 native workers and other helpers.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS

DENOMINATIONS	Number Churches	Number Communicants	Number Sunday Schools	Number Scholars	Value of Church Property
Total	5,375	477,720	10,299	291,502	12,102,842
Seventh Day Adventists	29	562	26	539	100,000
Baptists—Northern Convention	108	32,639	106	12,827	1,561,326
Free Baptists	197	10,876	177	5,732	186,130
Primitive Baptists	4	102	.....	.....	2,300
Christian (Christian Connection)	92	7,545	88	4,001	69,505
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the	15	329	11	270	5,500
Congregationalists	156	11,960	174	10,339	459,497
Disciples of Christ	129	9,705	117	4,319	170,265
Churches of Christ	41	1,528	24	597	14,956
Independent Churches	12	490	13	435	2,750
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in N. America	1	15	1	25	5,000
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America	6	224	5	254	10,000
Methodist Episcopal Church	3,750	308,551	3,745	204,810	6,104,379
Methodist Protestant Church	64	2,612	53	1,650	62,651
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America	22	1,258	16	769	21,000
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	2	351	2	217	8,000
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	417	27,799	433	24,904	752,387
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1	50	1	75	1,000
Presbyterian Church in the United Stataes	44	1,183	42	1,160	32,850
Associate Reformed Synod of the South	1	18	1	35	200
Protestant Episcopal Church	198	19,098	188	13,779	1,773,279
Reformed Church in America	2	59	1	52	.....
Reformed Episcopal Church	38	2,252	34	1,326	28,287
Roman Catholic Church	36	38,235	33	3,151	678,480
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	10	277	8	236	3,100

PUBLISHING HOUSES

Colored Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, Birmingham, Alabama, J. C. Martin, D. D., Agent.

African Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, 631 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. J. I. Lowe, D. D., Manager.

African Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union Publishing House, 206 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn. Ira T. Bryant, A. M., Secretary.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Publishing House, Corner Second and Brevard Streets, Charlotte, N. C. Frank K. Bird, D. D.,* Manager.

National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn. R. H. Boyd, D. D., Secretary.

BISHOPS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, GENERAL OFFICERS, ETC., OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Bishops and General Officers of the Colored Methodst Episcopal Church

Bishops and their Addresses

L. H. Holsey, D. D., 335 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Isaac Lane, D. D., 422 LaConte Street, Jackson, Tennessee.

R. S. Williams, D. D., 912 15th Street, Augusta, Georgia.

Elias Cottrell, D. D., Holly Springs, Mississippi.

M. F. Jamison, D. D., Leigh, Texas.

C. H. Phillips, A. M., M. D., D. D., 123 14th Avenue, N., Nashville, Tennessee.

G. W. Stewart, D. D., Birmingham, Alabama.

N. C. Cleaves, D. D., Jackson, Tenn.

R. A. Carter, D. D., 37 Howell St., Atlanta, Georgia

General Officers and their Addresses

J. C. Martin, D. D., Agent, 109-11 Shannon Street, Jackson, Tenn.

J. A. Hamlett, D. D., Editor Christian Index, Jackson, Tennessee.

J. H. Moore, D. D., Secretary of Missions, Holly Springs, Mississippi

A. R. Calhoun, D. D., Secretary Epworth League, 816 Kentucky Street, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

R S. Stout, D. D., Secretary Church Extension, Pine Bluff, Ark.

J. C. Stanton, D. D., Editor North Carolina Index, Pittsobo, N. C.

J. R. Starks, D. D., Editor Western Index, 316 W. Johnson St., Sedalia, Mo.

J. A. Bray, D. D., Secretary of Education, M. M. College, Birmingham, Alabama.

John Wesley Gilbert, A. M., D. D., Superintendent African Missions, Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Alabama.

L. E. Rosser, D. D., Secretary Ministerial Relief Association, Jackson, Tennessee.

Mr. Wm. Burrows, Connectional Contractor and Builder, 1272 Keel Ave., Memphis, Tennessee.

*Deceased.

INDEPENDENT NEGRO DENOMINATIONS

DENOMINATIONS	Number Churches	Number Communicants	Number Sunday Schools	Number Scholars	Value of Church Property
Total	32,985	3779,681	25,960	1448,570	$44,632,043
Baptists—National Convention	18,534	2261,607	17,910	924,665	24,437,272
Colored Primitive Baptists in America	797	35,076	166	6,224	296,539
United American Freewill Baptists (colored)	251	14,489	100	3,307	79,278
Church of God and Saints of Christ	48	1,823	1	150	6,000
Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship)	44	2,676	43	886	23,175
Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church)	15	752	13	585	25,700
Church of Christ in God	9	848	6	289	9,700
Voluntary Missionary Society in America (colored)	3	425	3	390	2,400
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (colored)	15	1,835	7	340	5,975
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored)	77	4,347	78	3,372	170,150
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6,647	620,000	6,285	292,689	11,303,489
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	69	5,592	66	5,266	183,697
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	3,180	568,608	3,100	107,692	4,833,207
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	2,997	236,077	2,900	92,457	3,017,849
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (colored)	45	3,059	36	1,508	37,875
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (colored)	58	4,397	54	1,792	36,965
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church	196	18,066	92	6,952	203,778

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Mr. Wm. Burrows, Connectional Contractor and Builder, 1272 Keel Ave., Memphis, Tennessee.

*Deceased.

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Bishops and their Addresses

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B. T. Tanner, D. D., 3908 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

B. F. Lee, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

Evans Tyree, D. D., 15 North Hill Sreet, Nashville, Tennessee.

C. S. Smith, D. D., 35 East Alexandrian Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

C. T. Shaffer, D. D., Forest Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

L. J. Coppin, D. D., 1913 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

J. S. Flipper, D. D., 401 Houston Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

H. B. Parks, D. D., 3312 Calumet Street, Chicago, Illinois.

W. H. Heard, D. D., Free Town, West Africa, and 1426 Rockland St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

J. Albert Johnson, D. D., No. 2 Hanover Street, Capetown, South Africa, and 1412 North 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

John Hurst, D. D., 1808 McCullough Street, Baltimore ,Maryland.

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Joshua M. Jones, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

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J. C. Caldwell, D. D., Secretary, Allen Christian Endeavor, 206 Public Square, Nashville, Tennessee.

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BISHOPS AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

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J. S. Jackson, D. D., Financial Secretary, 402 N. 15th Street, Birmingham, Alabama.
Frank K. Bird, D. D.,* Manager, Publication House, Cor. Second and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
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L. W. Kyles, A. M., S. T. B., Editor, Quarterly Review, 112 S. Bayou St., Mobile, Alabama.
W. H. Goler, D. D., LL. D., President, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.
S. G. Atkins, A. M., Ph. D., Secretary Education, Winston-Salem North Carolina.
J. W. Wood, D. D., Secretary of Missions, 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
J. C. Dancy, LL. D., Secretary of Church Extension, 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Aaron Brown, Secretary of Varick C. E. Union, Box 439, Pensacola, Florida.
John F. Moreland, Ph. D., Secretary of Protective Brotherhood, 701 E. First St., Charlotte, N. C.
T. W. Wallace, A. M., Editor, Western Star of Zion, 164 N. 3rd Street, East St. Louis, Illinois.

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John W. Lee, D. D., Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*Deceased.

OFFICERS OF THE EPISCOPAL WORKERS AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

H. B. Delaney, D. D., President, Raleigh, N. C.
G. F. Bragg, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, 1133 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

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Names, Officers and Addresses

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W. G. Parks, D. D., Vice-President at Large, Philadelphia, Pa.
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A. J. Stokes, D. D., Treasurer, Montgomery, Alabama.
Robert Mitchell, D. D., Auditor, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
S. W. Bacote, D. D., Statistician, Kansas City, Missouri.
L. G. Jordan, D. D., Secretary Foreign Mission Board, 624 S. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. H. Boyd, D. D., Secretary Home Mission Board, Nashville, Tenn.
S. E. Griggs, D. D., Secretary Educational Board, Memphis, Tenn.
R. H. Boyd, D. D., Secretary Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.
E. W. D. Isaac, D. D., Secretary B. Y. P. U. Board, Nashville, Tenn.
A. A. Cosey, D. D., Secretary National Baptist Benefit Association, Mound Bayou, Mississippi.
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Secretary Woman's Auxiliary Board, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST CONVENTION

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W. P. Lawrence, D. D., Vice-President, New Jersey.
Holland Powell, D. D., Recording Secretary, New York.
W. A. Harrod, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, Connecticut.
Robert D. Wynn, D. D., Treasurer, New Jersey.

NEGRO BISHOPS AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodist Episcopal Church has one Negro Bishop, Isaac B. Scott, D. D., LL. D., Missionary Bishop to Liberia and West Africa, Monrovia, Liberia.

General Officers and Addresses

I. G. Penn, A. M., Litt. D., Corresponding Secretary Freedmen's Aid Society, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Robert E. Jones, D. D., LL. D., Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

W. W. Lucas, D. D., Assistant General Secretary, Epworth League, South Atlanta, Georgia.

J. P. Wragg, D. D., Agency Secretary American Bible Society, South Atlanta, Georgia.

I. L. Thomas, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, 2111 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

C. C. Jacobs, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Sunday Schools, 47 Council St., Sumter, S. C.

E. M. Jones, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Sunday Schools, 420 South Union Street, Montgomery, Alabama.

J. N. C. Coggins, D. D., Field Secretary Church Temperance Society, Shawnee Building, Topeka, Kansas.

M. S. Davage, A. M., Business Manager, Southwestern Christian Advocate, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

Samuel David Ferguson, Missionary Bishop to Cape Palmas and adjacent regions in West Africa is the single colored bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

George W. Moore, D. D., is Superintendent Southern Church Work of the American Missionary Association (Congregational) 926 Seventeenth Ave., N., Nashville, Tennessee.

S. N. Vass. D. D., is General Superintendent of work for the colored people under the auspices of the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia. Box 142, Raleigh, N. C.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Bishop George W. Clinton, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. R. H. Boyd, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tennessee.

Prof. William B. Matthews, Principal Colored High School, Louisville, Kentucky.

Bishop George W. Clinton and Dr. R. H. Boyd are life members of the International Sunday School Association.

NEGRO PRIESTS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Father Augustus Tolton was the first colored priest appointed in the United States. He was ordained in the Propaganda at Rome, in 1888. He was pastor of St. Monica's church, Chicago, Illinois, until his death in 1902.

There are at present four colored priests in the United States.

Rev. Charles Randolph Uncles was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in the Baltimore Cathedral, 1891. Since his ordination he has been a professor in the Epiphany Apostolic College, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. John H. Dorsey, Baltimore, Maryland, was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore Cathedral in 1902. He was for a time teacher and assistant principal in the St. Joseph College for Negro cathechists at Montgomery, Alabama. He is now engaged in mission work in various parts of the South.

Rev. Joseph J. Plantvigne was ordained in 1907 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Curtis in the Chapel of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore,

Maryland. In 1909 he was appointed assistant to the Rev. William iam Dunn of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He died January 27, 1913.

Rev. Joseph Burgess was ordained at Paris, France, in 1907. He is at present a professor in the Apostolic College of his Congregation at Cornwells, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Stephen Louis Theobold was ordained at St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul Minnesota, in June, 1910.

NEGRO PRIEST IN THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH

Robert Morgan, Rev. Father Raphael, of the Order of the Cross of Golgotha, is a priest of the Russo-Greek Church.

Father Raphael was born in Jamaica and was brought up in the Anglican Church. He was educated at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. He was for a time a missionary in Liberia. He then studied at St. Aiden's College, Birkenhead, and King's College, London. After being ordained he came to the United States and took charge of an Episcopal mission at Wilmington, Delaware. After a time he came to believe in the dogmas of the Greek Church and severed his connection with the Episcopal Church. About six years ago he went to Constantinople and was baptized and ordained a sub-deacon and priest and was made a missionary to the colored people of the United States. His headquarters are in Philadelphia.

NEGRO RELIGIOUS SISTERHOODS AND BROTHERHOODS

The Oblates of Providence.—Founded in Baltimore, July 2,, 1829, by Father Joubert, a Sulpician priest.

Father Joubert called together four young colored women, Elizabeth Lange, Rosa Boegues, Magdalen Balas, and Teresa Duchemin. The work outlined for the sisters was to conduct schools for colored girls, provide for orphans and seek the erring. They founded St. Francis Academy, Baltimore. The Oblates of Providence have grown in numbers. Missions have been established in Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kansas; Havana, Cuba, and Old Providence and Catania, two islands off the coast of Central America. About forty sisters remain at the mother house in Baltimore.

Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family.—Founded at New Orleans, November 21, 1842, by Harriet Delisle, Juliette Gaudin, Josephine Charles, and a Miss Alicot, "free women of color," under the supervision of Father Rousselon, Vicar General.

Miss Delisle and Miss Charles were native born, Miss Gaudin was from Cuba, and Miss Alicot from France. They were wealthy. A part of their wealth had been inherited and a part they had earned. The original purpose of the order was "to teach the catechism to young and old women, to prepare them for their first communion." The work, however, has greatly broadened. In 1848 a home for aged and infirm women was established. In 1863 an addition was made for men. Next, the asylum of St. John Berchman, the patron of the Order, was opened for girls. An academy for girls and an asylum for boys were also established. Five day schools were also conducted for

boys and girls. Houses have been established in Opelousas, Donaldsonville, and Baton Rouge. The Mother House of the Congregation of the Holy Family, an extensive brick building, occupies the site of the Old Orleans Theatre, famous before the War, as the scene of the quadroon balls.

Administration.

B. Watson, 140 Henry Street, Atlanta, Ga., City Work.
obert P. Hamlin, 920 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky., City Work.
. D. Tobias, 1450 Gwinnett St., Augusta, Ga., Student Work.
avid D. Jones, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La., Student Work.

There are at present assocations organized in about 100 Negro educational institutions. These include practically all of the more important boarding schools. Out of an enrollment of 15,000 male students in these institutions, 6,500 were members of the Young Men's Christian Association. There are forty-one Negro city associations scattered over twenty-three States.

The Y. M. C. A. work has been established in a number of places in connection with large corporate industries in which numbers of Negroes are employed. The company usually puts up the building and pays the secretary. The running expenses are paid out of annual and monthly dues. Such work has been established among the Negro miners at Buxton, Iowa, Bingham, Kentucky, and Birmingham, Alabama; among the lumbermen at Vaughan, North Carolina, and Bogalusa, Louisiana; and among the 5,000 Negro employes of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding Company.

The first and only rural Young Men's Christian Association for groes was organized in 1913 in Brunswick County, Virginia. It under the supervision of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial titute which is located in this county.

The president of this school is also the president of the committee hich has charge of the work. The members of this committee are presentatives of the various communities in the county. The secreary visits the communities and attempts to organize the work so that he county will, as far as possible, act as a unit. As for example, ports are organized among the boys in every community and contests re arranged in which repres[illegible] The 1914 meeting of the National Council was held at Pascagoula, Mississippi, in August.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND NEGRO EDUCATION

The Catholic Church is extending its missionary and educational work among the Negroes of the South. A number of the Societies of this church are engaged in this work, among them, the "Fathers of the Society of the African Missions," The Society of the Divine Word, The Society of Jesus, and The Holy Ghost Fathers.

A considerable number of diocesan clergy are engaged in the work. Father John E. Burke, Director General of the Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored People, and Fathers Bustin and Mountain are giving their time to visiting the work [illegible] in the North for new gregation at Cornwells, Pennsylvania.

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[illegible] Henry Edwards Brown, founder of [illegible]tive born. Miss Gaudin was second traveling secretary of the International Committee in its work among colored men.

He served the committee from 1879 to 1890, having resigned for this purpose the presidency of Talladega College, which he founded. William A. Hunton was the first colored man to enter the secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association work. In January, 1888, he was appointed the General Secretary of the Colored Association in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1890 he succeeded Mr. Brown as an International Secretary.

COLORED INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIES

William A. Hunton, 1816-12th st., N. W., Washington, D. C. General Administration.

J. E. Moreland, 1816-12th St., N. W., Washington D. C., General Administration.

J. B. Watson, 140 Henry Street, Atlanta, Ga., City Work.

Robert P. Hamlin, 920 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky., City Work.

C. D. Tobias, 1450 Gwinnett St., Augusta, Ga., Student Work.

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The president of this school is also the president of the committee which has charge of the work. The members of this committee are representatives of the various communities in the county. The secretary visits the communities and attempts to organize the work so that the county will, as far as possible, act as a unit. As for example, sports are organized among the boys in every community and contests are arranged in which representatives of the whole county take part. Sunday schools and debating societies are organized in the same way.

In recent years there has been great development in the city section of the work. The gifts of large sums by Mr. George Foster Peabody, Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the interest and support of ex-President Roosevelt and ex-President Taft, were important features in this development. The greatest factor, however, was the gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who in January, 1911, announced that he would give $25,000 to any city in the United States

that would provide the remaining $75,000 toward a $100,000 building for the colored Young Men's Christian Association work.

Since January, 1911, in response to his offer, $465,000 have been subscribed by colored people for the erection of Y. M. C. A. buildings.

Four buildings, each costing $100,000 or more have been erected—The Washington, D. C., building, dedicated May 19, 1912, cost $100,000, of which $27,000 was raised among the colored people. The Chicago building, dedicated June 15, 1913, cost $195,000, of which the colored people subscribed $67,000. This was $17,000 more than was requested. The Indianapolis building, dedicated July 6, 1913, cost $100,000, of which the colored people raised $18,000. The Philadelphia building, dedicated January 31, 1914, cost $110,000, of which the colored people subscribed $25,000. In addition to these buildings, funds have already been subscribed for buildings, to cost upwards of $100,000 each, at Los Angeles, Atlanta, Baltimore, Kansas City, Cincinnati, New York, and Nashville. In Atlanta the colored subscribed $53,000, which was $3,000 more than was asked for. In Baltimore the colored people started out to raise $25,000 and ended the campaign with $31,000. In Kansas City, the colored people subscribed $31,000; in Cincinnati, $25,000, and in New York, $40,000 towards a $150,000 building. In Nashville they raised $33,000 in nine days.

A number of Negoes have subscribed considerable amounts, Henry W. Chase, a laborer in the Government Printing Office at Washington, was the first Negro to contribute the sum of $500 towards the Y. M. C. A. work. The following persons contributed $1,000: James M. Yilgham, an employee of the Chicago Telephone Company, Thomas Lassiter, who conducts a rolling chair and postal card business on the Board Walk at Atlantic City; Henry W. Troy, a mail carrier, Los Angeles; E. P. Roberts, physician, New York; Squire Garnett, butler, New York, to the Young Women's Christian Christian Association; Wm. Driskell, insurance, Atlanta; Mrs. C. J. Walker, business woman, Indianapolis; Dr. R. H. Boyd, publisher, Nashville; Rev. Allen H. Boyd, publisher, Nashville; Rev. Preston Taylor and Rev. William Beckham, Nashville. The largest single gifts were, $1,200 by Mrs. Daisy Merchant, business woman, Cincinnati, and $1,500 by David T. Howard, undertaker, Atlanta.

The first Students Conference for the colored men's department of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, May 24 to June 2, 1912. Twenty-six colleges and normal schools were represented.

The purposes of the conference were:

(1) To deepen and strengthen the spiritual life of the leaders of the Colored Student Associations;

(2) to instruct and train them in the best methods of Christian work;

(3) to promote an inspiring racial national and world-wide

brotherhood consciousness and to work unitedly for the common good, and

(4) to help each student to choose a life calling that will enable him to render the largest possible service to his fellowmen.

In 1913 a second Students' Conference was held at Kings Mountain from May 20 to 28. July 9-26, the sixth session of the Chesapeake Summer School for Negro Y. M. C. A. Workers was held at Camp Chesapeake, Annapolis, Md.

DIRECTORY OF COLORED Y. M. C. A. CITY ASSOCIATIONS

State	City	Street Number
Alabama	Mobile	109 N. Dearborn
California	Los Angeles	821 San Pedro St.
Connecticut	New Haven	106 Goffe St.
District of Columbia	Washington	1816 12th St., N. W.
Georgia	Americus	312 1-2 Forsythe St.
Georgia	Atlanta	132 Auburn Ave.
Georgia	Augusta	Cor. 9th & Miller Sts.
Georgia	Columbus	903 6th Ave.
Illinois	Chicago	38th and Wabash Ave.
Indiana	Indianapolis	531 N. California St.
Indiana	Evansville	Cor. 7th & Cherry Sts.
Iowa	Buxton	
Kansas	Topeka	406 Kansas Avenue
Kansas	Wichita	535 N. Main Street
Kentucky	Louisville	920 W. Chestnut St.
Louisiana	New Orleans	2220 Dryades Street
Maryland	Baltimore	1619 Druid Hill Ave.
Missouri	Kansas City	1419 E. 18th Street
Missouri	St. Joseph	916 1-2 Frederick Ave.
Missouri	St. Louis	2702 Lawton Ave.
New Jersey	Atlantic City	1711 Arctic Ave.
New Jersey	Montclair	522 Bloomfield Ave.
New Jersey	Orange	S. W. corner Panow St. & Oakwood Avenue
New York	Brooklyn	405 Carlton Ave.
New York	New York	252 W. 53rd Street
North Carolina	Asheville	Cor. Market & Eagle
North Carolina	Charlotte	S. E. Cor. Brevard & Second Streets
North Carolina	Winston-Salem	
North Carolina	Raleigh	
Ohio	Dayton	
Ohio	Springfield	209 S. Center Street
Ohio	Columbus	
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Christian St., near 17th
South Carolina	Charleston	135 Market Street
South Carolina	Columbia	1231 Taylor Street
Tennessee	Chattanooga	120 A Street
Tennessee	Columbia	Cor. 38 & S. Main Sts.
Tennessee	Knoxville	514 E. Vine Ave.
Tennessee	Nashville	447 Fourth Ave. N.
Texas	Dallas	595 Elm Street
Texas	Fort Worth	
Virginia	Charlottesville	West Main Street
Virginia	Norfolk	262 Queen Street
Virginia	Portsmouth	223 Green Street
Virginia	Richmond	214 E. Leigh Street
West Virginia	Bluefield	424 Scott Street
West Virginia	Wheeling	1006 Chapline Street

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES

There are now ninety-one Young Women's Christian Associations in colored schools. There are nineteen city associations. The Secretaries are:

Mrs. W. A. Hunton, 1816 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Colored Work.

Miss Eva D. Bowles, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City, Colored work for cities.

Miss Josephine V. Pinyon, Colored Schools.

In 1893, students associations had been organized in a number of Negro schools. Associations at Claflin, Straight, and Tougaloo Universities, Spelman Seminary and the Alabama A. & M. College became affiliated, in the early 90's, with what was then the National Association of the Young Women's Christian Associations. In 1906, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America was formed. Its program included plans for the supervision and extension of the association movement among colored women.

Mrs. William A. Hunton was the first colored secretary. She spent the winter of 1907-08 investigating the colored field and interesting the colored women in the work. She found fourteen Student Associations and four City Associations: New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Washington. In 1908, Miss Elizabeth Ross was appointed to be the special worker for the National Board among colored students. Miss Ross was succeeded in 1910 by Miss Cecelia Holloway, and Miss Holloway, in 1910, by the present Student Secretary, Miss Josephine Pinyon. In 1910, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes and Mrs. Hunton undertook a systematic and intensive development of city association work among colored women and the placing of trained secretaries in local associations.

In 1913, Miss Eva D. Bowles was appointed by the National Board to have special supervision of the city work. In order that prospective secretaries may gain a definite knowledge of association methods and principles and their practical application, training centers are provided in addition to the regular training school courses. Five colored young women have been students at the Northeastern Training Center at New York. Special summer courses have also been provided at the New York headquarters for those desiring to prepare for the secretaryship.

Beginning with 1909, two or more Student Conferences have been held each year. There have been three annual conferences of city workers. The last was held at Philadelphia, January 28 to February 2, 1914. Thirty delegates representing ten States were in attendance.

During the year 1913, campaigns for building and equipment were conducted in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The colored people of Philadelphia pledged $13,000. This was supplemented by a gift of $25,000 from Mr. John Wanamaker. In the joint campaign with the Young Men's Christian Association, the New York branch helped to raise $42,000 and will have a building and equipments valued at $100,000. The New York branch is the recipient of the first gift of $25,000 to the colored Y. W. C. A. from Mr. Julius Rosenwald. The Baltimore branch in their campaign raised $10,000 among the colored people.

DIRECTORY OF CITY ASSOCIATIONS

Atlanta, Ga., 209 Greensferry Ave. Pres., Mrs. David Howard
G. S., Miss Anna Knight
Baltimore, Md., 1200 Druid Hill Ave. Pres., Mrs. John H. Murphy
G. S., Mrs. Hannah Smith
Brooklyn, N. Y., 112 Lexington Ave. Pres., Mrs. Wood (chrm.)
G. S., Frances L. Chase
Birmingham, Ala., 700 Eighth Ave. Pres., Mrs. J. C. Jackson
Charleston, S. C., 106 Corning St. Pres., Mrs. F. H. Goodwin
Dayton, Ohio, 800 West Fifth Street. Pres., Mrs. Mary Shaw
Kansas City, Kansas, 2509 North 4th St. Pres., Mrs. Ida Wood
G. S., Mrs. L. Smith
Louisville, Ky.....Pres., Martha V. Webster
Lakewood, N. J., 127 East Fourth Street. Pres., Mrs. M. Young
G. S., Miss May Phillips
Montclair, N. J., 89 Forest Street.....Pres., Mrs. W. H. Foster
G. S., Caroline V. Bond
New York City, 121 West 132nd Street. Pres., Mrs. R. C. Ransom
G. S., Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss
Norfolk, Va., 520 Bank Street.....Pres., Mrs. Laura E. Titus
G. S., Miss Gertrude James
Philadelphia, Pa., 619 South 16th St.....Pres., Mrs. Ada Moore
G. S., Mrs. Mayme Turner
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 29 Catherine St. Mary E. Reid (Central Asso.)
Phoebus, Va.....Pres., Mrs. E. H. Morton
Richmond, Va., 22 Leigh Street.....Pres., Mrs. L. B. Lewis
St. Louis, Mo., 2942 Pine St.....Pres., Miss Arsania Williams
G. S., Miss May Belcher
St. Paul, Minn., 633 Central Avenue.....Pres. Mrs. K. Terrill
G. S., Miss Edith Leonard
Washington, D. C., 429 F. St., N. W. Pres., Mrs. G. B. Francis

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

National Superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, Texarkana. Texas.

Associates, Mrs. Amanda Smith, Cebring, Florida; Mrs. Ella Sheppard Moore,* Nashville, Tennessee.

Advisory Committee on College Work: President, Miss Mary A. Lynch, Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Work among colored people became a separate department in 1881, with Mrs. Jane M. Kenney, of Michigan, as superintendent. Mrs. Frances E. Harper, of Pennsylvania, became superintendent in 1883, and continued to fill the position until 1890. In 1891 Mrs. J. E. Ray, of North Carolina, was a committee on "Home and Foreign Missionary Work for Colored People." In 1895, Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Michigan, became superintendent of the colored work. She continued in this position until 1908, when she was succeeded by the present superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson.

The W. C. T. U. work among colored people is carried on in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. The colored women are organized into local unions, and in the District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia, they have separate State organizations with their own State officers. Many colored women belong to mixed unions. Altogether, the colored membership in the W. C. T. U. is about 5,000.

Ohio has the largest W. C. T. U. membership among colored women of the United States. New York is next, and then New Jersey, Michigan, and Indiana. Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas, has the largest young people's branch among colored in the United States. This branch has 150 young women who are paid-up members. At the National Baptist Convention at Nashville, in September, 1913, one of the most interesting meetings was said to be that when the report of the Temperance and Prohibition Committee was read. A prohibition song, written by Dr. J. P. Phillips, of Nashville, and sung to a jubilee tune, was the crowning point of the report.

The colored union of West Virginia kept up a steady campaign of education for four years previous to the vote on the prohibition amendment in that State, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Judge McWhorter, of West Virginia, said on the platform of the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park, New Jersey, in November, 1913, that had not a single white man voted and had the question been left in the hands of the Negro voters to settle, the State of West Virginia would have gone dry by an overwhelming majority.

*Deceased.

NASHVILLE INSTITUTE FOR NEGRO CHRISTIAN WORKERS

Board of Directors

President, John D. Blanton, LL. D., Nashville, Tenn., President Board of Directors American Interchurch College.

Recording Secretary, John H. DeWitt, Nashville, Tenn.

Treasurer, Alfred M. Shook, Nashville, Tenn., President First Savings Bank & Trust Company.

General Secretary, James E. McCullough, A. B., B. D., Nashville, Tenn, General Secretary Southern Sociological Congress.

Principal Booker T. Washington, LL. D., Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Miss Belle H. Bennett, President Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Richmond, Ky.

James C. Napier, LL. B., Ex-Register of United States Treasury, Nashville, Tenn.

Richard H. Boyd, D. D., LL. D., Secretary National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tennessee.

Wilbur P. Thirkield, D. D., LL. D., Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, New Orleans, La.

Charles T. Walker, D. D., Baptist Minister, Augusta, Ga.

James H. Dillard, LL. D., President Jeanes Board, and General Secretary Slater Board, Charlottsville, Va.

George C. Hall, M. D., Physician, Chicago, Ill.

C. H. Phillips, D. D., Bishop Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, Tenn.

George W. Hubbard, M. D., Dean Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

Evans Tyree, D. D., Bishop African Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, Tenn.

W. D. Weatherford, Ph. D., Southern Secretary International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association, Nashville, Tenn.

J. Shelly Meyer, Superintendent Chicago Training School.

The American Interchurch College, with Dr. J. E. McCullough as its moving spirit, was chartered on February 9, 1910, to prepare men and women in the South for the new forms of social service and Christian ministry. In this college are to be trained Bible teachers, city missionaries, evangelistic workers, missionaries to the immigrants, the mountaineers, the miners and mill workers, deaconesses, charity workers, Sunday school experts, church musicians, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association secretaries, and general social service workers. Since the Negroes constitute such a large proportion of the population of the South it was

deemed important and necessary to include them in some way in this program of training workers for social service. After deliberation it was decided that the best way to do this was to have the Southern whites and Negroes co-operate in the training of Negroes for religious and social work; and so on Jaunary 1, 1913, as a department of the American Interchurch College, the Nashville Institute For Christian Workers was opened. It is composed of an executive committee made up of whites and Negroes. The faculty is made up of Southern white persons. A campus and three buildings on Eighteenth Avenue, west of Fisk University, were purchased. Two deaconesses were employed who opened the school and a social playground for Negro children, the only one in the city of Nashville. On June 23, 1913, there was held for one week a Summer School for Ministers, which was attended by a large number of the ministers of the city. A complete faculty is now carrying on the school.

WORK OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY AMONG NEGROES

This society has carried on such work since emancipation.

During the past year the Society maintained six Sunday School workers among colored people in Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. These workers held Sunday School Conventions, Bible Institutes and delivered addresses to Sunday Schools and churches. They visited the past year 827 Sunday Schools and Churches. The names of these workers and their fields are as follows:

S. N. Vass, D. D., Box 142, Raleigh, N. C., General Superintendent of Negro Work of the Society throughout the United States.

D. A. Scott, D. D., Austin, Texas, State Sunday School Missionary for Texas.

L. W. Calloway, D. D., Selma, Ala., State Sunday School Missionary for Alabama.

E. R. Roberts, D. D., Florence, S. C., State Sunday School Missionary for South Carolina.

Rev. T. C. Walker, Gloucester, Va., State Sunday School Missionary for Virginia.

Rev. A. M. Tally, Raleigh, N. C., State Sunday School Missionary for North Carolina.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE NEGRO

The Salvation Army is making an attempt to reach the Negro mainly through Negroes who have been trained in the Salvation Army Workers' School in New York City. Only a few Negroes

have gone through this school thus far. They are to be sent into the South. At present, work is being conducted exclusively among Negroes in Washington. Similar work is to be established in New Orleans and other cities of the South.

WORK AMONG NEGROES BY THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

At the International Sunday School Convention in San Francisco, in 1911, William N. Hartshorn, president, pledged five thousand dollars a year for three years to be used in a movement to train Negro teachers, in order that they might become able to impart correctly and simply Bible truths in a way that would be accepted by the less educated Negro children and adults. Rev. Homer C. Lyman, Hamilton, New York, was elected in September, 1911, by the trustees of the International Sunday School Association as superintendent of work among Negroes.

> In August, 1908, Mr. William N. Hartshorn, of Boston, called together seventy-five leading men, white and colored, who were most familiar with the progress of the Negroes. In answer to his question as to what things might be done to help them to a higher life, it was the unanimous opinion that the students in the Negro normal schools and colleges could be trained to do a better quality of Sunday School work. The matter was referred to the committee on work among Negroes of the International Sunday School Association, of which Mr. Hartshorn was chairman. The result was the pledging of the sum of $5,000 and the beginning of the Normal training of Negro Sunday School teachers.

In 1913, the Sunday School teacher-training work was presented in 125 schools and colleges and 70 classes were organized. Two hundred twenty-five diplomas were issued to students who had completed the First Standard Course, showing that they had made a careful study of fifty lessons leading to more efficiency in Sunday School teaching. In eight theological seminaries special courses of lectures were given on the Sunday School as a factor in Character Building.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, in September, a Training School for leaders of teacher-training classes was held. Nineteen institutions were represented by 46 persons.

At Birmingham, Alabama, in November, was held a city Bible Training School with an enrollment of over 300 for each of the 28 sessions. Mississippi and West Virginia each has a salaried worker giving whole time to encouraging the local Sunday Schools

and organizing beats and counties for mutual helpfulness. These workers are under the supervision of the white State organization and Dr. Lyman.

The committee on work among Negroes is as follows:
William N. Hartshorn, Boston, Massachusetts.
R. M. Weaver, Corinth, Mississippi.
N. B. Broughton, Raleigh, North Carolina.
A. Trieschmann, Crossett, Arkansas.
Isaac Thomas, Rutland, Vermont.
John E. White, D. D., Atlanta, Georgia.
Bishop W. P. Thirkield, D. D., New Orleans, Louisiana.
Charles F. Meserve, LL. D., Raleigh, North Carolina.
L. M. Dunton, D. D., Orangeburg, South Carolina.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AMONG NEGROES

This society has had some general work among the Negroes of Virginia for several years. Recently it inaugurated the policy of placing a missionary in connection with an industrial school in which he teaches the Bible and Sunday School normal class work on two days of each week and spends the remaining part of the week in pastoral visitation and in organizing the work in the adjacent territory. These new schools organized by the missionary are placed under the care of officers and teachers, for the most part taken from the ranks of the student body who have been under his instruction. Work of this kind is carried on at the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia, Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute at Prentiss, Mississippi, and the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Mississippi. The American Sunday School Union is deeply interested in the religious welfare of the Negroes of the South and is seeking to cooperate with every agency looking toward their moral and religious betterment. The headquarters of the American Sunday School Union are1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The officers are: Martin L. Finckel, President; William H. Hirst, Recording Secretary; John E. Stevenson, Treasurer; George P. Williams, D. D., Secretary of Missions and in charge of the work among Negroes; Edwin W. Rice, D. D., Editor of Publications; James McConaughy, Managing Editor.

WORK AMONG NEGROES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND SABBATH SCHOOL WORK

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America began its mission Sunday School work among Negroes in the South in 1890. Since that time more than 3,000 schools have been organized. Out of them 215 churches have grown.

The aim is two-fold: Missionary and Educational. It is the duty of the missionary to visit the homes in which the children are not attending church or Sunday School, and distribute religious literature, while at the same time he ministers to the religious life of that home. If it is possible, he organizes a Sunday School, provides it with the necessary literature, and subsequently fosters the growth and development of this school.

At the same time, this missionary is ministering to the educational life and development, not only of the mission Sabbath School under his care, but of all the Negro Presbyterian Sabbath Schools within the territory assigned to him.

The Board at present has thirteen Negro missionaries working in the South. They have 375 Sunday Schools under their care, with a membership of 14,600.

The Secretary of the Board is Alexander Henry, D. D., 410 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. The General Superintendent of Missions is John M. Somerndike, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. There are two Negro District Superintendents, George T. Dillard, D. D., 2019 Marion Street, Columbia, South Carolina, and Rev. A. B. McCoy, 418 Forsyth Street, Americus, Georgia. The names and addresses of the other Negro workers are: Mr. L. P. Berry, 421 Pine Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Rev. H. W. Cooper, 1113 Lawn Street, Birmingham, Alabama; Rev. Henry C. Cousins, Lima, Oklahoma; Rev. W. T. Frazier, Walterboro, South Carolina; Rev. E. C. Hames, 199 Irwin Street, Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. William H. Jackson, Box 753 Newbern, North Carolina; Rev. W. H. Long, 220 N. Macon Street, Greensboro, North Carolina; Rev. W. L. Metz, Sumter, South Carolina; Rev. Vanhorn Murray, Box 6 C, R. F. D. 2, West Point, Miss.; Rev. Arthur E. Rankin, 902 State Street, Little Rock, Arkansas; Rev. W. A. Yancy, 355 N. Holbrook Street, Danville, Virginia.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

1620. About this time the first public school in Virginia was established for Indians and Negroes.

1701. A society was organized in England to carry the gospel and its teachings to the Indians and Negroes in America.

1704. Elias Neau established a private school for Indians and Negro slaves in New York City.

1745. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts established a school for Negroes in Charleston.

1750. The Rev. Thomas Bacon, an ex-slaveholder, established in Talbot County, Maryland, a school for poor white and Negro children.

1750. An Evening school for Negroes was established in Philadelphia by the Quaker Abolitionist, Anthony Benezet.

1763. A manual labor school for Indians and Negroes was established in Hyde County, North Carolina, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

1786. The New York African free school established. Afterwards became the first public school.

1798. Negroes of Boston established a private school. White friends gave it assistance. In 1805, the school was moved to the African Meeting House. In 1800 sixty-six colored children presented a petition, to the school commissioners of Boston, for a school for their benefit. It was not granted; the public schools were open to them. In 1820 the city established a Negro primary school.

1800. February 6.—Robert Pleasants, of Henrico County, Virginia, left, by will, a schoolhouse and 350 acres of land in that county to be used "forever or so long as the Monthly Meeting of Friends in that county may think it necessary for the benefit of the children and descendants of those who have been emancipated by me, or other black children whom they think proper to admit."

1829. St. Frances Academy for Colored Girls was established at Baltimore by the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a colored woman's society in the Catholic Church.

1832. Prudence Crandall, a young Quaker school teacher, was mobbed at Canterbury, Conn., for venturing to open a school for colored children. The State of Connecticut passed a special law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in that State.

1835. July 3.—The building of the Noyes Academy of Canaan, New Hampshire, which had opened its doors to colored students was removed from the town by a committee of three hundred citizens and a hundred yoke of oxen.

1837. What is now the Institute for Colored Youth at Cheyney, Pa., near Philadelphia, was started with funds ($10,000) left by the will of Richard Humphries, an ex-slaveholder.

1849. Avery College was established at Allegheny, Pa.

1854. January 1.—Ashmun Institute was founded by the Presbyterians at Hinsonville, Chester County, Pa.; Name changed to Lincoln University in 1866.

1856. August 30.—Wilberforce University was started by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a school for Negroes. On the 10th of March, 1863, it was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and since has been the leading educational institution of that denomination.

Educators

1798. Primus Hall, of Boston, opened in his home the first separate school for colored children in Massachusetts. It was taught there until 1806.

1807. George Bell, Nicholas Franklin and Moses Liverpool, three colored men, erected in Washington, D. C., the first schoolhouse in that city for colored children. No one of these men could read or write. They had lived as slaves in Virginia but had learned that education was an important thing. They secured a white teacher for their school.

1820. Maria Becraft, born 1805, a noted teacher of the District of Columbia, opened a school for colored girls at Georgetown. In 1827, at Georgetown, the first seminary for colored girls in the District was established and Miss Becraft was made principal. She continued at the head of this school until 1831, when she entered the convent at Baltimore for colored sisters. Here she was known as Sister Aloyons.

1823. Louisa Parke Coston, when nineteen years old established at Washington a school for colored children. She conducted the school with success until her death in 1831. Her sister, Martha, then took charge of the school and conducted it until about 1839.

1830. William Wormley established a school in Washington for colored children for which he made great sacrifices.

1835. During a riot the schoolhouse of John F. Cook was destroyed by fire and he was compelled to flee to Pennsylvania. Mr. Cook was one of the most noted of the early colored teachers in Washington. The next year he returned and opened his school on a larger scale. He remained in charge until his death in 1855 when his sons, John F., and George F. T., took up their father's work.

1844. Rev. Hiram S. Gilmore founded the Cincinnati Colored High School.

1849. The Legislature of Ohio, largely through the efforts of Owen T. B. Nickens, a public-spirited Negro, established public schools for colored children in that State.

1853. First Normal School for Colored Teachers established in New York City. John Peterson, a colored man who had been teaching for a long time in the public schools was made principal.

1864. Mrs. Cordelia A. Attwell, who for a number of years had maintained in Philadelphia a private school, became the first colored teacher in the public schools of that city. Her school was made a part of the public school system and she was made principal. In 1866, she helped to establish at Louisville, Ky., the first colored high school in that State. While there she married the Rev. Joseph S. Attwell, an Episcopal minister. (See sketch of, Under Noted Negro Preachers.) After her marriage, Mrs. Attwell continued in educational work and was for a time principal of a parochial school in Petersburg, Virginia; principal of a public school in Savannah, Georgia, and of the Industrial Home for Aged and Infirm, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

The First Schools

On September 17, 1861, the American Missionary Association established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, the first day school among the Freedmen. Mary S. Peake, a colored woman, was the teacher. This school laid the foundation of the Hampton Institute and was the beginning of the general education of the Negro in the South.

In 1862, schools were established at Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Newport News, Virginia; Newbern and Roanoke Island, North Carolina and Port Royal, South Carolina. On November 11, 1862, Col. John Eaton, under the orders of General Grant, assumed the general supervision of Freedmen in Arkansas. Schools were immediately established. After the Emancipation Proclamation, of January 1, 1863, Negro schools were established in all parts of the South occupied by the Federal armies. Schools in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana multiplied.

Freedmen's Bureau

March 3, 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau was created, and the education of the Freedmen became one of its special objects, until 1870, when the Bureau was discontinued.

In five years the Bureau established 4,239 schools; employed 9,307 teachers and instructed 247,333 pupils and expended for education $3,521,936; the benevolent associations co-operating with the Bureau expended $1,572,287. In addition, the freedmen during the five years of the Bureau's life, raised and expended for their education $785,700. Higher education for the Negro was begun under the auspices of the Bureau. It assisted in establishing the following institutions:

Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.
Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C.
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Straight University, New Orleans, La.
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Miss.
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

In many instances there was opposition among the white people of the South to the education of the freedmen. In no one of the States, however, did this opposition become widely organized. On the other hand, many of the former masters assisted in establishing schools for the freedmen and became their teachers. A num-

ber of such instances are given in the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau for 1867.

At Ocala, Florida, this report mentions that E. J. Harris, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town donated the lot on which was erected a church and school for the freedmen. L. A. Ragsdale, a wealthy and influential citizen of Meridian, Mississippi, gave sites for a Methodist and Baptist church and also for a schoolhouse for the freedmen. Six miles out from Meridian, a white lady on her own account had a school of 90 freedmen. At Canton, Mississippi, the Rev. T. J. Drane, a Baptist minister of fine reputation and broad influence, organized a school for the freedmen.

G. L. Eberhart, the State Superintendent of Education under the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia, reported in 1867 that he received so many applications from white people of the State to teach in Negro schools that he had prepared a printed letter with which to answer them. "The applicants," he said, "included lawyers, physicians, editors, ministers, and all classes of white people." C. W. Buckley, State Superintendent of Education for Alabama under the Freedmen's Bureau, reported this same year that "no difficulty is now experienced in getting competent Southern persons who are willing to teach colored schools. Among those already employed are graduates of the State University and men who have been county superintendents of education."

That a large part of the population of the South favored Negro education is evidenced by the fact that the public school systems for all the children established by the reconstruction governments of the several States, were in every instance continued when these governments passed into the hands of the former masters. Common schools for Negroes became a part of the educational policy of the South.

REFERENCES: J. W. Alvord, Fourth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen, 1867; Sixth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen, 1868.

NEGRO SCHOOLS UNDER THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Schools, Teachers and Pupils				Expenditures for Schools			
				Expended by			
Year	School	No. of Teachers	Pupils	Freedmen's Bureau	Benevolent Associations	The Freedmen	Total
1866	975	1,045	90,778	$ 123,659	$ 82,200	$ 18,500	$ 224,359
1867	1,839	2,087	111,442	531,345	65,087	17,200	613,632
1868	1,831	2,295	104,327	965,897	700,000	360,000	2,025,896
1869	2,118	2,455	114,522	924,182	365,000	190,000	1,479,182
1870	2,677	3,300	149,581	976,853	360,000	200,000	1,536,853
Total.....				$3,521,936	$1,572,287	$785,700	$5,879,922

BENEVOLENT AGENCIES WHICH CO-OPERATED WITH THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

American Missionary Association organized September 3, 1846. The first school for the freedmen was established by this association at Fortress Monroe, September 17, 1861. In this school the first experiment among the freedmen in industrial education was made. Out of it grew the Hampton Institute.

The Association established Fisk University, Atlanta University, also normal schools at Charleston, South Carolina; Macon, Georgia; Talladega and Mobile, Alabama; and high schools at Wilmington, and Beaufort, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Memphis and Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Louisville, Kentucky. The association's receipts for the freedmen in 1867 were $334,500 in cash and $90,000 worth of clothing and supplies. The headquarters of the Association was at 53 John Street, New York; Rev. George Whipple, D. D., corresponding secretary.

The American Freedmen's Union Commission. This commission united in its organization, with the exception of the American Missionary Association, the undenominational Freedmen's Aid Societies of the country.

A general desire to act for the poor of the South without reference to color had originated what was called the American Union Commission. Its principal aim was to benefit the ignorant white population. A central commission for all societies working in the South was felt to be desirable. In January, 1864, the friends of the freedmen in New York united with the American Union Commission and formed the American Freedmen's and Union Commission. At first the Western societies did not co-operate. On the 16th of May, 1866, however, a convention of delegates from all parts of the country met at Cleveland, Ohio, and formed the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Its object, as stated in the constitution, was "to aid and co-operate with the people of the South without distinction of race or color in the improvement of their condition upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality." In 1868 the commission sustained 458 schools. The headquarters of the commission was at 30 Vesey Street, New York; J. Miller McKim, corresponding secretary.

The New England Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. Organized at Boston, February 7, 1862. At first called the Boston Educational Commission.

On the 3rd of March, less than four weeks after its organization, the commission sent 31 teachers and superintendents to Port Royal, South Carolina. During the first year of its organization 72 teachers were sent to Port Royal and 4 each to Craney Island, Norfolk and Washington. The growth of the work of the commission caused auxiliaries to be organized. In 1868 there were 200 auxiliary societies, 70 of which supported teachers and the others raised small amounts and sent

their contributions directly to the Commission. In 1866 the New England Branch supported 180 teachers who gave instruction to 10,000 pupils. Its schools were located in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The total expenditures of the Commission to January 1, 1868, amounted to $240,420.81, besides clothing and supplies to the estimated value of $161,900. The headquarters of the Commission was at 8 Studio Building, Boston, Massachusetts; Robert F. Wallcut, general secretary.

The New York Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. It was first organized as the National Freedmen's Relief Association February 20, 1862.

The first year of its organization it supported 34 teachers mainly in South Carolina, and expended $5,420.22, besides sending large quantities of clothing and books to the freedmen. In 1866 this commission supported 125 schools in different parts of the South, with 14,048 pupils and 222 teachers. Besides educational work, during that year for the relief of the physical wants of the freedmen the association received and distributed supplies to the value of $194,667.73. Their total receipts for the year was nearly $340,000. The commission's headquarters was 30 Vesey Street, New York; Rev. Crammond Kennedy, secretary.

The Pennsylvania Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. First organized as the Port Royal Relief Committee, March, 1862. Afterwards became known as the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association.

During the first two years of its existence this commission expended $48,459.69 in cash, besides collecting and distributing $10,000 worth of clothing and other needful articles. Sixty-five teachers were employed. Its schools were located in the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina. The commission expended monthly in support of its schools from $3,500 to $4,000. In October, 1865, there was organized, in some sense as an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Branch, the Philadelphia Woman's Central Branch of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission. From October, 1865, to October, 1866, this auxiliary raised $8,347.75, and during the same time packed and forwarded for the benefit of the freedmen 186 boxes of clothing valued at about $35,000. Both branches had their headquarters at 711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. The corresponding secretary of the former was Robert R. Corson; of the latter, Mrs. Dr. Joseph Parrish.

The Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the colored people. Organized in 1864. During 1866 its receipts were $58,608.50, of which $20,000 were from the mayor and city council of Baltimore and $23,371.14 from the colored people of the State. In 1868 the colored people in Maryland built, at their own expense, from lumber furnished by the Freedmen's Bureau, 50 schoolhouses and had 30 others in course of erection.

They were said to compare favorably with the country schoolhouses throughout the State. The Baltimore Association in 1868 supported 73 schools with an enrollment of 5,000 scholars. In that year it provided a normal school building in Baltimore with an accommodation of 150 pupils. The headquarters of the association were 7 and 11 Tyson Building, Baltimore, Joseph M. Cushing, corresponding secretary.

The Northwestern Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Organized in the summer of 1864 as the Freedmen's Aid Commission. It supported 50 teachers. The commission's headquarters was 15 Lombard Block, Chicago, William F. Mitchell, corresponding secretary.

Michigan Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. This society was organized soon after the war began for the purpose of caring for the large number of destitute colored orphan children in the seceded States. A home was established in Michigan where they might be cared for at less expense than they could be in the South. The support of the home absorbed all the funds of the commission until the close of the year 1866. In 1867 teachers were sent to Columbia, South Carolina, Alexandria, Virginia, and Louisiana. The headquarters of the commission was at Detroit, S. S. Chase, corresponding secretary.

The Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, organized in the winter of 1862 to give physical relief to the freedmen.

In 1863 the commission sent a few teachers to the camps of colored troops in Mississippi. In 1864-65 it expended for schools, etc., $26,128, and for physical relief $101,049. That year the commission had 58 teachers in the South at the following points: Cairo, Illinois; Columbus, Kentucky; Island No. 10, Memphis, President's Island, Camp Holly Springs, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Providence, Gallatin, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Helena and Little Rock, Arkansas; Goodrich's Landing, and Milliken's Bend, Louisiana; Vicksburg and Natchez, Mississippi; and in several colored regiments and on a few plantations.

In 1865 the friends of the freedmen in Great Britain co-operated and enabled the Commission to support 80 teachers in the field. In 1866-67 the Commission expended for education and physical relief $226,939.37. A portion of these funds was for a temporary home near Cincinnati for children and decrepit and superannuated persons. In the autumn of 1866 this society united its agency and office work with the American Missionary Association. The headquarters of the Commission was Cincinnati; Rev. Thomas Kennedy, corresponding secretary.

National Freedmen's Relief Association of the District of Columbia. Organized April 9, 1862. Its object was mainly to pro-

vide for the bodily wants of the fugitives arriving in large numbers at the capital, also to improve the condition of those remaining there permanently.

Afterwards, in addition to the above, the association defended the legal rights of Freedmen in the courts and rescued them from slave catchers. The association also established schools for colored people in the city. The first school was opened by the association November 23, 1863. Soon afterwards ten day schools were reported with 800 pupils and nine evening schools with 1,000 pupils. The headquarters was Room 112, Indian Bureau; N. Dubois, corresponding secretary.

The Soldiers' Memorial Society of Boston organized at the close of the war as a continuation of the New England Branch of the Sanitary Commission.

It devoted its labors to the distribution of clothing and supplies throughout the South, especially in Alexandria, Richmond, Hampton, Harker's Island, and Charleston. It also furnished supplies to orphan asylums, both white and colored. It supported refugee schools in which were employed some 75 teachers. It conducted its work with special reference to bringing the authorities to establish a system of public schools. In its school work for poor whites it was the special successor of the American Union Commission of New York City. The society kept in the field an average of about 50 teachers and missionaries. Its headquarters was 552 Harrison Avenue, Boston; Rev. Adams Ayer, secretary.

Old School General Assembly Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. C. Logan, recording secretary. This body operated through a standing committee which made its first report May, 1866. During the year 1867-68, the committee expended $63,959.62, of which $8,264.38 had been collected from the freedmen. It had in the field 165 missionaries and teachers, of whom 110 were colored persons. Fifty-three day schools were maintained with an enrollment of 2,899 pupils, also 51 Sabbath Schools with 3,812 pupils.

Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Organized August, 1866. Began at once educational work among the freedmen.

Schools were established in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia. In 1868 the society had in these States 29 schools in which 51 teachers were employed and 5,000 pupils were enrolled. The first year of its work the society collected and expended in cash, books, etc., over $33,134. The headquarters of the society was in Cincinnati; Rev. R. S. Rust, D. D., corresponding secretary.

American Baptist Home Mission Society organized April 27, 1832. Immediately after the close of the war this society established schools for the education of the freedmen. In 1868 it was

supporting 30 missionaries who were engaged in the education of colored preachers. The society had schools located at Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Beaufort, Raleigh, and Charlotte, North Carolina; Alexandria, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. These schools were all engaged in giving elementary and theological training to preachers. The society's headquarters was in New York City.

Home Mission Society of the Free Will Baptist Church. The work of this society was conducted by two branches, East and West. In the East it was confined mainly to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

> In 1867, 20 missionaries and teachers of this society began work in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. About the same number began work in the West. A normal school was established at Harper's Ferry, out of which has grown Storer College. In 1868, 3,467 freedmen were taught in the schools of this society. At all important points the Home Missionary Society of the Free Will Baptist Church co-operated with the American Missionary Association. Headquarters of the society was at Dover, New Hampshire; Rev. Silas Curtis, D. D., secretary.

The New England Yearly Meeting of Friends. This society, through a select committee, worked with great success mainly among the freedmen in the city of Washington.

> In 1864, an estate was purchased on 13th Street and a store opened in which goods were sold to the freedmen at cost. Persons were also employed to distribute needed supplies among the sufferers. An industrial school for teaching basket-making, straw-braiding, etc., was opened. A Sabbath school and an evening school were also established. The next year day schools were opened. The committee expended "a large amount of money in its various branches of efforts." The chairman of the committee was Edward A. Howland, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The Pennsylvania Friends' Freedmen's Relief Association of Philadelphia, organized November 11, 1863. Its object was "to relieve the wants, provide for the instruction and protect the rights of the freedmen."

> In 1865 the society supported a number of excellent schools in a large building erected by itself in the city of Washington. As schools were provided in Washington, largely by other societies, the Friends withdrew from the field and gave their attention and efforts to the freedmen of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and a portion of Delaware. In 1868 this association operated mainly in North Carolina and Virginia. From the date of its organization to April, 1867, this association expended in cash $210,500, and distributed 118,453 pieces of clothing. The association also supported 18 schools in which were 44 teachers and 4,300 pupils. Its actuary was M. E. Sherman, Philadelphia.

Organizations among colored people. The colored people of the

country showed no lack of interest in the matter of laboring and giving of their scanty means for their own education.

The African Civilization Society and the Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, are especially mentioned in the semi-annual report on schools for freedmen, July 1, 1868. The report of the African Civilization Society for that year stated that 2,500 freed people had been taught in its schools and thousands more of an older class had been reached and instructed in the duties of their new life of freedom. During the four years, 1864-68, the Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church supported 74 missions among the freedmen, and in co-operation with other educational organizations working in the South supported 60 schools. Children and older persons attending the Sabbath Schools connected with its churches numbered 40,000. During the year 1868, the society expended $130,276, all of which had been collected from colored people. The general agent of the society was Rev. Rufus L. Perry, Brooklyn, New York; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. M. Brown, Baltimore, Md.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AMONG NEGROES

The first organized temperance work among Negroes was begun by the Freedmen's Bureau in 1867, when the Lincoln National Temperance Association was formed, with A. E. Newton as general secretary. Its object was "to suppress intemperance among the colored people of the United States and such white persons as may choose to unite with them."

The Sons of Temperance, an organization among white people, refused to extend the privileges of their order to Negroes, except in separate divisions. As a result, General O. O. Howard sent out the following circular letter:

War Department, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Washington, May 15, 1867.

I have information from Virginia and South Carolina that intemperance among the freedmen is on the increase. Already a movement is on foot in this city, having in view a thorough organization, so as to enable the colored people to exert all the power possible to prevent the evil in question.

I find that the Sons of Temperance, in their grand divisions, retain the old bigotry, and decline to extend their order to save men of dark skins from drunkenness, except it be done upon condition that there shall be complete and enforced separation.

I therefore hope that officers and agents of this bureau, and the agents of the different benevolent associations working for the elevation of the colored people, will take immediate measures to organize associations of colored people, never excluding the whites, under the name of the "Lincoln Temperance Society." There is great appropriateness

in the name, from the well-known character of Mr. Lincoln, and the love the freedmen bear him.

Please see to it that officers or agents of this bureau who may be intemperate men be immediately reported to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD,
Major General and Commissioner.

The plan met with great favor and divisions were soon formed. By the end of the year 1867 there were divisions of the Lincoln National Temperance Union as follows:

Lincoln Division, No. 1, Washington, D. C., 95 members.
Kennedy Division, No. 2, Washington, D. C., 34 members.
Newton Division, No. 3, Washington, D. C., 82 members.
Shaw Division, No. 4, Washington, D. C., 88 members.
Burton Division, No. 5, Washington, D. C., 98 members.
Pioneer Division, No. 6, Washington, D. C., 60 members.
Langston Division, No. 7, Washington, D. C., 90 members.
Colfax Division, No. 8, Washington, D. C., 94 members.
Frederick Douglass Division, No. 9, Washington, D. C., 100 members.
Whittier Division, No. 10, Georgetown, D. C., 119 members.
Garnett Division, No. 11, Washington, D. C., 63 members.
Adams Division, No. 12, Greenville, Alabama, 101 members.
Cheney Division, No. 13, Gordonsville, Virginia, 100 members.
Lincoln Division, No. 14, Baltimore, Maryland, 45 members.
Loveland Division, No. 15, Washington, D. C., 60 members.
Hewes Division, No. 16, Washington County, D. C., 134 members.
Kendall Division, No. 17, Washington, D. C., 132 members.
Toer Division, No. 18, Lake City, Florida, 28 members.

The Constitution of the association reads:

We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming an association to enable us more effectually to protect ourselves and others from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance, elevate our characters, and aid in the elevation of all mankind, without regard to color or race, do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following:

CONSTITUTION

Article 1. Name.—This association shall be known as———— division, No.————, of the Lincoln National Temperance Association of the city of ————————.

Art. 2. Pledge.—No member shall make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider.

Art. 3. Membership.—Any person over fourteen years of age, possessing a good character for integrity, shall be eligible to membership.

Art. 4. Officers.—The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by ballot (or otherwise, if a majority present shall so decide), every

three months, viz.: At the last regular meeting in March, June, September, and December.

Art. 5. Finance.—The amount to be paid for initiation fee and dues may be fixed by a majority of those present at any regular meeting.

An auxiliary of the Lincoln Temperance Association, the Vanguard of Freedom, with A. E. Newton, also as general secretary, was introduced among the pupils of the freedmen's schools. The members were required to solemnly pledge themselves:

1. To abstain from all intoxicating drinks.
2. To abstain from the use of tobacco in any form.
3. To abstain from all profane and vulgar language.

The first of these auxiliary divisions was organized at Lincoln Chapel, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1867.

By 1868 the divisions of the Vanguard of Freedom had been organized in the majority of the Freedmen's schools. The list as reported that year was as follows:

	Divisions	Members
District of Columbia	17	1,490
Maryland	4	151
Virginia	7	433
West Virginia	2	115
North Carolina	59	3,897
South Carolina	—	—
Georgia	9	418
Florida	1	28
Alabama	2	228
Mississippi	3	235
Louisiana	3	154
Arkansas	1	89
Missouri	2	114
Kansas	1	75
Total	111	7,427

The temperance work among the freedmen was greatly retarded by the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, however, took up the work among colored people and in 1881 organized them into a separate department.

See above National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Work among Colored People.

DATES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN SOUTHERN STATES

1863. West Virginia establishes a system of public schools which includes Negroes.

1864. March.—The first public school for Negroes in the District of Columbia opens.

1864. March 22.—Gen. Banks issues an order for the establishing in Louisiana of a system of public schools for the freedmen. This was the first complete system of public schools in the South supported by taxation.

1864. October 12-13.—Provision made in the Constitution of Maryland for common schools.

1865. Missouri includes Negroes in her public school system.

1867. Kentucky enacts a law "providing that the capitation and other taxes collected from the Negroes and mulattoes should be set apart and constitute a separate fund for the support of their paupers and the educations of their children."

1867. Alabama and Tennessee establish public school systems.

1868. Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina establish public school systems.

1869. North Carolina and Virginia establish public school systems.

1870. Georgia, Misissippi, and Texas establish public school systems.

1874. Kentucky establishes a public school system for Negroes.

1875. March 25.—Delaware establishes a system of public schools to include Negroes.

The first report of enrollment in the public schools of the South was for the year 1876-1877, when 1,827,139 white children and 571,506 colored children were enrolled in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia.

THE PRESENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Policy with Reference to Common Schools

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to common schools for Negroes in the South is (1) to improve facilities; (2) to exercise a more helpful and efficient supervision; (3) to have the teaching vitally connected with the activities in which the people are engaged, that is, to make it more vocational, and (4) to have the school, in addition to its regular teaching work, to actively assist in the general improvement of the community.

The chief supervising agencies for Negro common schools are: The State and county boards of education; the Jeanes Fund, see statement concerning below; and the General Education Board, see statement concerning below. This board is assisting in providing

State supervisors of Negro rural schools. Such supervisors have thus far been provided for Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The Jeanes Fund provides county supervisors of Negro schools. The Hampton Institute, through its co-operation with the State board of education and its affiliation with the Jeanes Fund, exercises some indirect supervision over the Negro common schools in Virginia. The Tuskegee Institute, through its administration of funds for rural improvement, provided by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, through affiliation with the Jeanes Fund and by co-operation with the State board of education, exercises a certain amount of indirect supervision over Negro rural schools in Alabama.

State Supervisors of Negro Rural Schools

Jackson Davis, Richmond, Virginia.
George D. Goddard, Atlanta, Georgia.
F. H. Button, Frankfort, Kentucky.
Leo M. Favrot, Little Rock, Arkansas.
H. C. Newbold, Raleigh, North Carolina.
James L. Sibley, Montgomery, Alabama.
S. L. Smith, Nashville, Tennessee.

Policy with Reference to Secondary and Higher Schools

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to secondary and high schools for Negroes is, (1) to limit the number of schools doing college and university work. The purpose appears to be not to decrease but to increase the amount of first-class college and university work done. By a recent decision of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, there is to be a re-naming and a re-grading of the twenty-two educational institutions controlled by this society.

There is to be one University, Clark, at Atlanta; two permanent colleges, Wiley College, formerly Wiley University, Marshall, Texas; and Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland. Six other institutions have been designated as colleges, but in order to continue to carry college courses they must, by 1917, meet certain requirements as to endowments and each institution must have not less than forty under-graduate students who have passed college entrance requirements as described by the Carnegie Foundation. These Institutions are: Walden College, formerly Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas; Sam Huston College, Austin, Texas; Claflin College, formerly Claflin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Rust College, formerly Rust University, Holly Springs, Mississippi; and New Orleans College, formerly New Orleans University, New

Orleans, Louisiana. The other institutions controlled by the Freedmen's Aid Society are to be called institutes or academies.

(2) The policy is also to increase the financial resources. The American Missionary Association is engaged in a campaign to raise an Emancipation Jubilee Fund of $1,000,000 for the endowment of its higher educational institutions. The Freedmen's Aid Society is raising a $500,000 Jubilee endowment fund for the schools under its control.

(3) Another tendency is for stricter and more helpful supervision. There are four general agencies which are supervising Negro higher and secondary schools. These are the Federal Government, State governments, boards and societies of religious denominations carrying on educational work among Negroes, and the several Educational Funds which are giving financial assistance to Negro education.

The Federal Government and State governments of the South are exercising supervision over the sixteen State Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for Negroes. There are also about the same number of normal schools receiving some State aid and over which the State exercises some control. Each of the boards and societies carrying on considerable educational work among Negroes keep one or more representatives in the field to supervise the work. The Educational Funds in addition to exercising a supervising influence over the schools which they directly aid also exercise an indirect supervision over all Negro schools, for each institution is a potential recipient of aid from some one of these funds. The influence of the Educational Funds has been greatly increased by the comprehensive investigation of Negro higher education which the Phelps Stokes Fund in connection with the United States Bureau of Education is carrying on.

The Association of Negro Secondary and Industrial Schools, composed of eighteen schools, is an attempt from within to exercise a supervising influence. See above under Negro in 1913, section Education. The Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, see also above under same section, is an attempt to exercise supervision with reference to requirements for college entrance and college degrees.

BOARDS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS CARRYING ON EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES

Baptist, American Home Mission Society: 23 E. Twenty-sixth St., New York City; H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Baptists, Free, General Conference of: Alfred W. Anthony, Lewiston, Me., Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. (Missionary

work of Free Baptists for Negroes reported with the work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.)

Baptist, Southern Convention, Home Mission Board of, Atlanta, Ga., B. D. Gray, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Baptist, American Publication Society, 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, A. J. Rowland, D. D., General Secretary.

Catholic, Board for Mission Work among Colored People: 1 Madison Ave., New York, John E. Burke, D. D., Director-General and Secretary and Manager.

Church of Christ (Disciples), Christian Woman's Board of Missions of; Mission Building, Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. J. M. Dungan, Recording Secretary.

Christian Church, Mission Board of: Room 40, C. P. A. Building, Dayton, Ohio, O. W. Powers, D. D., Secretary.

Congregational Church, American Missionary Association of, 247 4th Avenue, New York, Charles J. Ryder, D. D., and H. Paul Douglass, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries.

Friends, Society of, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Miss Carolena M. Wood, Secretary of Board of the Five Years' Meeting on the Condition and Welfare of the Negroes.

Friends, Society of, Orthodox Yearly Meeting: 304 Arch St., Philadelphia. Committees of, William Evans, Secretary, 205 E. Central Avenue, Moristown, N. J.

Friends of Philadelphia, Yearly meeting of the Religious Society of, the Philanthropic Committee of the sub-committee of, 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lutheran, Evangelical Synodical Conference of North America, Rev. Christopher F. Drewes, 4108 Natural Bridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman of Mission Board.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Freedmen's Aid Society of: 222 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Garland Penn, A. M., and P. J. Maveety, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Woman's Home Missionary Society of: 222 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Delia Lathrop Williams, Corresponding Secretary, Delaware, Ohio.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Home Mission Society of: 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.; J. M. Moore, D. D., Secretary.

Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, and for improving the Condition of the African Race. Edward Heacock, Secretary, 2027 North College Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the United States, Executive Committee of Colored Evangelization of: Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., J. G. Snedicor, LL. D., Secretary.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Board of Mission for Freedmen of: 513 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. P. Cowan, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Protestant Episcopal Church, American Church Institute for Negroes: 416 Lafayette St., New York; Samuel H. Bishop, D. D.,* Secretary and General Agent.

Reformed Episcopal Church, General Council of: 4236 Old York Road, Philadelphia. Charles F. Hendricks, D. D., Secretary.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Central Board of Missions of: Pittsburg, Pa. R. J. McKnight, Secretary, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Seventh Day Adventists, North American Negro Department of the General Conference of: Huntsville, Ala. A. J. Haysmer, Secretary.

United Brethren in Christ, Home Mission Society of: 904 U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio. C. Whitney, General Secretary.

Universalist Church, General Convention: W. H. Skeels, D. D., 334 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

United Presbyterian Church of North America, Board of Missions to the Freedmen of the General Assembly of: 1703 Buena Vista St., Northside, Pittsburg, Pa. J. W. Witherspoon, D. D., Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

*Deceased

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN, OF CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS

Board	Number of Schools				Total No. Tchrs.	Number of Students				
	Higher	Secondary	Ele ent'y	Total		Collegiate	Profes'nal	Secondary	Element'y	Total
American Baptist Home Mission Board.	13	11	...	24	408	342	327	3,302	3,380	7,351
American Missionary.. Association	7	27	31	65	587	353	161	2,246	9,337	12,097
American Church Institute for Negr's (Episcpl)	..	8	...	8	131	...	44	251	1,663	1,958
Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.....	2	22	112	136	444	112	55	3,233	13,027	16,427
Board of Freedmen's Missions of the United Presbyterian Church.	1	5	11	17	139	25	3	769	3,464	4,261
Christian Woman's Bo'd of Mis'ns (Disciples).	..	1	5	6	33	...	...	75	432	507
Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	13	9	...	22	479	266	632	1,933	3,757	6,588
Woman's Home Mis'ary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	..	..	18	18	...	...	...	....	.....	.....

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, ETC., FOR NEGRO EDUCATION BY CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS

Board	Annual Expenditures by Boards 1912-1913		Permanent Funds for Negro Education	Value of School Plants Etc.	Cont. by Patrons etc. exc. of Expen.
	Current Expences	Buildings			
American Bapt. Home Mission Society.....	$ 84,022	$35,571	$ 436,340	$1,261,000	.....
American Missionary Association.....	298,371	4,700	†2,016,861	1,310,542	.....
American Church Institute for Negroes (Episcopal)	68,501	10,504	26,617	.....	.....
Board of Miss'ns for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Ch. in U. S. A.....	159,956	89,730	205,202	939,200	75,293
Board of Freedmen's Missions of the United Presbyt. Ch'ch..	88,150	8,163	.....	.....	.....
Christian Woman's.. Board of Missions.. Board of Missions (Disciples)	*24,960	.....	.....	.....	31,505
Freedmen's Aid Soety of Meth. Episc. Ch.	349,124	58,940	291,646	1,457,476	102,951
Woman's Home Missionary Society of Methodist Episc. Ch.	63,179	67,500	.....	254,850	.....

* Total amount paid by Board.

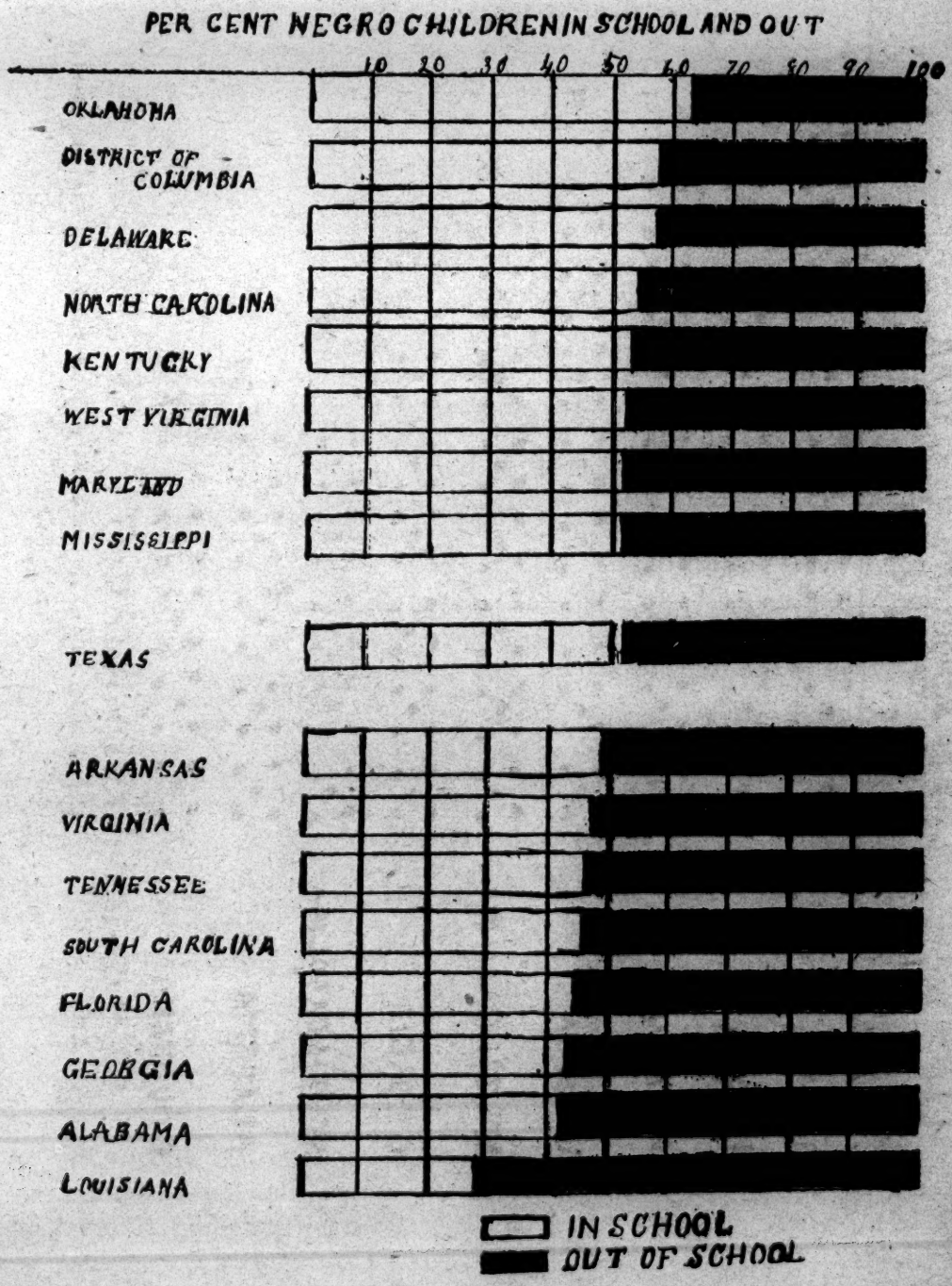
† $1,581,861 of this amount, the Daniel Hand Fund, which the American Missionary Association administers. See below concerning this Fund.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

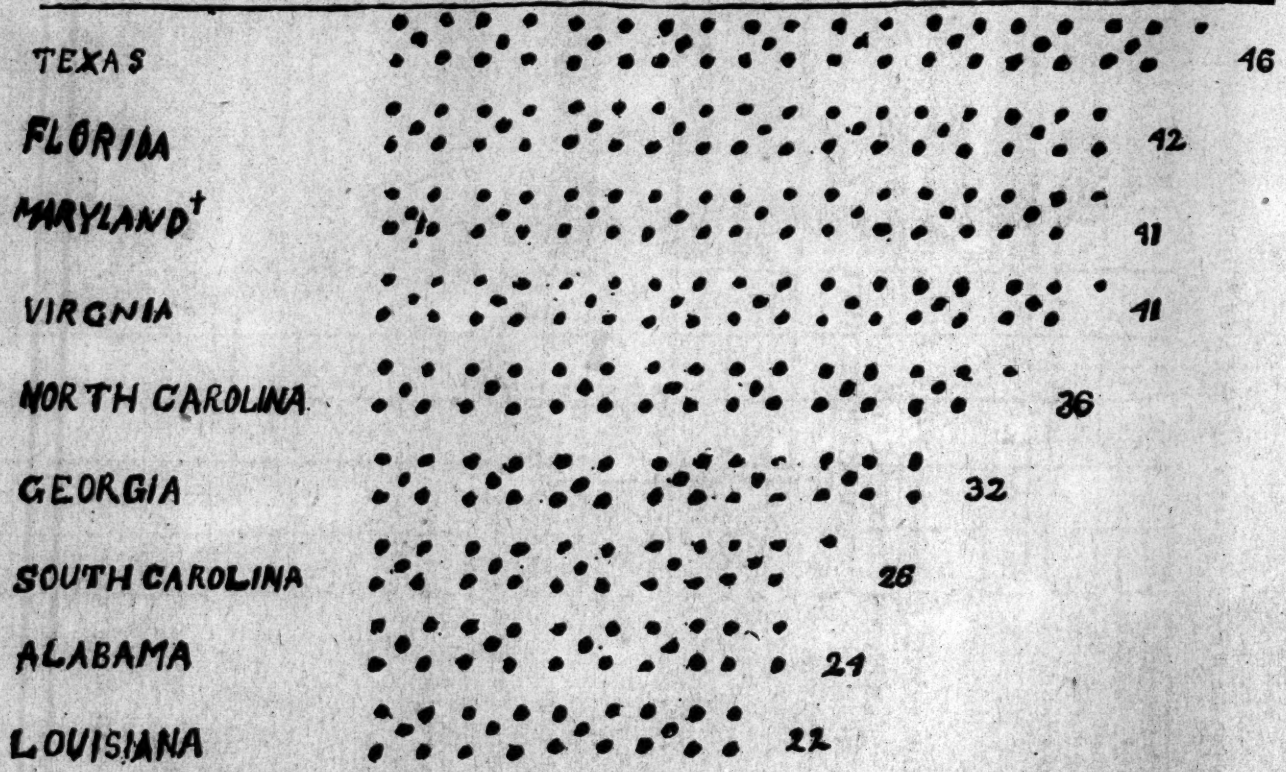
During the year 1912-1913, in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia, 1,797,254 colored children were enrolled in the public schools. The Census Bureau reported that in 1910 there were 3,422,157 Negro children of school age in the United States, 47.3 per cent of this number were attending school. The number of colored public school teachers in these States is 31,583.

The Commissioner of Education reported for 1913 156 public high schools for colored persons. These schools had 566 teachers, 900 elementary students and 10,594 secondary students. A total of 11,494. These high schools were located by States as follows: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 4; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1;

Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Illinois, 5; Indiana, 6; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 14; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 5; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 13; Tennessee(9; Texas, 37; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 5.



DAYS OF SCHOOLING PER YEAR
IF EACH NEGRO CHILD OF SCHOOL AGE
GOT HIS SHARE



† Exclusive of Baltimore City

Each dot represents one day of schooling for one child

DAYS OF SCHOOLING PER YEAR IF EACH NEGRO CHILD OF SCHOOL AGE GOT HIS SHARE

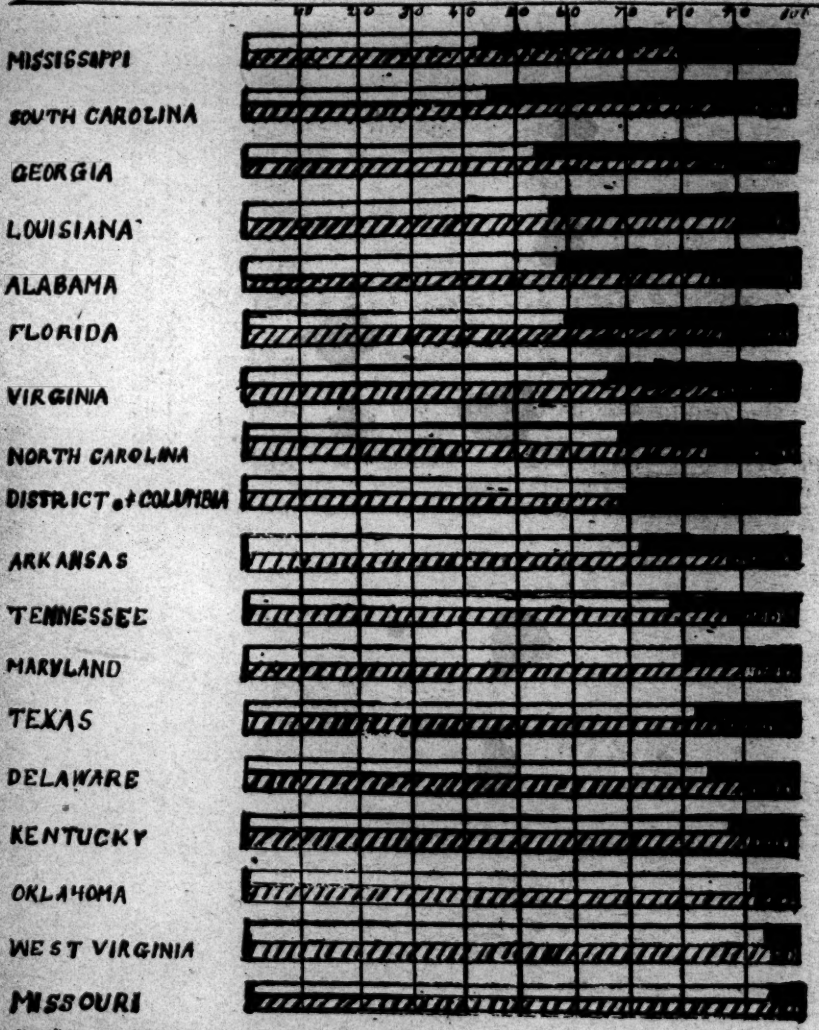
State	Children of School Age	Attendance Total in Days	Average per Child
Texas	252,868	11,784,340	46
Florida	95,805	3,987,864	42
*Maryland	52,515	2,185,782	41
Virginia	217,760	8,865,374	41
North Carolina	247,318	8,777,354	36
Georgia	439,485	14,205,861	32
South Carolina	331,429	8,577,340	26
Alabama	328,024	8,038,487	24
Louisiana	222,111	4,878,901	22

* Exclusive of Baltimore City.

HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE A NEGRO CHILD TO COMPLETE AN ELEMENTARY COURSE ON BASIS OF A NINE MONTHS SCHOOL YEAR

State	Days Schools Are Open	Average Days a Child Attends	Years it Would Take to Complete Elementary Course
Maryland	138	73	19.7
Virginia	120	73	19.7
Texas	124	72	20
Florida	97	70	20
Alabama	97	60	24
Georgia	107	59	24.4
North Carolina	97.8	57	25
Louisiana	90.6	55	26
South Carolina	67	46	31

PER CENT of WHITE and NEGRO POPULATION
AND
PER CENT of AMOUNT EXPENDED for WHITE and NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS



ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STATES

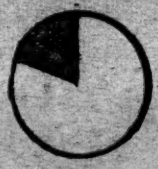
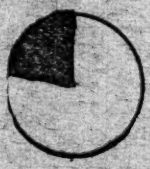
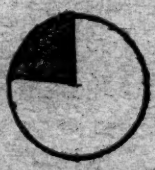
State	Total Expenditures		Per Cent Expenditures		Per Cent of Total Population		Average Expenditure Per Child of School Age	
	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negroes
Alabama	$ 3,396,639	$ 491,954	87	13	57.5	42.5	8.50	1.49
Arkansas	3,377,549	460,000	88	12	71.8	28.1	7.89	2.62
District of Columbia	1,158,993	516,067	69	31	71.3	28.5	20.82	21.87
Delaware	552,027	52,763	91	9	84.6	15.4	11.53	5.23
Florida	2,029,899	297,495	87	13	58.9	41.0	14.75	3.10
Georgia	4,467,185	627,245	88	12	54.9	45.1	9.18	1.42
Kentucky	5,597,199	553,569	91	9	88.6	11.4	8.63	6.45
Louisiana	5,051,345	351,801	93	7	56.8	43.1	16.60	1.59
Maryland	4,351,046	450,000	91	9	82.0	17.9	13.80	6.13
Mississippi	2,236,571	569,990	80	20	43.7	56.2	8.20	1.53
Missouri	11,868,667	356,000	97	3	95.2	4.8	12.88	9.30
North Carolina	3,450,375	627,744	85	15	68.0	31.6	6.69	2.50
Oklahoma	8,302,138	577,153	93	7	87.2	8.3	16.29	12.20
South Carolina	2,247,981	361,785	86	14	44.8	55.2	9.65	1.09
Tennessee	4,887,029	670,000	88	12	78.3	21.7	8.32	3.94
Texas	11,656,305	1,897,537	86	14	82.2	17.7	10.89	7.50
Virginia	4,350,623	727,419	86	14	67.4	32.6	10.92	3.42
West Virginia	3,883,387	200,705	95	5	94.7	5.3	10.43	7.34
Total	$ 82,864,958	$ 9,789,227						

NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

	Salaries		Total Teach'rs	Grade Certificates				
	Male	Female		Life	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade	Tempo-rary, etc.
Alabama: Rural	$157*	$137*	2,371	134	28	544	1,665	.....
City	332	210						
Arkansas	.....	.....	1,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	39.95†	28.12†	992	.....	101	435	386	70
Georgia: Counties	26.80	20.85	4,052	47	491	735	2,002	564
Special System	56 50	30.00						
Gen'l Average	31.00							
Kentucky	.....		1,240	126	631	395	88	.....
Louisiana	31.18		1,195	.....	266	324	671	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi: Exclusive Separate Dists.	20.52		3,643	.....	864	1,012	1,767	.....
Separate Dists.	30.00							
Missouri	.....		756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	24.46		2,468	.....	773	1,652	43	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....	796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	119	107	2,760	.....	1,357	912	491	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	1,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	52.87	42.29	3,195	460	454	2,091	187	3
Virginia	28.38		2,398	389	810	512	400	287
West Virginia	.....		365					
Total			31,583					

*Annual †Monthly

NEGRO ILLITERACY 1910
BY AGE PERIODS

Age Periods	Shaded Part Illiteracy	Per Cent Literate
10 to 14 years		18.9
15 to 19 years		20.3
20 to 24 years		23.9
25 to 34 years		24.6
35 to 44 years		32.3
45 to 54 years		47.0
55 to 64 years		63.0
65 years and over		74.5

ILLITERACY

In 1910 there were 2,277,731 illiterate Negroes in the United States. The percentage of Negro illiterates ten years of age and over was in 1890, 57.1; 1900, 44.5; 1910, 30.4. In urban Negro population the percentage of illiterates in 1910 was 17.6; in rural population, 36.1. The percentage of illiterates in Negro population of the North was 18.2; South, 48.0; West, 13.1. The highest percentage of illiterates in Negro population, 48.4, is in Louisiana; the lowest percentage, 3.4, is in Minnesota and Oregon.

Age Period	Negroes					
	Illiterate: 1910		Illiterate: 1900		Illiterate: 1890	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
10 years and over*	2,227,731	30.4	2,853,194	44.5	3,042,668	57.1
10 to 14 years	218,555	18.9	328,992	30.1	411,726	39.8
15 to 19 years	214,860	20.3	312,094	31.8	371,076	42.6
20 to 24 years	245,860	23.9	340,516	35.1	360,887	49.3
25 to 34 years	380,742	24.6	496,180	39.3	550,551	56.8
35 to 44 years	351,858	32.3	437,503	52.0	498,667	70.5
45 to 54 years	334,930	47.0	420,438	68.1	403,634	80.8
55 to 64 years	249,584	63.0	267,312	78.4	231,490	86.3
65 years and over	219,255	74.5	223,124	85.4	190,899	90.2

*Includes persons of unknown age.

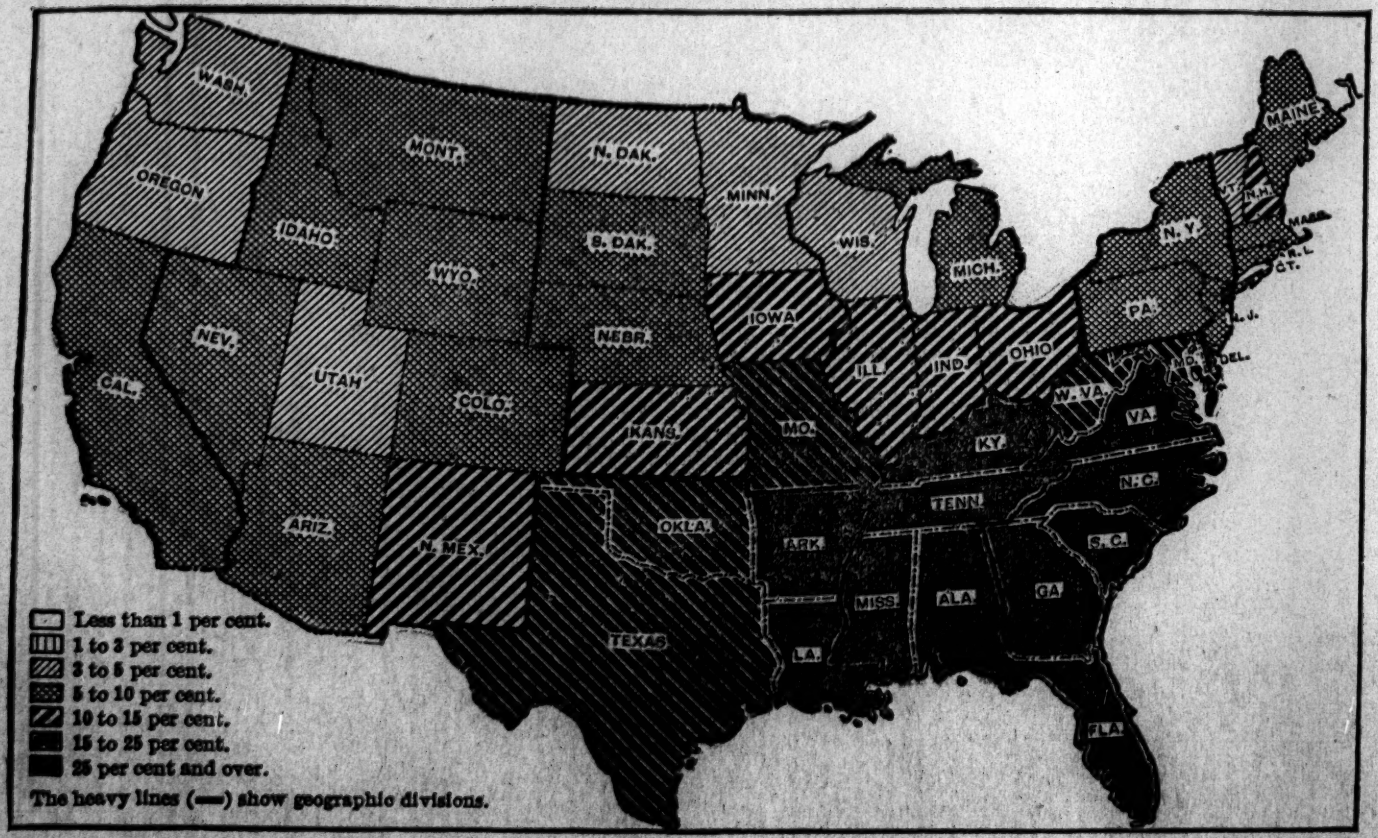
For number of illiterates by States, see under population, table voting age, school age, and illiterates.

Number of illiterates per thousand of the Negro population 10 years of age and over by States in 1910.

1. Minnesota—34.
2. Oregon—34.
3. Washington—43.
4. Wisconsin—45.
5. Vermont—48.
6. Utah—48.
7. North Dakota—48.
8. New York—50.
9. Wyoming—50.
10. South Dakota—55.
11. Nevada—56.
12. Michigan—57.
13. Connecticut—63.
14. Idaho—64.
15. Montana—70.
16. California—71.
17. Nebraska—72.
18. Arizona—72.
19. Maine—80.
20. Massachusetts—81.
21. Colorado—86.
22. Pennsylvania—91.
23. Rhode Island—95.
24. New Jersey—90.
25. Iowa—103.
26. Illinois—105.
27. New Hampshire—106.
28. Ohio—111.
29. Kansas—120.
30. District of Columbia—135.
31. Indiana—137.
32. New Mexico—142.
33. Missouri—174.
34. Oklahoma—177.
35. West Virginia—203.
36. Maryland—234.
37. Texas—246.
38. Florida—255.
39. Delaware—256.
40. Arkansas—264.
41. Tennessee—273.
42. Kentucky—276.
43. Virginia—300.
44. North Carolina—319.
45. Mississippi—356.
46. Georgia—365.
47. South Carolina—387.
48. Alabama—401.
49. Louisiana—484.

From United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1913, No. 20, Illiteracy in the United States, p. 19.

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PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1910

(From the Abstract of the Census, 1910, page 247)

CLASS OF POPULATION	Percentage of Illiterates in the Population 10 yrs. of age and over			
	1910	1900	1890	1880
Total	7.7	10.7	13.3	17.0
White	5.0	6.2	7.7	9.4
Native	3.0	4.6	6.2	8.7
Native parentage	3.7	5.7	7.5	.....
Foreign or mixed parentage	1.1	1.6	2.2	.....
Foreign born	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.0
Negro	30.4	44.5	57.1	.....
Indian	45.3	56.2	....	70.0
Chinese	15.8	29.0	45.2	.....
Japanese	9.2	18.2	.....	.....
All others	39.9	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of the Thirteenth Census 1910, p. 239.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES IN POPULATION TEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER; 1910

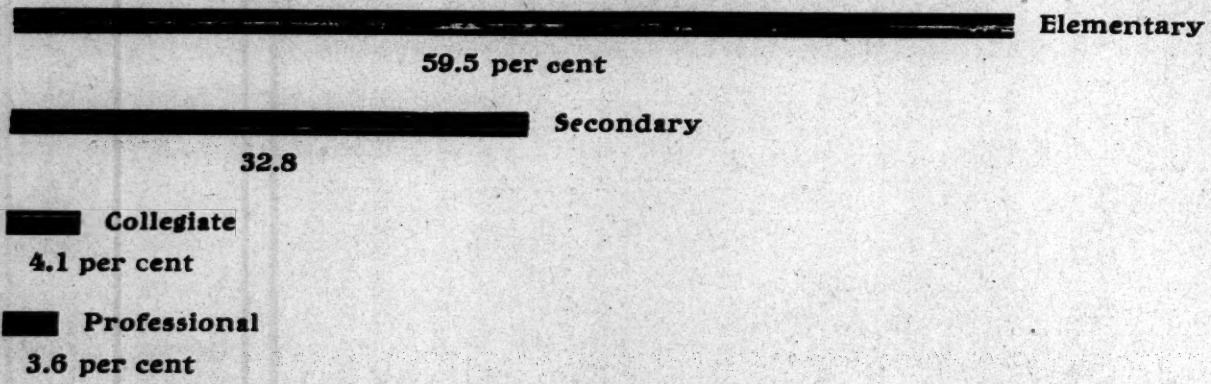
	All Classes	Native White of Native Parentage	Negro
United States	7.7	3.7	30.4
New England	5.3	0.7	7.8
Middle Atlantic	5.7	1.2	7.9
East North Central	3.4	1.7	11.0
West North Central	2.9	1.7	14.9
South Atlantic	16.0	8.0	32.5
East South Central	17.4	9.6	34.8
West South Central	13.2	5.6	33.1
Mountain	6.9	3.6	8.0
Pacific	3.0	0.4	6.3
The North	4.3	1.4	10.5
The South	15.6	7.7	33.3
The West	4.4	1.7	7.0

Abstract of the Thirteenth Census, 1910, p. 343.

SECONDARY, HIGHER, AND PRIVATE EDUCATION

There are more than 540 institutions devoted to the secondary, higher and private training of the Negro. An investigation now being made by the Phelps Stokes Fund and the United States Bureau of Education will determine the grade of Negro educational institutions. The statistics for 258 Negro schools are: Teachers, 3,419; total students, 68,977; elementary students, 41,058; secondary students, 22,775; collegiate students, 2,840; professional students, 2,476; students being industrially trained, 34,208. Of the total number of students, 59.5 per cent are in elementary grades, and 4.1 per cent are taking collegiate courses.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN NEGRO HIGHER, SECONDARY AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS



NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES

The following table, taken from No. 15 of the Atlanta University publications, shows the number of college graduates by decades from 1820-1829 to 1900-1909:

Decade	Number of Negro College Graduates
1820-1829	3
1830 1839	
1840-1849	7
1850-1859	12
1860-1869	44
1870-1879	313
1880-1889	738
1890-1899	1,126
1900-1909	1,613
Total	3,856

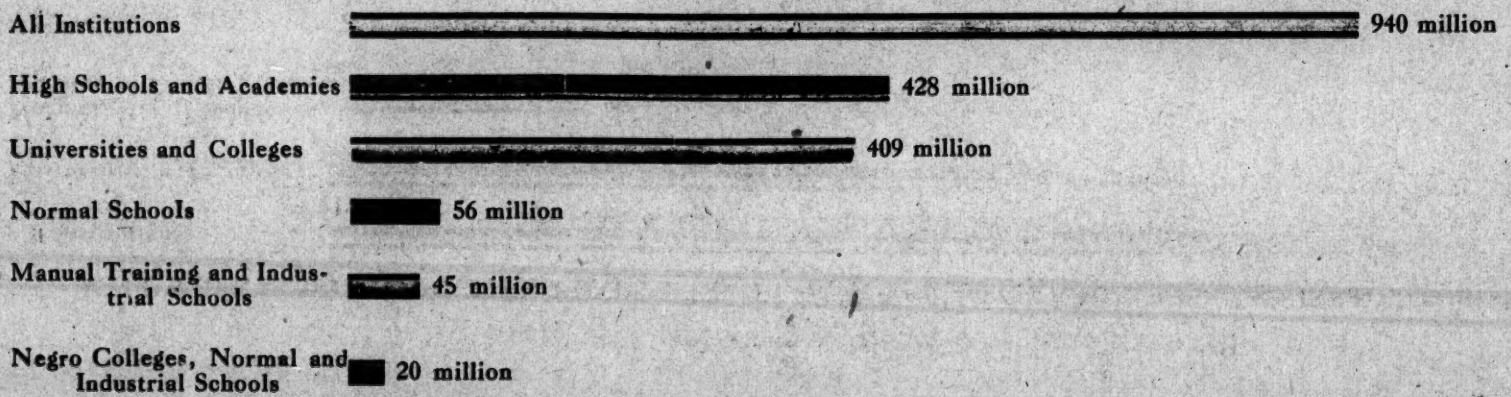
Among the first Negroes to graduate from college in the United States were John Brown Russwurm, who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; Theodore S. Wright from Princeton Theological Seminary, and Edward Jones from Amherst College. About 700 Negroes have graduated from Northern colleges. Oberlin, which admitted Negroes for a number of years before the Civil War, has graduated a larger number of Negroes than any other Northern university or college. In Northern colleges and universities Negroes on a whole have made good records and have carried off many honors. Alain LeRoy Locke, of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated from Harvard University, A. B., magna cum laude, 1907. This same year he won the Rhodes Scholarship from Pennsylvania to Oxford University, England, where he was a student for three years. For two semesters, 1910-11, he was a student at Berlin University. He is now assistant professor of English and instructor in Philosophy and Education at Howard University. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which is the highest earned degree conferred by educational institutions, has been conferred by American universities upon Negroes as follows: Edward A. Bonchet, Yale University, 1876; William L. Bulkley, Syracuse University, 1893; W. E. B. DuBois, Harvard University, 1895; Pezavia O'Connell, University of Pennsylvania, 1898; Lewis B. Moore, University of Pennsylvania, 1896; T. Nelson Baker, Yale University, 1903; James R. L. Diggs, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1906; Charles H. Turner, University of Chicago, 1907; Richard R. Wright, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, 1911; George E. Haynes, Columbia University, 1912; C. G. Woodson, Harvard University, 1912.

Allen, B. Macon.—First Negro to be regularly admitted to the practice of law in the United States. He was admitted to the bar at Worcester, Massachusetts, May 3, 1845. He had been allowed to practice in Maine two years before that.

Rock, John S.—First Negro admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. On motion of Charles Summer he was admitted February 1, 1865.

Ray, Charlotte.—First colored woman lawyer. She graduated from Howard University in 1872.

INVESTMENTS IN ALL SCHOOL PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS AND IN SCHOOL PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR NEGROES



ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, ALL EDUCATION AND NEGRO EDUCATION

FINANCES OF NEGRO SCHOOLS

Expenditures

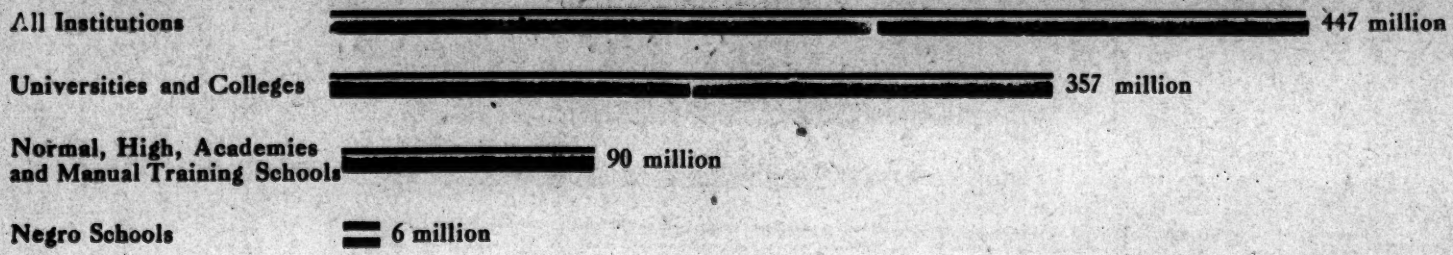
During 1912-1913, the expenditures for private and higher schools for the Negro in the United States were by States and municipalities $650,000; by United States Government $284,654; from other sources than those mentioned above, $3,200,000; total, $4,134,654. There was expended for colored public schools by the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia, and Oklahoma, $9,789,227. The total expenditures for Negro education were $13,923,881. During the year 1912-1913, the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma, expended $92,654,185 for common school education. There was expended this same year in the entire United States for education $745,256,004, divided as follows; $624,120,496 by common school systems, city and State; $89,835,787 by universities, colleges, technological schools; $13,149,000 by normal schools; $10,416,916 by private high schools and academies; $6,583,146 by manual training and industrial schools, and $1,150,209 by Indian industrial schools.

It is roughly estimated that the religious and philanthropic organizations have contributed since 1865 about $57,000,000 for the education of the Negro in the South. During this same period the Negroes themselves, by direct contributions, through their churches and other means have contributed over $24,000,000 for their education. It is estimated that since 1870 the Southern States have expended from their public funds about $190,000,000 for Negro common schools. During this same period about $1,372,000,000 were expended by the Southern States for all their common schools.

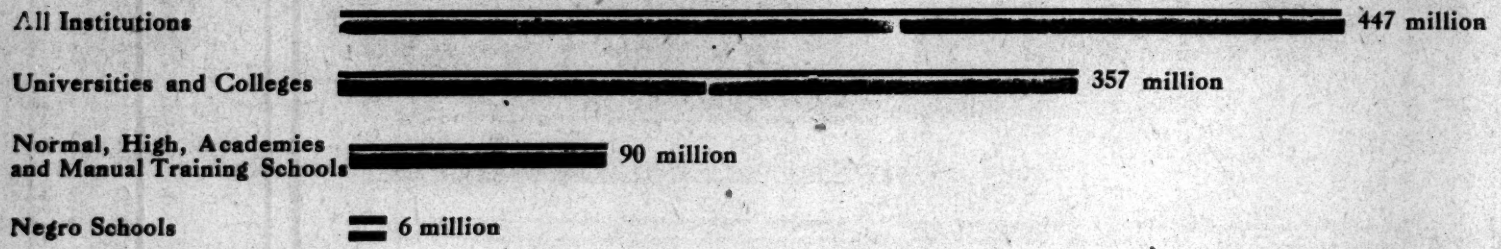
School Property

The total value of the property, including scientific apparatus, grounds and buildings owned by institutions for secondary and higher training of Negroes amounts to about $20,000,000. The total value of the property owned by all the institutions for secondary, higher and industrial training in the United States amounts to $940,510,364, as follows: for universities, colleges and technological schools, $409,035,146; normal schools, $49,239,274; private high schools and academies, $108,392,704; public high schools, $319,910,725; manual training and industrial schools, $45,906,176; Indian industrial schools, $8,026,339.

ENDOWMENTS OR PRODUCTIVE FUNDS FOR ALL AND FOR NEGRO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



ENDOWMENTS OR PRODUCTIVE FUNDS FOR ALL AND FOR NEGRO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



FINANCES OF NEGRO SCHOOLS

Expenditures

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Endowments

The endowments or productive funds of schools for Negroes amount to approximately $6,650,000. Of this amount, $2,300,000 belongs to colleges and universities, and $4,350,000 to normal and industrial schools. Only about twenty-five colleges for Negroes have endowments. During the year 1912-1913 all Negro schools increased their endowment about $350,000. During that same period universities, colleges and technological schools for whites added to their endowments $24,700,000. The total endowments or productive funds for all educational institutions in the United States in 1912 were $447,413,735, distributed as follows: universities, colleges and technological schools, $357,048,919; Normal schools, $5,377,457; public high schools, $2,882,671; private high schools and academies, $25,887,256; manual training and industrial schools, $56,217,432.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEGROES FOR EDUCATION

It is estimated that through the churches and other means Negroes are each year raising about $1,000,000 for the support of their schools. The more important Negro religious denominations each supports a number of schools. All together, they support about 175. Their school property is valued at about $2,500,000. The African Methodist Episcopal Church is raising each year about $150,000 for the support of its twenty colleges and normal schools. The Negro Baptists are giving support to about 100 colleges and academies. A great deal of money is being especially raised each year by the Negroes of the South for the improvement of their rural schools. It is a common thing for a community as Myrtlewood, Alabama, to raise $400 to build a schoolhouse. The Negroes of Macon County, Alabama, have in the past nine years contributed about $50,000 for the support of their schools. This includes labor and material donated for building. About $45,000 of this amount or an average of $5,000 a year was in cash.

Saint Francis Academy.—When, in 1829, the Saint Francis Academy was founded in Baltimore by Negro Sisters of the Catholic Church in the West Indies, they gave to the institution all they had in the way of furniture and real estate. It is said that Nancy Allison left this institution $15,000, and Louis Bode, a Haitian, $30,000.

Convene, The Widow Bernard.—She was a slave woman in New Orleans who purchased her own freedom and then set to work to do all she could to give light and learning to the illiterate and in-

digent children. In 1835 she founded and erected the "Institution des Orphelins Indigenes."

Lafon, Thomy.—Negro philanthropist, of New Orleans, La. He was born free in that city, December 28, 1810; was first a school teacher; then he ran a small dry goods store. Here he accumulated a little money which he loaned at advantageous rates of interest and began to deal in real estate. At this he became wealthy. He died December 22, 1893, leaving an estate appraised at $413,000, the bulk of which was divided among various charitable and educational institutions of the city of New Orleans.

Stephen Smith.—Born 1795, died 1873, was a Negro lumber and oyster merchant of Columbia and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He founded in 1864, in co-operation with other Negroes, the "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons at Philadelphia." Smith at one time was reputed to be the wealthiest Negro in the United States. He dealt in both oysters and lumber and had his own schooners. When he founded the Old Folks Home he had retired from business and was a minister of the A. M. E. Church. He gave for the establishment of the home, grounds, buildings and so forth, $150,000. He also donated the ground for the Mount Olive Cemetery for colored people, which adjoins the home.

Among other colored persons who contributed to the Old Folks Home were Maurice Hall, butler, $4,000; Henry and Sarah Gordon, caterers, $66,000. Gordon also gave $16,000 to Wilberforce University. Edward Green, junk dealer, $73,000. This home also received money from white persons, especially Quakers, and is now the wealthiest home for aged and infirm colored persons in the United States.

Shaw Mary E.—Colored woman of New York City. Left legacy of $38,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

McKee, Col. John.—Wealthy philanthropist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At his death in 1902, he left about $1,000,000 worth of property for education. He provided for the establishment of the Col. John McKee's College.

Fisher, Anna Maria.—A colored woman of Brooklyn, who died in 1911, left $26,500 of a $65,000 estate to educational institutions.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

The Cushing Fund.—In 1895 Miss Emmeline Cushing, of Boston, left $33,000 to aid Negro education. For sixteen years the income

from the fund was given to certain educational institutions. Recently the fund was distributed.

The African Third.—This is an income derived from the bequest of John Parrish made in 1808.

> The African Third of the John Parrish fund consists of the net income from a property on Third Street in Philadelphia, bequeathed by him in 1808, in trust for three purposes: one-third for the education of poor white children, one-third for the aid of Indians, and one-third for the aid of colored people. Each of these thirds must be used in Pennsylvania. "The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race" is the trustee of the African Third, the annual income of which usually amounts to about $200. This Society is also trustee for the real estate and endowment fund for the Laing School at Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. In addition, the Society has funds amounting to about $19,000, most of the income from which is applied to the aiding of Negro education in the South. The officers of the Society are: President, Henry W. Wilbur; vice-presidents, Joel Barton, Elizabeth Lloyd; secretary, Ellwood Heacock, 2027 N. College Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Howard C. Roberts. Board of Managers: the above and Walter H. Jenkins, Arabella Carter, Mary R. Livevey, Frank L. Neall. Counsellors: Alfred Moore, J. Howard Rhoads.

The Avery Fund.—In 1875, Rev. Charles Avery, who, in 1849, established at Allegheny, Pa., The Avery Trade School for Colored Youths, by means of a fund provided for twelve scholarships for young colored men in the University of Pittsburg. In accordance with the agreement between the executors of the Avery Estate and the trustees of the university, this fund is to provide instruction for males of the colored people in the United States of America or the British Provinces of Canada. The number is not to exceed twelve at any one time or term, nor is an individual to hold a scholarship for a period longer than four years. The Avery scholarships are granted to under-graduate students in the college of arts, and the schools of engineering, mines, economics and education.

The Vilas Bequest.—Under the terms of the will of the late Senator William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who died August 27, 1908, provision is ultimately to be made at the University of Wisconsin for ten scholarships and ten fellowships for persons of Negro descent.

> After the death of Mr. Vilas' wife and daughter, his estate, which is considerable, is to be used for the promotion of learning at the University of Wisconsin. Among the things to be done as the income from the estate suitably increases are: First, the erection of the Vilas Memorial Theatre; second, ten undergraduate scholar-

ships and ten fellowships are to be established; third aid is to be provided for the encouragement of musical talent or to promote the appreciation of music; fourth the establishing, one after another, of ten research professorships; fifth, the ten professorships aforesaid having been established and supplied, the trustees shall next provide for fifty more undergraduate scholarships, with a salary of from three to four hundred dollars each, as they shall deem best, and then for fifty more fellowships with a salary of from five hundred to six hundred dollars each, to which graduates of the University of Wisconsin shall be appointed; such scholarships and fellowships to be of like character with those first hereinbefore provided for; or they may, in their discretion, provide for both fellowships and scholarships, but at least as many of the latter as of fellowships.

For at least one-fifth of these scholarships and fellowships the regents shall prefer in appointment among worthy and qualified candidates those of Negro blood as such present themselves. Otherwise then as aforesaid they shall be governed by the regents in like manner as those first above provided for.

The Miner Fund—This fund bears the name of, and owes its existence to Myrtilla Miner, of Brookfield, N. Y., who, on December 3, 1851, established a normal school for colored girls so that they might become teachers of their own race. In order that the work might continue after her death, Congress on March 3, 1862, granted a charter by which she, her associates and successors were incorporated under the name of "The Institution for the Education of Colored Youth," to be located in the District of Columbia and to educate and improve the moral and intellectual condition of such colored youth of the nation as might be placed under its care and influence. Miss Miner died December 7, 1864. The first lot of ground for the school, purchased in 1853 at a cost of $4,000, was in the square on which the British Legation is now situated. In 1872 this ground was sold for $40,000 and a new site was purchased at Seventh and Church Streets. Here the Miner Normal School was conducted independently until 1879, when an arrangement was made with the trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia whereby it was agreed that the Miner Normal School should be the public normal school for the colored people of the District. The building was leased to the District of Columbia at an annual rental of $3,600. Some fifteen years ago the corporation purchased a lot and building in Southwest Washington in which it first carried on a day nursery, etc., and then a kindergarten. In 1911 it was absorbed into the public school system and the property was leased for $600 per year. The corporation now has a gross annual income of $4,000. A part of this is set aside for repairs and im-

provements and the remainder is used in giving aid to the Manassas (Va.) Industrial School, the Washington Colored Social Settlement and to gardening in the public schools of Alexandria County, Virginia.

The Trustees of the Miner Fund are: Samuel R. Bond, president; Rev. John Van Schaik, Jr., D. D., vice-president; Miss Emily J. Brigham, secretary; Louis H. Stabler, treasurer; Winfield S. Montgomery, M. D., Miss Mary K. Porter, Mrs. Mary J. Stroud, and William L. Brown.

The Peabody Educational Fund.—On February 7, 1867, and July 1, 1868, George Peabody, of Danvers, Massachusetts, established a fund of $3,500,000 to be devoted to education in the South. $1,380,000 of this amount was in Florida and Mississippi bonds and has never been available. The remainder was placed in the control of sixteen trustees. The first aim of the fund was to encourage the establishment of public school systems for the free education of all children. After this was accomplished, the income from the fund was devoted to the training of teachers through normal schools and teachers' institutes.

In 1875, a normal school for whites was established at Nashville, Tennessee. This school became a leader in the development of the normal school idea throughout the South. By means of scholarships worthy students from all the Southern States were enabled to attend this central training school. By 1903 all the Southern States had committed themselves to the policy of maintaining schools for the training of teachers. By the deed of trust the trustees were given the power to distribute the fund at the expiration of thirty years which ended in 1897. In January, 1905, the trustees decided to dissolve the trust. When this is done, which is taking several years, the corporation will cease to exist. The residue of the fund is being expended in the endowment of the Peabody College at Nashville for the higher education of white teachers. Under the arrangements for the first endowment of Peabody College the Peabody Fund donated the sum of $1,000,000. Toward the further endowment of this institution the Peabody Fund contributed $500,000. The Trustees have also contributed funds in aid of schools of education in the State universities and in aid of rural education for the Negro race. The fund for this latter purpose has been given in trust to the John F. Slater Fund to be administered in the interest of rural public schools for the Negro race. To the George Peabody College the University of Nashville gave the land and buildings of the Peabody College for Teachers; the county of

Davidson contributed $100,000; the city of Nashville $200,000; the State of Tennessee $250,000. The present trustees are: Joseph H. Choate, Samuel A. Green, Theodore Roosevelt, Richard Alney, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Henderson M. Somerville, George Peabody Wetmore, Hoke Smith, Grenville L. Winthrop, Martin F. Ansel and J. P. Morgan. Prof. Wickliffe Rose is the General Agent of the Fund. His headquarters are 725 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

The John F. Slater Fund.—In March, 1882, John F. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut, created a trust fund of $1,000,000 for the purpose of "Uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this munificent gift Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a medal. The Fund is used to prepare teachers and for education in the industries. Through fidelity and successful management the appropriations have been kept up and the Fund increased to $1,750,000. Public and private schools are helped. The requisites for help are proper standards of efficiency and the maintaining of normal and industrial departments. For the fiscal year, 1912-13, the trustees of the fund spent $69,750 in assisting 56 schools, including four County Teachers Training Schools and in aiding Summer Schools in 12 States.

The trustees are: William A. Slater, Washington, D. C., president; Richard H. Williams, New York City, vice-president; James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Cleveland H. Dodge, Riverdale, N. Y.; David F. Houston, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles E. Hughes, Washington, D. C.; William Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; Alexander E. Orr, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter H. Page, New York City; Wickliffe Rose, Washington, D. C., and John A. Stewart, New York City. James H. Dillard, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va., is director of the Fund. W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Virginia, and B. C. Caldwell, Natchitoches, La., are field agents.

The Daniel Hand Fund.—In 1888 Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Connecticut, gave the American Missionary Association $1,000,000 to aid in the education of the Negro. Mr. Hand also provided that his residuary estate amounting to $500,000 should be devoted to the same purpose and disbursed through the same association.

This fund has been of great assistance in the splendid work which the American Missionary Association has done for Negro education in the South. It now amounts to $1,581,861.47. The income from the Fund for 1913 was $70,825.94.

General Education Board.—In 1902 Mr. John D. Rockefeller contributed $1,000,000 as a fund to be devoted to the promotion of

education in the United States. In 1903, under an act approved by Congress, the General Education Board, as an organization, was chartered. By the terms of the charter the board is empowered to assist in any way to improve the primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade or institutions of higher learning. In 1905, Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave to the board as a permanent endowment $10,000,000. In 1907, he gave a further sum of $32,000,000, one-third of which was to be added to the permanent endowment and two-thirds to be supplied to such specific objects as Mr. Rockefeller or his son might designate. In 1909, Mr. Rockefeller added $10,000,000 more, bringing his total donations to the board up to $53,000,000. The board has four main lines of work: (1) The promotion of practical farming in the Southern States. This is done by co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture in what is known as the United States Co-operative Demonstration Work Among Farmers.* (2) The development of a system of public high schools in the Southern States. (3) The promotion of higher education throughout the United States. (4) The promotion of a limited number of selected schools for Negroes. The board is also supporting State supervisors of Negro rural schools in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Since its establishment to April, 1914, the board has contributed for education $11,935,834. Of this amount, $660,105 was contributed to Negro schools. The trustees of the board are sixteen in number. The chairman is Frederick T. Gates, and the secretary, Wallace Buttrick. The offices of the board are 17 Battery Place, New York City.

The Anna T. Jeanes Fund.—On April 18, 1907, Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, created an endowment fund in perpetuity, the income from which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for Negroes in the Southern States. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, and Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, were named as trustees of the fund. A number of other gentlemen were invited to aid in the administration of the fund and a board of trustees was organized. The present board is David C. Barrow, Athens, Ga.; Andrew Carnegie, New York City; James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; John T. Emlen, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. B. Frissell, Hampton, Va.; Belton, Gilreath, Birmingham, Ala.; H. T. Kealing,

*A recent decision of Congress discontinued this cooperation.

Kansas City, Kansas; George McAneny, New York City; Samuel C. Mitchell, Columbia, S. C.; Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Va.; J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.; Walter H. Page, New York City; George Foster Peabody, New York City; R. L. Smith, Waco, Texas; William H. Taft, New Haven, Conn.; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala., and Talcott Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

The officers of the board are: president, James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; vice-president, Walter H. Page, New York; treasurer, George Foster Peabody, New York; secretary, Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Virginia. The plan of work at first was, with the approval of the county superintendent, to station an industrial teacher, usually a woman, at some central school where she would teach one, two, or three days in the week, and then devote the remaining days to introducing and supervising industrial training in three, four, five, or more of the smaller schools that might be most easily reached. The idea was that these teachers, while introducing simple forms of industrial work, should be of service in all possible efforts toward school and neighborhood improvement. Soon after the inauguration of the work, Mr. Jackson Davis, the Superintendent of Schools in Henrico County, Virginia, asked that he be supplied with the salary of a supervising industrial teacher for all the small rural schools of his county. This proposition was promptly accepted and he found in Miss Virginia E. Randolph an admirable teacher for the purpose. The plan of having the teacher belong to the whole county was tried at once in eleven counties, and proved so successful that most of the resources of the Fund are now used in the payment of salaries of county supervising teachers. Aid is also given in the building and improvement of schoolhouses.

The work of the Negro Rural School Fund of the Jeanes Foundation was carried on in 1913 in 121 counties, distributed in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Aid was given to summer schools in North Carolina and South Carolina. During the year the Foundation expended $39,289 as follows: Supervising teachers, $35,801; special teachers, $1,395; building and equipment, $1,195; extension of term, $25; summer schools, $105; railroad fare of industrial teachers to conferences, $768.

Phelps-Stokes Fund.—By the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of New York City, who died in Redlands, California, April 26, 1909, a board of trustees was constituted for a fund of about $900,000 to be known as the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The trustees were incorpo-

rated by the New York Legislature in 1911. The act of incorporation states that the income of the fund is to be used for the "erection and improvement of tenement house dwellings in the city of New York for the poor families of that city, either directly or by the acquisition of the capital stock or obligations of any other corporation organized for that purpose; and for the education of Negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students through industrial schools, the founding of scholarships and the erection or endowment of school buildings or chapels. It shall be within the purpose of said corporation to use any means to such ends which shall from time to time seem expedient to its members or trustees including research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies or institutions already established."

The most important purposes for which the income of the fund has been applied are as follows:

1. The establishment at the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia of fellowships. $12,500 is given each of these universities for the permanent endowment of a research fellowship on the following conditions:

"The university shall appoint annually a fellow in Sociology for the study of the Negro. He shall pursue advanced studies under the direction of the department of Sociology, Economics, Education or History, as may be determined in each case by the president. The fellowship shall yield $500, and shall, after four years, be restricted to graduate students.

"Each fellow shall prepare a paper or thesis embodying the result of his investigations which shall be published by the university with assistance from the income of the fund."

2. The establishment of a fund at the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., in accordance with the following vote:

"Voted that $10,000 be given to the Peabody College for Teachers to establish a fund for the visitation of Negro schools and colleges, the income to be used to enable the teachers, administrative officers and students of the Peabody College to come into direct and helpful contact with the actual work of representative institutions of Negro education."

3. The undertaking of a comprehensive investigation of Negro education in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education and the Slater Fund and under the direction of Thomas Jesse Jones, Ph. D., formerly connected with the Hampton Institute, and

later in charge of Negro statistics in connection with the United States Census for 1910.

4. Assistance to the Jeanes Fund in connection with providing Negro supervisors of rural schools and in making small payments towards the cost of erecting Negro rural schools.

The trustees of the fund are: Bishop David H. Greer, New York City, Elmer E. Brown, New York University, New York City; Olivia E. P. Stokes, New York City; Grace Dodge, New York City; Mrs. Robert Hunter, Noroton Heights, Connecticut; Helen Phelps Stokes, New York City; John Sherman Hoyt, New York City; I. N. Phelps Stokes, New York City; Francis Louis Slade, New York City; Edward W. Sheldon, New York City, and Anson Phelps Stokes, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, secretary.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—Continued

G. A. Payne, B. S.	14	361	11,785	C. M. E.	Birmingham, Ala.	....	Miles Memorial College
John Hope, A. M.	18	315	15,502	Baptist	Atlanta, Ga.	1867	*Morehouse College
J. O. Spencer, D. D.	24	312	25,094	M. E.	Baltimore, Md.	....	Morgan College
W. A. Fountain, D. D.	13	756	5,425	A. M. E.	Atlanta, Ga.	1890	Morris Brown University
Charles M. Melden, D. D.	20	487	14,400	M. E.	New Orleans, La.	1873	New Orleans University
J. D. Hammond, D. D.	18	275	20,453	M. E. South.	Augusta, Ga.	1882	Paine University
I. M. Burgan, D. D.	16	282	2,136	A. M. E.	Waco, Texas	1881	Paul Quinn College
H. E. Archer, A. M.	14	337	7,350	A. M. E.	Selma, Ala.	....	Payne University
J. M. Cox, D. D.	18	412	9,216	M. E.	Little Rock, Ark.	1877	Philander-Smith College
G. L. Tyus, D. D.	12	366	12,300	C. M. E.	Tyler, Texas	....	Texas College
A. M. Townsend, M. D.	16	150	10,041	Baptist	Nashville, Tenn.	1873	Roger Williams University
James T. Docking, D. D.	23	375	15,000	M. E.	Holly Springs, Miss.	1867	Rust University
R. S. Lovingood, D. D.	20	376	30,194	M. E.	Austin, Texas	1900	Samuel Huston College
M. W. Gilbert, D. D.	21	483	.....	Baptist	Selma, Ala.	1878	Selma University
C. F. Meserve, LL. D.	35	485	60,358	Baptist	Raleigh, N. C.	1865	Shaw University
O. L. Moody, B. D.	13	270	4,500	A. M. E.	Argenta, Ark.	....	Shorter College
W. T. Amiger, D. D.	14	225	9,000	Baptist	Louisville, Ky.	1879	State University
H. T. McDonald, A. M.	20	182	18,837	Baptist	Harper's Ferry, W. Va.	1867	Storer College
Elliott M. Stevens, A. M.	23	555	15,375	Cong.	New Orleans, La.	1869	Straight University
W. H. Franklin, A. M.	9	205	3,950	Presb.	Rogersville, Tenn.	....	Swift Memorial College
J. M. P. Metcalf, A. M.	44	660	47,107	Cong.	Talladega, Ala.	1869	Talladega College
Isaac H. Agard	17	356	22,030	Cong.	Austin, Texas	1877	Tilloston College
W. T. Holmes	30	398	24,800	Cong.	Tougaloo, Miss.	1869	Tougaloo University
George R. Hovey, D. D.	16	300	20,000	Baptist	Richmond, Va.	1865	Virginia Union University
R. C. Woods	16	200	15,000	Baptist	Lynchburg, Va.	....	Va. Theological Sem. & Col.
M. V. Lynk, D. D.	24	100	2,000	Non-Sect.	Memphis, Tenn.	....	University of West Tenn.
G. F. Durgin, D. D.	40	765	50,000	M. E.	Nashville, Tenn.	1874	Walden University
H. T. Kealing, A. M.	21	250	30,100	A. M. E.	Quindaro, Kansas	....	Western University
W. S. Scarborough, LL. D.	32	479	50,000	A. M. E.	Wilberforce, O.	1856	Wilberforce University
M. W. Dogan, D. D.	23	463	15,433	M. E.	Marshall, Texas	1873	Wiley University

*Formerly Atlanta Baptist College.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS*

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President	No of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1881	Allen University	Columbia, S. C.	A. M. E.	W. W. Beckett, D. D.	19	783	$ 14,103
1884	Arkansas Baptist College	Little Rock, Ark.	Baptist	Joseph A. Booker, D. D.	18	385	10,000
1867	Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect.	Edward T. Ware, A. B.	26	446	42,000
1871	Benedict College	Columbia, S. C.	Baptist	Byron W. Valentine	35	665	45,000
1868	Biddle University	Charlotte, N. C.	Presb.	H. L. McCrorey, D. D.	14	196	12,833
1881	Bishop College	Marshall, Texas	Baptist	C. H. Maxson, B. D.	15	422	16,100
1873	Bennett College	Greensboro, N. C.	M. E.	J. E. Wallace	15	353	5,000
1890	Campbell College	Jackson, Miss.	A. M. E.	W. T. Vernon, D. D.	12	400	6,500
1889	Central City College	Macon, Ga.	Baptist	William E. Holmes, A. M.	14	267	3,246
1901	Central Texas College	Waco, Texas	Baptist	J. W. Strong, D. D.	17	266	3,500
1869	Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C.	M. E.	L. M. Dunton, D. D.	42	922	20,000
1870	Clark University	Atlanta, Ga.	M. E.	W. W. Foster, Jr., D. D.	20	340	20,000
....	Conroe College	Conroe, Texas	Baptist	David Abner, Jr., Ph. D.	12	200	3,000
....	Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Fla.	A. M. E.	John A. Grigg, D. D.	....	.....	.....
1866	Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.	Cong.	C. W. Marrow, D. D.	43	470	60,990
1884	Guadaloupe College	Seguin, Texas	Baptist	D. J. Hull, D. D.	10	100	45,000
....	George R. Smith College	Sedalia, Mo.	M. E.	George R. Evans	12	107	6,000
1885	Houston College	Houston, Texas	Baptist	F. W. Gross, A. M.	10	135	1,500
1867	Howard University	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Stephen M. Newman, LL. D.	115	1,453	164,872
....	Jackson College	Jackson, Miss.	Baptist	Z. T. Hubert, M. S.	18	410	8,600
....	Kittrell College	Kittrell, N. C.	A. M. E.	C. G. O'Kelley, A. M.	12	120	5,000
1875	Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tenn.	U. Presb.	R. W. McGranahan, D. D.	33	432	22,000
1882	Lane College	Jackson, Tenn.	C. M. E.	J. F. Lane, A. M.	14	327	8,750
	Lampton College	Alexandria, La.	A. M. E.	M. M. Ponton	8	210	6,500
1870	Leland University	New Orleans, La.	Baptist	E. A. Earle	13	340	$ 8,000
1854	Lincoln University	Lincoln University, Pa.	Presb.	John B. Randall, D. D.	15	194	34,248
1880	Livingstone College	Salisbury, N. C.	A. M. E. Z.	W. H. Goler, D. D.	18	276	12,000

*In the list which follows the attempt is made without reference to kind and quality of work done to name all schools for Negroes other than elementary public schools and public high schools.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY—Continued

1867	Divinity School Morehouse College	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	C. C. S. Smith, D. D	3	41	.....
1894	Turner Theological Seminary Morris Brown College	Atlanta, Ga	A. M. E	D. R. Fobbs, D. D	4	26	.....
....	Union Theological School	Wilmington, Del	Un.Am.M.E.	P. A. Boulden, D. D	3	12	.....
1871	Theological Dept. Howard University	Washington, D. C	Non-Sect	Isaac Clark, D. D	5	97	5,500
1870	Theological Dept. Leland University	New Orleans, La	Baptist	E. A. Earle, D. D	4	69	.....
....	Luther College	New Orleans, La	Lutheran	R. A. Wilde, D. D	2	32	2,080
1909	Nat. Religious Tr. School	Durham, N. C	Non-Sect	J. E. Sheppard, D. D	15	186	6,000
1903	Emanuel Lutheran Col. & Theological Seminary	Greensboro, N. C	Lutheran	F. Berg, D. D	4	3	6,700
....	Theological Dept. Livingstone College	Salisbury, N. C	A. M. E. Z	W. H. Goller, D. D	....	.....	.....
1892	Payne Theolog. Seminary, Wilberforce University	Wilberforce, Ohio	A. M. E	George F. Woodson, D. D	4	47	5,894
1871	Theological Dept. Lincoln University	Lincoln Univ., Pa	Presb	Frank H. Ridgley, B. D	8	45	16,726
1881	Theological Dept. Allen Univ.	Columbia, S. C	A. M. E	Jesse E. Beard, D. D	3	27	.....
1894	Divinity Sch. Benedict Col.	Columbia, S. C	Baptist	Byron W. Valentine, A. M	3	29	.....
1880	Walden Univ. Braden Bible Training School	Nashville, Tenn	M. E	G. F. Durgen, D. D	1	13	.....
....	Nashville Inst. for Negro Christian Workers	Nashville, Tenn	Non-Sect	J. E. McCullough, D. D	6	61	2,470
1900	Theological Dept. Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tenn	U. Presb	R. W. McGranahan, D. D	4	11	.....
1886	Theological Dept. of Virginia Theol. Sem. & College	Lynchburg, Va	Baptist	B. Tyrrell, D. D	5	75	5,000
1899	Theological Dept. of Virginia Union University	Richmond, Va	Baptist	George R. Hovey, D. D	5	30	5,000
1878	Bishop Payne Divinity Sch.	Petersburg, Pa	P. E	C. Braxton Bryan, D. D	4	17	11,000
....	Chicago Religious Training Seminary	Chicago, Ill	Baptist	E. J. Fisher	9	98	.....

INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1896	Barber Memorial Seminary	Anniston, Alabama	Presb.	R. L. Alter, Ph. D.	13	155	.....
1886	Boylan Home & Indust. Sch.	Jacksonville, Fla.	M. E.	Miss B. E. Lasee	10	225	3,420
1904	Daytona Tr. School for Girls	Daytona, Fla.	Non-Sect.	Miss M. M. Bethune	13	315	.....
1883	Hartshorn Memorial College	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	George W. Rigler, D. D.	12	216	17,000
....	Helena B. Cobb Indust. Inst.	Barnesville, Ga.	C. M. E.	Mrs. Helena B. Cobb	....	.....	.....
....	Indust. Home for Col. Girls	Melvale, Md.	Non-Sect.	.....	6	110	13,511
	Girls' Industrial School	Moorhead, Miss.	Cong.	Miss B. I. Hodge	6	93	2,700
1886	Ingleside Seminary	Burkeville, Va.	Presb.	G. C. Campbell	15	126	.....
....	Institute of St. Frances de Sales	Rock Castle, Va.	R. C.	.....	....	.....	.....
1886	Mary Allen Seminary	Crockett, Texas	Presb.	H. P. V. Bogue, D. D.	13	114	5,189
1892	Mary Holmes Seminary	West Point, Miss.	Presb.	Edgar F. Johnston, D. D.	15	237	6,000
	Montgomery Industrial School	Montgomery, Ala.	Non-Sect.	Misses A. L. White and H. Margaret Beard	10	376	7,500
1907	National Tr. School for Women and Girls	Washington, D. C.	Baptist	Miss Nannie H. Burroughs	12	100	8,330
1867	Scotia Seminary	Concord, N. C.	Presb.	A. W. Verner, D. D.	20	292	4,000
1869	Spelman Seminary	Atlanta, Ga.	Baptist	Miss Lucy H. Tapley	50	703	39,550
....	St. Frances Academy	Baltimore, Md.	R. C.	.....	16	69	.....

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY

1875	Theological Sch. Shaw Univ.	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	C. F. Meserve, D. D.	4	31	.....
1888	Theological Dept. Biddle Univ.	Charlotte, N. C.	Presb.	H. L. McCrorey, D. D.	4	137	.....
1872	Theological Dept. Talladega College	Talladega, Ala.	Cong.	F. S. Brewer, B. A.	2	14	.....
....	Theological Dept. Selma Univ.	Selma, Ala.	Baptist	A. F. Owens, D. D.	3	40	.....
....	Stillman Institute	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Presb.	James G. Snedicor, D. D.	4	74	6,000
1892	Phelps Hall Bible Training School	Tuskegee Inst., Ala.	Non-Sect.	G. Lake Imes, D. D.	5	45	.....
1883	Gammon Theolog. Seminary	Atlanta, Ga.	M. E.	P. M. Watters, D. D.	6	70	31,000

SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY—Continued

1891	Leonard School of Pharmacy, Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C.		Charles B. Crowell	3	30	
1889	Meharry Col. of Pharmacy, Walden University	Nashville, Tenn		G. W. Hubbard, M. D	12	51	.....
	School of Pharmacy University of West Tenn	Memphis, Tenn		M. V. Lynk, M. D	4	13	.....

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	President	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	Income		Total from all sources
						From State	United States	
1875	Agricultural & Mechanical College for Negroes	Normal, Ala	W. S. Buchanan	25	352	$ 4,000	$22,637	$44,418
1875	Branch Normal College	Pine Bluff, Ark	F. T. Venegar	10	320	9,000	13,636	22,771
1895	State College for Colored Students	Dover, Del	W. C. Jason	10	120	.....	10,000	11,289
	Florida Agri'l. & Mechanical College for Negroes	Tallahassee, Fla	Nathan B. Young	35	411	22,500	25,000	48,900
1891	Georgia State Industrial College	Savannah, Ga	Richard R. Wright	16	541	8,000	16,667	24,667
1886	Kentucky Normal & Industrial Institute for Colored	Frankfort, Ky	G. P. Russell	18	330	13,000	7,250	21,768
	Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College	Baton Rouge, La	J. S. Clark	20	434	10,750	22,314	34,006
	Maryland Normal and Agricultural Institute	Sandy Springs, Md	Geo. H. C. Williams	14	130	.....	10,000	12,781
	Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College	Alcorn, Miss	J. A. Martin	27	600	17,050	36,775	59,932
1866	Lincoln Institute	Jefferson City, Mo	B. F. Allen	31	530	76,500	3,125	81,995
	Agr'l. & Mech. College for the Colored Race	Greensboro, N. C	James B. Dudley	30	256	14,375	16,500	40,532
	Colored Agricultural & Normal University	Langston, Okla	Inman E. Page	24	322	44,940	5,000	50,142

SCHOOLS OF LAW

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	President or Dean	No of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1888	Law Dept., Howard Univ...	Washington, D. C.....	B. F. Leighton, LL. D.....	7	121	8,374
1876	Law Dept. Shaw University..	Raleigh, N. C.....	C. F. Meserve, LL. D.....	1	8	500
1890	The Central Law School....	Louisville, Ky.....	W. C. Brown, LL. M.....	8	6	300

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE

1868	School of Medicine, Howard University.....	Washington, D. C....	Edward A. Ballock, A. M....	46	341	22,400
1882	Leonard Medical College, Shaw University.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	C. F. Meserve, LL. D.....	13	126	.....
1876	Meharry Medical College, Walden University.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	G. W. Hubbard, M. D.....	27	333	28,000
1900	Medical Department, University of West Tenn....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Miles V. Lynk, M. D.....	24	78	12,000

SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY

1883	Dental College, Howard Univ.	Washington, D. C.....	Edward A. Ballock, A. M.....	21	120	9,145
1886	Meharry Dental College, Walden University.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	G. W. Hubbard, M. D.....	18	138	6,000
	Dental School, University of West Tennessee.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	M. V. Lynk, M. D.....	8	10	1,700

SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY

1867	College of Pharmacy, Howard University.....	Washington, D. C....	Edward A. Ballock, A. M.....	9	47	4,231
1900	School of Pharmacy, New Orleans University.....	New Orleans, La....	Ray T. Fuller.....	7	27	1,500

ALABAMA—Continued

Cotton Valley School	Fort Davis	Cong.	M. S. Jones	4	231	900
Dothan Nor. & Industrial Institute	Dothan	Baptist	B. T. Hunt	....	.....	.....
Emerson Institute	Mobile	Cong.	Wm. B. Smith	13	324	7,188
East Alabama High School	Opelika	Baptist	.....	3	160	1,000
Hopewell Manual Training School	Furman	Non-Sect.	John Thomas	2	175	.....
Industrial Academy	Lum	Disciple	I. C. Franklin	7	108	1,731
Industrial Miss. Ass'n School	Beloit	Non-Sect.	C. B. Curtis	5	180	3,550
Knox Academy	Selma	R. Presb.	W. J. Sanderson	21	870	7,600
Kowaliga Industrial School	Benson	Non-Sect.	W. R. Banks	12	218	8,848
Lincoln Normal School	Marion	Cong.	Miss M. L. Phillips	14	470	4,700
Lomax-Hannon High School	Greenville	A. M. E. Z.	J. R. Wingfield	9	252	2,200
Marion Academy	Marion	Baptist	J. N. Brown	5	202	800
Millers Ferry N. & I. Institute	Millers Ferry	U. Presb.	C. H. Johnson	17	352	5,000
Thomasville Nor. & Indus. Inst.	Thomasville		G. C. Bolling	5	202	1,500
Miller Memorial Academy	Birmingham	Presb.	L. B. Ellerson	6	295	.....
Mt. Meigs Institute	Waugh	Non-Sect.	Miss Cornelia Bowen	7	301	2,226
Normal & Industrial Institute	Anniston	Baptist	.....	4	154	2,000
North Alabama Academy	Courtland	Baptist	Wm. E. Hesse	5	108	1,000
Oakwood Manual Training School	Huntsville	7th Dav Adventist	C. J. Boyd	9	163	8,000
People's Village School	Mt. Meigs	Non-Sect.	Miss Georgia Washington	8	220	4,165
Prairie Institute	Prairie	U. Presb.	.....	9	238	2,075
The Russell N. & I. School	Haynesville	Non-Sect.	.....	4	117	300
Rose Bud Lit. & Ind. Seminary	Neenah	Non-Sect.	Miss Rosa J. Young	5	215	500
Sherman Industrial Institute	Huntsville	Non-Sect.	F. R. Davis	6	141	668
Snow Hill Institute	Snow Hill	Non-Sect.	Wm. J. Edwards	33	340	18,708
Southern Nor. & Indust. Inst.	Brewton	Baptist	James Dooley	3	.....	.....
State Normal School	Montgomery	Non-Sect.	Wm. B. Patterson	32	1,163	22,500
St. Joseph's College for Negro Catechists	Montgomery	R. C.	J. A. St. Laurent	3	54	6,000
St. Mark's Academic & Indus. Sch.	Birmingham	P. E.	C. W. Brooks	6	275	3,100
Stokes Institute	Montgomery	Baptist	A. J. Stokes	5	225	1,500
Street Manual Training School	Richmond	.....	E. M. Brown	6	300	.....
Trinity Academy	Athens	Cong.	Miss L. H. Allyn	8	274	2,200
Troy Academy & Indus. Academy	Troy		J. E. Johnson	4	250	900
Tuggle Nor. & Indus. Institute	Birmingham	Non-Sect.	Mrs. C. A. Tuggle	8	250	1,000
Tuskegee Nor. & Indus. Institute	Tuskegee Institute	Non-Sect.	Booker T. Washington	193	1,645	270,000
Union Springs Nor. & Ind. Sch.	Union Springs	Baptist	J. H. L. Smith	5	343	1,165

State Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges—Continued

	Colored Normal, Industrial & Mehcanical College	Orangeburg, S. C.	R. S. Wilkinson	48	876	16,500	30,754	48,361
	Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School	Nashville, Tenn.	W. J. Hale	25	701	12,000	16,500	29,000
1881	Prairie View State Normal & Industrial College	Prairie View, Texas	E. L. Blackshear	41	1225	68,000	12,500	80,500
	Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	Hampton, Va.	H. B. Frissell	135	1637	1,730	26,996	300,006
	West Virginia Colored Institute	Institute. W. Va.	Byrd Prillerman	22	340	51,000	10,000	61,000
			Total			369,845	284,654	972,068

NORMAL INDUSTRIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

ALABAMA

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Afro. Nor. & Industrial Institute	Slocomb		D. J. Hill	2	130	600
Arlington Literary & Indus. School	Arlington	U. Presb.	John T. Arter	....	.....	.....
Autauga Institute	Prattville	Non-Sect.	R. D. Hunt	2	75	525
Baptist Academy	Leighton			....	.....	.....
Baptist Industrial Academy	Monroeville	Baptist	J. H. Wren	4	84	623
Boligee Industrial School	Boligee	Baptist		3	300	.....
Burrell Normal School	Florence	Cong.	G. N. White	8	172	3,000
Calhoun Colored School	Calhoun	Non-Sect.	Miss C. R. Thorne	31	332	44,236
Camden Academy	Camden	U. Presb.	W. G. Wilson	9	345	3,000
Canton Bend Mission	Camden	U. Presb.	J. N. Cotton	6	270	2,500
Centerville Industrial Institute	Centerville	Non-Sect.	H. D. Davidson	3	120	750
Central Alabama Academy	Birmingham	M. E.	A. P. Camphor	11	210	8,000
Charity Industrial School	Charity	Non-Sect.		3	130	8,000
Colored Union Lit. & Indus. School	China	Non-Sect.	N. E. Henry	4	65	969
Corona Industrial Institute	Corona	Non-Sect.	M. H. Griffin	8	335	4,800
Cottage Grove Academy	Cottage Grove	Non-Sect.	H. Hopkins	6	140	1,625

St. Joseph's Industrial School for Colored Boys	Clayton	R. C.	J. O. Connell	2	80	16,440
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Washington Nor. School No. 2	Washington	Non-Sect.	Dr. Lucy E. Moten	12	174	17,399
Clark Training School	Washington	Non-Sect.	Miss A. R. Clark	....	.....	.....
FLORIDA						
Cookman Institute	Jacksonville	M. E.	G. B. Stone	12	470	6,507
Fessenden Academy	Fessenden	Cong.	Jos. L. Wiley	12	300	3,000
Florida Baptist College	Jacksonville	Baptist	N. W. Collier	20	525	14,496
Florida College	Live Oak	Baptist	R. T. Pollard	....	.....	.....
Emerson Memorial Home & School	Ocala	M. E.	Miss V. R. Fox	....	.....	.....
Bethel Institutional Church School	Jacksonville	Baptist	J. A. Houston	6	71	.....
Marianna Industrial School	Marianna	Non-Sect.	William R. Cowart	2	78	603
Robert A. Hungerford Normal and Industrial School	Eatonville	Non-Sect.	Mrs. M. C. Calhoun	18	109	14,166
West Florida Bapt. Academy	Pensacola	Baptist	M. N. McBennett	6	42	.....
St. Augustine Industrial School	St. Augustine	.....	S. M. May	....	.....	.....
GEORGIA						
Albany Bible & Man. Tr. Institute	Albany	Presb.	J. W. Holley	10	306	5,000
Albany Normal School	Albany	Cong.	.....	10	250	.....
Allen Normal & Indus. School	Thomasville	Cong.	Miss A. B. Howland	12	374	4,150
Americus Institute	Americus	Baptist	M. W. Reddick	15	197	5,811
Boggs Academy	Keysville	Presb.	J. L. Phelps	5	145	3,700
Atlanta Nor. & Industrial School	Atlanta	A. M. E.	R. D. Stinson	5	168	.....
Ballard Normal School	Macon	Cong.	C. F. Klebsattel	15	435	8,000
Beach Institute	Savannah	Cong.	L. M. Rowland	7	168	4,400
Chattahoochie Institute	Fort Gaines	Baptist	J. C. Smith	3	97	.....
Dorchester Academy	Thebes	Cong.	C. M. Stevens	12	315	5,000
The Forsyth Nor. & Indust. School	Forsyth	Cong.	W. H. Hubbard	8	331	2,765
Sardis Nor. & Industrial Institute	Sardis	Baptist	B. G. Glenn	8	430	3,097
Fort Valley High & Indust. School	Fort Valley	Non-Sect.	H. A. Hunt	19	465	12,448
Gillispie Normal	Cordele	Presb.	A. S. Clark	7	332	1,878
Jereul Academy	Athens	Baptist	J. H. Brown	9	197	1,108
Haines Nor. & Indust. Institute	Augusta	Presb.	Miss L. C. Laney	16	748	.....

ALABAMA— Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
United Presbyterian Academy	Birmingham	U. Presb.	E. K. Smith	9	285	2,800
West Ala. Nor. & Indus. Inst.	Geiger	Non-Sect.	A. W. Mitchell	7	314	10,000
Zion Institute	Mobile	A. M. E. Z.	Mrs. Josephine Allen	4	225	825
ARKANSAS						
Arkadelphia Academy	Eudora	Presb.	W. D. Feaster	5	242	.....
Arkadelphia Baptist Academy	Arkadelphia	Baptist	S. P. Nelson	4	80	1,338
Arkansas Indus. High School	Wessan	Non-Sect.	W. H. Braxton	....	.....	.....
Brinkley Academy	Brinkley	Baptist	J. F. Clark	5	105	3,800
Canfield Nor. & Indus. Institute	Canfield	Non-Sect.	B. T. Crawford	3	103	1,944
Carmel Academy	Eudora	.....	H. J. Lowe	3	64	1,500
Colored Industrial Institute	Pine Bluff	R. C.	J. J. Albert	6	175	1,000
Cotton Plant Academy	Cotton Plant	Presb.	R. M. Stinson	6	105	.....
The Bradley District Academy	Fordyce	Baptist	W. J. Murry	4	102	1,000
Haygood Seminary	Washington	C. M. E.	.....	4	89	1,170
Columbia District Academy	Magnolia	Baptist	W. D. Hearon	2	143	605
Richard Allen Institute	Pine Bluff	Presb.	S. J. Onque	3	114	848
Southeast Baptist Indus. Acad.	Dermott	Baptist	E. L. Mellon	5	112	3,000
Immanuel Industrial Institute	Almyra	.....	D. B. Marshall	5	76	730
Union Industrial Academy	Texarkana	Baptist	J. W. Carter	3	100	.....
Walters Institute	Warren	A. M. E. Z.	J. W. Eichelberger	6	105	2,500
Wynne Normal Institute	Wynne	Baptist	W. F. Lovelace	4	125	1,400
Southland Col. & Nor. Inst.	Southland	Friends	H. C. Wolford	12	400	6,000
Stamps L. & I. Academy	Stamps	Non-Sect.	A. M. Salone	4	187	1,175
CALIFORNIA						
Vallejo Institute	Vallejo	Non-Sect.	C. H. Toney	3	19	600
DELAWARE						
Union Industrial & Theological Training School	Wilmington	Un. Am. M. E.	B. F. Ruley	6	21	.....

KANSAS

Topeka Nor. & Indust. Institute	Topeka	Non-Sect.	W. R. Carter	12	120	20,000

KENTUCKY

Bowling Green Academy	Bowling Green	Presb.	R. L. Hyde	8	149	2,191
Atkinson Literary & Indust. Col.	Madisonville	A. M. E. Z.	J. W. Martin	7	81	1,350
Cadiz Nor. & Theological College	Cadiz	Baptist	W. H. McRidley	7	218	6,700
Chandler Normal School	Lexington	Cong.	F. J. Werking	10	320	5,000
Fee Memorial Institute	Camp Nelson	Presb.	J. A. Boyden	5	82	2,200
Highland College	Williamsburg		G. A. Hubbell			
I. and F. College	Hopkinsville	Baptist	P. T. Frazier	7	85	1,300
Louisville Bible Training School	Louisville	Disciple	W. H. Dickinson	2	13	1,700
Polytechnic Seminary	Danville	Baptist	Isaac Fisher	9	212	7,720
Danville Indust. & Nor. School	Danville					
Wayman Institute	Harrodsburg	A. M. E.	C. H. Boone	5	67	2,927
Female High School	Frankfort	Baptist				
Lincoln Institute of Kentucky	Simpsonville	Non-Sect.	A. Eugene Thomson			
Presbyterian Mission	Louisville	Presb.	John M. Little, D. D.			
West Kentucky Indust. College	Paducah	Non-Sect.	D. H. Anderson	9	271	7,000

LOUISIANA

Colored Indust. Home & School	New Orleans	Non-Sect.	Mrs. F. Joseph-Gaudet	4	93	2,449
Baton Rouge College	Baton Rouge	Baptist		10	296	5,692
Belle Alliance Academy	Belle Alliance	Baptist	Miss P. Joseph	4	204	750
Bunkie Academy	Bunkie	Baptist		4	145	988
Central Louisiana Academy	Alexandria	Baptist	Wright Warner	6	156	1,085
Colored High School	Winnsboro	Non-Sect.		3	176	825
Delhi High School	Delhi	Non-Sect.		4	137	
Gilbert Industrial College	Baldwin	M. E.	J R. Renyolds	15	240	4,200
Homer College	Homer	C. M. E.	A. M. Langrum	7	86	914
Howe Institute	New Iberia	Baptist	J. Henderson	5	165	2,500
Houma Academy	Houma	Baptist	A. J. Legarde			
Morgan City Academy	Morgan City	Baptist				
North La. Agri. & Indust. Inst.	Grambling	Non-Sect.	Chas. P. Adams	5	105	2,240
Opelousas Academy	Opelousas	Baptist	J. C. Hurd			
Ruston College	Ruston	Baptist	I. S. Powell			

GEORGIA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Haven Academy	Waynesboro	M. E.	W. M. Gordon	4	136	1,200
Hodge Academy	Washington	Presb.	J. R. Harris	5	190	1,800
Holsey Nor. & Industrial Inst.	Cordele	C. M. E.	G. W. F. Phillips	6	206	3,500
Johnson Home-Industrial College	Plains	A. M. E.	A. J. Johnson	10	150	1,500
Knox Institute	Athens	Con.	L. S. Clark	13	362	4,782
Lamson School	Marshallville	Cong.	Mrs. A. W. Richardson	6	226	1,292
McClelland Academy	Newnan	Presb.		4	164	1,575
Negro Nor. & Industrial Institute	Social Circle	Baptist	J. A. Love	6	175	1,404
Payne College	Cuthbert	A. M. E.	A. B. Cooper	6	263	1,760
Peabody High School	Eastman	Non-Sect.	E. E. Butler	4	210	1,125
Pilgrim Baptist School	Guyton	Baptist	J. M. Jones	3	105	1,695
Price Nor. & Indust. School	Columbus	Baptist	T. S. Price	4	150	.....
Rome High & Indust. School	Rome	Baptist	J. H. Gadson	6	122	.....
Sandersville Colored Institute	Sandersville	Non-Sect.	T. J. Elder	6	250	1,584
Sparta Agri. & Indust. Institute	Sparta		L. S. Ingraham	5	180	1,800
Selden Institute	Brunswick	Non-Sect.	Henry A. Bleach	9	149	3,000
South Georgia Indust. College	Waycross		N. L. Black	....	.....	.....
St. Athanasius School	Brunswick	P. E.	W. A. Perry	15	336	5,638
Twin City Seminary	McRae	Baptist	E. G. Thomas	4	143	1,750
Walker Baptist Academy	Augusta	Baptist	S. C. Walker	13	325	6,325
The I. B. O. Industrial School	Gabbettville R. F. D	Non-Sect.	J. H. O'Neal	....	.....	.....

ILLINOIS

Southern Ill. Polytechnic Inst.	Cairo	Baptist		....	.....	.....
New Livingston Institute	Metropolis	Baptist		....	.....	.....

INDIANA

Princeton Nor. & Indust. School	Princeton	Non-Sect.	H. F. Smith	4	214	4,281

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

Greenville High School	Greenville	Baptist				
Lincoln School	Meridian	Cong.	C. S. Ledbetter	7	250	900
Baptist Industrial High School	Hernando	Baptist	C. E. Physic	4	100	
Lincoln Nor. & Industrial Inst.	Kioto					
Meridian Academy	Meridian	M. E.	J. B. F. Shaw	9	400	4,000
Meridian High School	Meridian	Baptist	G. M. Reese	8	191	
Mt. Hermon Seminary	Clinton	Cong.	Miss Ruth I. Simison	4	78	2,350
Mound Bayou Normal Institute	Mound Bayou	Cong.	B. F. Ousley	6	206	1,500
Mississippi Industrial College	Holly Springs	C. M. E.	F. H. Rodgers	15	380	18,678
Mound Bayou Industrial College	Mound Bayou	Baptist	R. McCorkle			
Natchez College	Natchez	Baptist	S. C. H. Owens			
Nettleton High School	Nettleton	Baptist				
Newton Industrial School	Newton	Non-Sect.	J. H. Cole	6	425	2,000
Okolona Industrial College	Okolona	Non-Sect.	W. A. Battle	20	318	15,000
New Albany High School	New Albany	Baptist				
Prentiss Nor. & Indust. Institute	Prentiss	Non-Sect.	J. K. Johnson	7	152	1,276
The Noxubee Industrial School	McLeod	Non-Sect.	S. J. Hunter	8	360	4,000
Christ's Missionary & Indust. Col.	Jackson	Holiness	Chas. P. Jones	10	269	
Southern Christian Institute	Edwards	Disciple	J. B. Lehman	19	208	28,000
Piney Woods Nor. & Indust. Inst.	Braxton	Non-Sect.	L. C. Jones	5	90	
Utica Nor. & Indust. Institute	Utica	Non-Sect.	W. H. Holtzclaw	26	435	22,243
Vicksburg Industrial School	Vicksburg	P. E.	W, H. Marshall	5	106	2,503
West Point Institute	West Point	Baptist	T. P. Harris	9	175	2,000
Ida May Bryant Industrial Institute and College	Brookhaven					
Grenada Zion College	Winona	Baptist		5	135	900

MISSOURI

Bartlett Agri. & Indust. School	Dalton	Non-Sect.	N. C. Bruce	6	80	5,000
Western College & Industrial Inst.	Macon	Baptist	J. H. Garnett	9	196	6,033

NEW JERSEY

Ironside School	Bordentown					
Manual Training & Indust. Sch. for Colored Youth	Bordentown	Non-Sect.	J. M. Gregory	10	142	22,000

LOUISIANA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Sabine Nor. & Indust. School....	Converse	Non-Sect.....	R. E. Jacobs.....	8	165	2,500
Pleasanton Collegiate, Agricultural and Industrial Institute..	Hortman	Non-Sect.....	E. B. Morgan.....	5	75	1,200
The East Carrol Baptist Nor. & Industrial Institute.....	Lake Providence.....	Baptist.....	E. L. Washburn.....	4	200	350
The Home Industrial Institute...	Holly	Non-Sect.....	H. H. Scott.....	3	96	700
Thirteenth District Normal and Collegiate Institute.....	Shreveport	Baptist.....	T. H. Cain.....	....	.....	.....
St. Joseph Inst. for Colored Boys	Opelousas	R. C.....	L. D. Lang.....	3	76	.....

MARYLAND

Clayton Williams Institute.....	Baltimore	Baptist.....	G. R. Waller.....	9	75	2,300
Colored Training School.....	Baltimore	Non-Sect.....	J. H. Lockerman.....	6	59	.....
Colored Industrial School.....	Salisbury	Non-Sect.....	W. J. Holloway.....	....	.....	.....
Croom Settlement School.....	Croom	P. E.....	Miss Susie Willis.....	2	40	.....
Delaware Academy.....	Princess Anne.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Denton Colored Indust. School...	Denton	Non-Sect.....	W. S. Leigh.....	3	150	5,000
Maryland Agri. & Indust. School..	Laurel	Non-Sect.....	.....	6	70	4,000
*Maryland Nor. & Indust. School..	Bowie	Non-Sect.....	S. S. Goodloe.....	3	58	7,000
Princess Anne Academy.....	Princes Anne	M. E.....	Thomas H. Kiah.....	12	130	18,000
St. Frances Academy.....	Baltimore	R. C.....	.....	12	66	.....

MISSISSIPPI

Baptist Nor. & Indust. Institute..	Holly Springs	Baptist.....	E. A. Teague.....	8	150	3,282
Baptist Nor. & Industrial School.	Friar Point.....	Baptist.....	A. Tate.....	4	142	1,900
Central Mississippi College.....	Kosciusko	Baptist.....	W. A. Singleton.....	8	267	2,500
Kosciusko Industrial Institute....	Kosciusko	Baptist.....	P. H. Thompson.....	6	101	900

**By law this school is known as State Normal, No. 3.*

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

Parmalee Industrial School	.....	.....	W. C. Chance	7	143	1,850
Pee Dee Collegiate Institute	Hamlet	Baptist	.....	4	140	1,300
Rich Square Institute	Rich Square	Baptist	W. S. Creecy	5	311	2,000
Roanoke Institute	Elizabeth City	Baptist	C. F. Graves	6	216	3,800
Slater State Normal School	Winston-Salem	Non-Sect.	S. G. Atkins	12	384	6,406
State Nor. Sch. of North Carolina	Elizabeth City	Non-Sect.	P. W. Moore	10	526	5,500
St. Augustine School	Raleigh	P. E.	A. B. Hunter	25	390	25,000
St. Michaels Training & Industrial School	Charlotte	P. E.	.....	7	143	1,850
Thompson Institute	Lumberton	Baptist	W. H. Knuckles	7	83	1,215
Billingsly Memorial Academy	Statesville	Presb.	S. F. Wentz	4	109	600
Washburn Seminary	Beaufort	Cong.	Frank W. Sims	5	166	1,680
Sarah Lincoln Academy	Aberdeen	Presb.	Wm. J. Rankin	3	138	.....
Waters Normal Institute	Winton	Baptist	C. S. Brown	9	316	5,747
Peabody Academy	Troy	Cong.	F. W. Sims	6	221	2,200
Allen Home and Asheville Acad.	Asheville	M. E.	Miss A. B. Dole	....	.....	.....
W. Union Academy	Rutherfordton	Baptist	S. S. Person	4	103	1,000
Whitin Nor. & Industrial School	Lumberton	Non-Sect.	.....	4	170	1,160
Immanuel Lutheran College	Greensboro	Lutheran	F. Berg	8	2 2	6,431
Yadkin Academy	Mebane	Presb.	W. P. Donnell	4	182	1,000

OHIO

Curry Institute	Urbana	Baptist	E. W. B. Curry	7	65	7,100

OKLAHOMA

Alice Lee Elliott Memorial Acad.	Valliant	Presb.	J. W. Shoals	5	80	.....
Oklahoma N. & I. Institute	Boley	Baptist	S. H. Johnson	....	.....	.....

PENNSYLVANIA

Avery College and Trade School	North Pittsburg	Non-Sect.	G. G. Turfley	18	222	14,698
Berean Manual & Indust. Training School	Philadelphia	Presb.	Mathew Anderson	18	389	11,898
Downingtown Indust. & Agric. Col.	Downingtown	Non-Sect.	Wm. A. Creditt	14	168	12,807
Institute for Colored Youth	Cheyney	Friends	L. P. Hill	14	88	16,546

NEW YORK

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Binghampton N. I. & Agri. Inst.	Binghamton	Non-Sect.	Fred C. Hazel	....	.....	.....

NORTH CAROLINA

Albemarle Training School	Edenton	Baptist	B. W. Dance	4	114	975
Albion Academy	Franklinton	Presb.	J. A. Savage	9	287	4,800
Barrett Collegiate & Indust. Inst.	Pee Dee	Non-Sect.		5	164	1,300
Colored Training & Indust. Sch.	Faison	Baptist	J. S. Bennett	4	108	780
Bertie Academy	Windsor	Baptist	W. S. Eldridge	5	250	2,104
Burgaw Institute	Burgaw	Baptist	J. A. Fennell	5	250	2,090
Eastern North Carolina High Sch.	Newbern	A. M. E. Z.	Wm. Sutton	7	135	3,000
State Colored Normal School	Fayetteville	Non-Sect.	E. E. Smith	8	350	10,000
Edenton High Industrial School	Edenton	A. M. E. Z.	W. E. Woodyard	5	140	1,000
Franklinton Christian College	Franklinton	Christian	H. E. Long	5	186	2,620
Dayton Academy	Carthage	Presb.	W. H. Freeland	3	100	.....
Lovejoy Missionary Institute	Tryon	Christian		4	55	825
Girls' Training School	Franklinton	Baptist	A. T. Tuck	4	150	1,000
Gregory Normal Institute	Wilmington	Cong.	F. W. Fletcher	11	290	6,000
Palmer Memorial Institute	Sedalia	Non-Sect.	Mrs. C. E. Brown	7	125	5,205
Highpoint Nor. & Indust. School	High Point	Friends	A. J. Griffin	11	664	13,105
Henderson Normal Institute	Henderson	U. Presb.	J. A. Cotton	16	554	8,000
Industrial Union Institute	Southern Pines	Non-Sect.	J. M. Henderson	....	.....	.....
Joseph K. Brick Indust. School	Bricks	Cong.	T. S. Inborden	19	350	17,000
Kinston College	Kinston		J. D. Fields	5	206	250
Laurinburg Normal & Indust. Inst.	Laurinburg	Baptist	E. D. McDuffie	14	461	8,783
Lewiston Academy	Lewiston		C. H. Lewter	4	300	1,000
Lincoln Academy	Kings Mountain	Cong.	G. A. Bushee	10	212	6,575
Mary Potter Memorial School	Oxford	Presb.	G. C. Shaw	14	468	12,500
Mary B. Mullen School	Uree	Non-Sect.		4	57	730
Douglas Academy	Lawndale	Cong.	P. L. LaCour	4	100	1,200
Newbern Collegiate & Indust. Inst.	Newbern	Baptist	A. L. E. Weeks	9	150	11,000
Clinton Normal & Industrial School	Clinton	Non-Sect.	G. W. Herring	5	460	2,500

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

Voorhees Indust. School	Denmark	Non-Sect.	M. A. Menafee (acting)	23	645	21,286
Ferguson-Williams College	Abbeville	Presb.	E. W. Williams	9	129	625
Kendall Institute	Sumter	Presb.	A. U. Frierson	6	311	1,800
Bailey View Indust. Academy	Greer	Baptist	J. H. Walker	3	97	384
Lowry Inst. & Indust. School	Mayesville	Non-Sect.	W. M. Boley	3	46	.....
Kershaw Institute	Kershaw	Baptist	F. D. Sims	...	.....	.....
Ridgeland Nor. & Indust. Inst.	Ridgeland	Non-Sect.	E. M. Glover	3	108	1,915

TENNESSEE

Cleveland Academy	Cleveland	U. Presb.	L. Cary	7	100	2,260
Howe Institute	Memphis	Baptist	T. O. Fuller	15	521	5,208
Bristol Normal Institute	Bristol	U. Presb.	F. W. Woodfin	...	.....	.....
Academy of Athens	Athens	U. Presb.	C. H. Wilson	6	125	2,940
LeMoyne Institute	Memphis	Cong.	L. T. Larsen	24	450	10,740
Lexington Normal School	Lexington	Baptist	.....	...	.....	.....
Mayers Industrial School	Knoxville	Presb.	Mrs. F. E. Mayers	...	.....	.....
Morristown Nor. & Indust. College	Morristown	M. E.	J. S. Hill	22	609	27,875
Nelson-Morris Academy	Jefferson City	Baptist	Thomas Williams	2	104	820
Turner Normal College	Shelbyville	A. M. E.	J. A. Jones	7	148	1,125
Warner Institute	Jonesboro	Disciple	H. D. Griffin	4	90	1,054
Sanderlin Academy	R. F. D. 1., Buntyn	Adv. Ch.	A. J. Sanderlin	6	125	1,250
Colored Industrial School	Shepherd	.....	J. E. Patton	...	.....	.....
Academy & Indust. School of the Immaculate Mother	Nashville	R. C.	.....	6	194	.....
Newton Nor. & Indust. School	Chattanooga	Presb.	Mrs. M. A. L. Wilson	7	164	1,300

TEXAS

Beaumont Nor. & Indust. College	Beaumont		J. M. Burr	5	83	2,500
Boggy Nor. & Indust. Institute	Waskom	Baptist	U. S. McClellan	6	200	.....
Boyd Institute	Oakwood	Baptist	P. B. Oldham	...	.....	.....
Brenham N. & I. College	Brenham	Baptist	D. Porter	10	212	2,580
East Texas Academy	Tyler	Baptist	Jesse McClelland	7	185	3,350
Farmers Improvement & Agricultural Institute	Ladonia	Non-Sect.	W. H. McClellan	7	90	1,480
Ft. Worth Indust. & Mechanical College	Fort Worth	Baptist	M. J. Johnson	6	114	2,438

RHODE ISLAND

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Watchman Industrial School	Providence		W. S. Holland			

SOUTH CAROLINA

Andrew Robertson Institute	Aiken	Presb.	J. E. Jackson			
Avery Normal Institute	Charleston	Cong.	B. F. Cox	12	308	
Bettis Academy	Trenton	Baptist	A. W. Nicholson	11	432	4,300
Brainard Institute	Chester	Presb.	J. S. Marquis, Jr	9	197	
Brewer Normal School	Greenwood	Cong.	H. W. Stevens	11	315	3,600
Charleston Normal & Indust Sch.	Charleston	Baptist	J. L. Dart	6	230	2,250
Clinton Institute	Rockhill	A. M. E. Z.	R. J. Boulware	8	272	1,087
Cherokee N. & I. School	Gaffney	Baptist	E. E. Babo	5		
Coulter Memorial School	Cheraw	Presb.		6	277	1,038
Curry Industrial School	Darlington	Presb.	A. J. Jefferson	3	70	600
Friendship Nor. & Indust. College	Rockhill	Baptist	M. P. Hall	9	200	2,892
Goodwill School	Mayesville	Presb.	I. D. Davis	6	300	
Harbison College	Irmo	Presb.	C. M. Young	11	231	3,640
Laing Nor. & Indust. School	Mt. Pleasant	Friends	Miss A. D. Munroe	10	340	4,509
Flegler Nor. & Indust. Institute	Marion	M. E.	Robert Hooper	3	200	500
Lancaster Nor. & Indust. Inst.	Lancaster	A. M. E. Z.	M. D. Lee	10	315	3,839
Mather School	Beaufort	Baptist	Miss C. A. Hunt	6	85	
Mather Academy	Camden	M. E.	Miss F. V. Russell			
Mayesville Industrial Institute	Mayesville	Non-Sect.	Miss E. J. Wilson	13	400	8,995
Morris College	Sumter	Baptist	J. J. Starks	10		
Penn. Normal Industrial & Agricultural Institute	Frogmore	Non-Sect.	Miss R. B. Cooley	22	304	15,000
Port Royal Agricultural School	Beaufort	Non-Sect.	J. S. Shanklin	6	70	
Providence Nor., Agricultural & Industrial School	Cowpens	M. E.	D. H. Kearse	7	347	1,400
Schofield Nor. & Indust. School	Aiken	Non-Sect.	Mrs. Sara J. Taylor	12	350	5,000
Seneca Institute	Seneca	Baptist	Gordon Hancock	7	250	5,460
Sterling Nor. & Industrial College	Greenville	Non-Sect.	D. M. Minus	9	160	2,542

VIRGINIA—Continued

Virginia Collegiate Indust. Inst.	Lynchburg	M. E.	Frank Trigg	5	72	2,500
Virginia Nor. & Indust. Institute	Petersburg	Non-Sect.	J. M. Gandy	20	625	22,000
William McKinley Normal & Industrial School	Alexandria	Non-Sect.	P. H. White	7	75	750
Tidewater Institute	Chesapeake	Baptist	G. Reed	4	106	300
Rappahannock Indust. Academy	Ozeana	Baptist	W. E. Robinson	4	70	3,500
St. Emma Indust. & Agri. College	Rock Castle	R. C.	B. P. Gardian	24	128	.....
Langston-Douglass Academy	Staunton		D. N. Kinney	....	.....	.....

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Col. & Seminary	Red Star	Baptist				
Bluefield Colored Institute	Bluefield	Baptist	J. D. Coleman	10	205	18,040

TEXAS—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Houstonian Nor. & Indust. Inst.	Huntsville		S. W. Houston	6	251	2,020
Avinger Indust. Training School	Avinger	Non-Sect.	F. W. Wheeler			

VIRGINIA

Agricultural High School	Lebanon		R. D. Swain			
Bowling Green Indust. Academy	Bowling Green	Baptist		4	82	1,010
Christianburg Industrial Inst.	Cambria	Friends	E. A. Long	13	240	9,305
Corey Institute	Portsmouth	Baptist	B. F. McWilliams	5	118	2,042
Clifton Forge Normal & Industrial School	Clifton Forge	Non-Sect.	D. W. Hill	5	25	1,314
Dinwiddie Agricultural & Industrial School	Dinwiddie	A. M. E. Z.	T. C. Erwin	3	72	3,000
Danville Indust. High School	Danville	Presb.	J. T. Page	9	255	
Gloucester A. & I. College	Cappahosic	Cong.	Wm. G. Price	11	128	800
Franklin N. & I. Institute	Franklin	Non-Sect.		6	115	1,337
Halifax Institute	Houston	Baptist		2	55	500
Keysville Mission Indust. School	Keysville	Baptist	A. J. Goode	4	68	1,000
Manassas Indust. School	Manassas	Non-Sect.	W. J. Decatur	14	148	3,850
Martinsville Christian Institute	Martinsville	Disciple	J. H. Thomas	5	50	1,443
Norfolk College	Norfolk	U. Presb.	Wm. McKirahan	35	634	15,180
Normal & Industrial Institute	Fredericksburg	Non-Sect.		4	40	670
Northern Neck Indust. Academy	Ivondale	Baptist		3	43	1,400
Pittsylvania Academy	Elba	Baptist	G. V. Goode	4	47	1,409
Nansemond N. & I. School	Suffolk	Non-Sect.	T. S. Bruce	6	101	605
Boydton Academic & Biblical I.	Boydton	Non-Sect.	A. B. Simpson	8	189	1,000
St. Paul Normal & Indust. School	Lawrenceville	P. E.	J. S. Russell	51	468	88,829
Suffolk Nor. Training School	Suffolk	Univer.	J. F. Jordan	4	148	1,000
Temperance Industrial Collegiate Institute	Clermont	Non-Sect.		11	125	
Thyne Institute	Chase City	U. Presb.	F. W. Wilson	9	69	
Van DeVyver College	Richmond	R. C.	Chas. Hannigan	19	880	8,600

MUSIC

SOME COMPOSERS OF MUSIC

During the days of slavery many Negroes in New Orleans were well educated. Among them were a number of persons who gained distinction as composers of music. Some of these were:

Dede, Edmund.—Author of "Le Sement de l'Arabe," "Le Palmier Overture."

Snaer, Samuel.—Author of "Le Chant du Depart," "Le Vampire."

Bares Basil.—Author of "La Capricieuse Valse," "Delphine Valse Brilliante."

Lambert, Lucien.—Author of "Le Depart du Conscrit," "Les Ombers Aimers."

Lambert, Sidney.—Author of "Si J'estais Roi," Muimures du Soir."

Hemmenway, James.—He lived in Philadelphia and was a contributor in 1829 to a musical journal, Atkinson's Casket. Among his compositions were: "That Rest So Sweet Like Bliss Above," "The Philadelphia Grand Entree March," and "Hunter and Hope Waltzes."

Conner, A. J.—From 1846 to 1857 he composed a number of musical selections which were published by Philadelphia and Boston music houses. Among his compositions were: "My Cherished Hopes My Fondest Dreams," "American Polka Quardrilles," and "New York Polka Waltz."

Holland, Justin.—In the seventies he was a well known composer of guitar music in Cleveland, Ohio. Among his compositions are: "Holland's Comprehensvie Methods for the Guitar," J. L. Peters & Company, New York, 1874; "Holland's Modern Method for the Guitar," S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876.

Lucas, Samuel.—First Negro writer of popular ballads, wrote "Grandfather's Clock Was Too Tall For The Shelf."

Melburn, George.—A wandering Negro street minstrel, was the composer of "Listen to the Mocking Bird." It was set to music by a white man, Septemus Winner, who got the credit and the financial profits.

Bland, James.—He wrote "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

Davis, Gussie L.—A few years ago he was a prominent writer of popular music at Cincinnati. Among his well known works are:

"The Lighthouse By the Sea," "The Baggage Coach Ahead," etc.,

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel.—Born, London, August 15, 1875; died, London, September 1, 1912. He was one of the most distinguished colored composers and one of the best known modern composers.

He was a son of a doctor of medicine, a native of Sierra Leone, Africa, and an English mother. At the age of six (in 1881) he began the study of the violin. At 16 he entered the Royal College of Music and became a pupil of Villera Stanford. His many opus numbers included a symphony, a nonet and various other works of chamber music, a cantata with Hiawatha for its epic hero, an oratorio, the musical settings of Stephen Phillips' "Herod," "Ulysses" and "Nero." Coleridge-Taylor's compositions are marked by variety and vigorous originality, by tenderness of feeling and by poetic imagination. They have something of the plaintive, wistful quality of plantation song. His best and most considerable scores are those written for the chorus, and it is by the Hiawatha trilogy that he is best known and will be longest remembered. It was through this production that he gained distinction and popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Critical opinion agrees in regarding it as his masterpiece. His last choral work, "A Tale of Old Japan," was an unprecedented success. It is esteemed almost as much as the Hiawatha trilogy.

Other well known composers of the present day with some of their compositions, are:

Cook, Will Marion, New York, "Exhortation," "The Rain Song," "The Casino Girl," "Bandana Land," "Cruel Popupa," etc.

Europe, James Reese, "Benefactors," "Strength of the Nation," etc. He has also achieved Nation-wide fame as the leader of the National Negro Orchestra.

Hill, J. Leubrie, New York, Lyric writer. Has written a number of Lyrics for white theatrical companies.

Johnson, J. Rosamond, New York, was born at Jacksonville, Florida, 1873. He studied at the New England Conservatory of Music and has developed a new and distinct style of Negro music. He has written light operas for Klaw and Erlanger and songs for May Irwin, Lillian Russell, and Anna Held. Among his compositions are: "Under the Bamboo Tree," "Since You Went Away," "The Awakening," "Lazy Moon," and "The Congo Love Song."

Joplin, Scott, New York, "Treemonisha" (an opera in three acts), "Classic Ragtime Melodies for the Piano," etc.

Smith, Christ, "It's Hard to Love Somebody When They Love Somebody Else," "Good Morning, Carrie," etc.

Smith, N. Clark, Wichita, Kansas, "Some Favorite Folk Melodies," "Negro Folk Song Suite," "Plantation Song Cycle," etc.

Thompson, De Koven, Chicago, "Dear Lord, Remember Me," "If I Forget," etc.

Tyers, W. H., New York, "Silhouettes (Dancing Shadows)," "Tout a Vous," etc.

Aldridge, Amanda Ira, of London, daughter of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor, is a composer of note. She is known professionally as "Montague Ring." A number of her compositions have African themes.

> A recent press report of a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, where the program included the "Four African Dances" said: "What African that heard her rendering of her own pianoforte solo, 'The Call to the Feast,' can forget the drum of the Capalistic brotherhood of the Nigerian 'Osugbo' within the sacred square of the Para, the rhythmic solemnity of the aristocratic dance of the chiefs, or the terminal scene of the great ceremony, when Adimu, Adamu, Ogunran and the 'Dancing Girls' whirl in gentle poetry of motion in the lengthening shadows of evening and the 'Call Home' dies away under the flickering glow of the first evening stars, which flash upon the tired resting limbs of a sleeping town! In 'Luleta's Dance' Montague Ring made the woodland ring with laughter, and the very trees to wave in sheer merriment. Her audience saw and heard the light tripping, seductive movement of Togoland 'Keri-Keri,' the Minuet grace of the Fanti 'Adenkum' and the almost tragic, but majestic measures of the Apolonian 'Kuntum.' The appreciation which they have obtained, leads us to hope that in Miss Ira Aldridge, African music has found a worthy successor to the late Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, so unhappily and so early taken from us."

James S. Hatcher, Dean of Theology, Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C., "I Cannot Drift," "Come to Me," "The Sailors Yodel," and "'Tis Only the Clouds that Hide," an anthem, "Yet Will I Rejoice," and a number of love songs. He also has written a number of poems.

Other composers who are attracting attention are: Joseph Jordan, E. E. Thompson, William H. Myers, Ford Dabney, Jesse Shipp, C. L. Roberts, Tim Brymn, James M. Shaw, J. J. Larkins, John Berry, Roy L. Burch and Shelton Brands.

SOME SINGERS OF PROMINENCE

Greenfield, Elizabeth Taylor, "The Black Swan," first came into prominence in 1851. She was born in Mississippi, was taken to Philadelphia, where she received her education and first came into prominence. She attracted much attention both in England and America, and was frequently compared with Jenny Lind, who was at that time at the height of her fame.

Selika, Madame Marie.—The next person of color to gain international fame as a singer was Madame Marie Selika, of Chicago. She became prominent in 1880.

> In 1882, she visited Europe and achieved great success. The Paris Figaro said of her appearance in Paris: "Mme. Selika sang in great style. She has a very strong voice of depth and compass, rising with perfect ease from C to C, and she trills like a feathered songster, whose notes suddenly fall upon your ear in the solitude of the woodland on a perfect day in June. Her range is marvelous and her execution and style of rendition show perfect cultivation. Her 'Echo Song,' cannot be surpassed. It was beyond any criticism. It was an artistic triumph."
>
> The Berlin Tagblatt, said of her appearance in Berlin: "The concert by Mme. Selika was given yesterday before a well filled house, and this distinguished artist gave us a genuine pleasure. Mme. Selika, with her singing, roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and after her first Aria, she was twice recalled, and could quiet the vociferous applause only by rendering a selection with orchestral accompaniment. Of this wonderful singer, we can only say that she is endowed with a voice of surpassing sweetness and extraordinary compass. With her pure tones, her wonderful trills and roulades her correct rendering of the most difficult intervals, she not only gains the admiration of amateurs, but also that of professional musicians and critics. It is almost impossible to describe the effect of her voice; one must hear it to appreciate its thrilling beauty." Madame Selika is at present teaching music at the Colored Music School Settlement in New York City.

Batson, Flora.—Mrs. Bergen. The next singer of prominence was Flora Batson who became noted in 1887. She was born at Providence, R. I., 1870; she sang in Europe, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. During a great temperance revival in New York, she sang for ninety successive nights, with great effect, one song, "Six Feet of Earth Make Us All One Size." She died at Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1906.

Jones, Madame Sisseretta.—"Black Patti," began to become prominent about 1890. She has sung with great success in all the principal cities of Europe. In recent years she had her own company, known as "The Black Patti Troubadours," at the head of which she appeared in every important city of the United States, in the West Indies and Central America.

Hackley, Mrs. E. Azalia, of Detroit and Philadelphia, has for a number of years been a prominent singer. She has studied in Europe, is the author of "Guide to Voice Culture," and has done much to cultivate the musical instinct of the colored people.

Brown, Madame Anita Patti, of Chicago, is one of the most prominent singers of the race. She has a voice of rare quality. She has sung in the leading cities of the United States and in the West Indies.

Burleigh, Harry T., is perhaps the foremost baritone soloist of the race.

> For the past eighteen years he has been a soloist in the St. George's Protestant Episcopal church, which is one of the leading churches of New York City, and numbers among its members such persons as Mr. Seth Low and the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was especially fond of his singing. Mr. Burleigh is also employed by the aristocratic Fifth Avenue Jewish Synagogue. His reputation has been achieved as a concert and oratorio singer. He is also a composer of note. He has to his credit a number of songs, two festival anthems, and a set of six short piano pieces based on Negro folk songs.

Bethune, Thomas Greene.—"Blind Tom," noted musical prodigy. Born blind and a slave, near Columbus, Georgia, May 25, 1849. Died July 3, 1908.

> From infancy he manifested an extraordinary fondness for musical sounds. Is said to have exhibited his musical talent before he was two years old. He played the piano when four years old, and was soon able to play everything he heard. Not only the most difficult pieces, but he also imitated the birds, wind, rain, thunder, etc. Appeared in his first concert when eight years old. Traveled for years and gave concerts in every part of America and Europe. Could immediately play any selection by only hearing it once. One of the few great musical prodigies.

Aldridge, Luranah A., daughter of of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor, is a contralto singer of note. She has appeared in all of the most important opera houses in England and on the Continent. "The great Charles Gounod, in a letter addressed to Sir Augustus Harris, said she possesses the most beautiful contralto voice he had ever heard."

Hodges, Hamilton.—He is a distinguished baritone singer from Boston, Massachusetts, who makes his home in Auckland, New Zealand, where he maintains a studio and is one of the leading singers in that island. The New Zeland Free Lance recently said of him: "Mr. Hodges is helping to raise the standard of musical taste in this community, for he includes nothing tawdry in his program. He has a cultured, artistic judgment and as he is always on the alert for new music of a high standard, we are indebted to him for a knowledge of many fine songs."

Some other singers of prominence are: William H. Richardson,

Boston, baritone; Uriah H. Richardson, Boston, basso; Clarence Tisdale, Chicago, tenor; R. W. Hayes, Boston, tenor; John W. Work, Nashville, tenor.

Instrumentalists.—Joseph Douglass, of Washington, and Clarence Cameron White, of Boston, have achieved distinction as violinists. Carl Diton, of Philadelphia, Hazel Harrison, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, of Boston, are noted pianists. Mrs. Hare is a member of the Music and Lecture Guild of New England. Each season she gives recitals on the lecture circuits. Her playing has won the approval of the best musical critics. She is the musical critic for the Crisis Magazine.

Douglass, Joseph Henry, grandson of Frederick Douglass. He was born in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1871. He is a noted violinist. Mr. Douglass graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, studied a year in London and, also, spent some time in the New York Conservatory of Music. For the past twenty years he has enjoyed distinction as a violin soloist. He has played before presidents Taft and McKinley. Each year he makes a recital tour of the country. He is an instructor in instrumental music at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

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NEGRO FOLK SONGS

These songs, more commonly called plantation melodies, originated with the Negroes of the South during the days of slavery. They have been somewhat extensively collected and written about.

> Although there is connection in scale composition and in spontaneity with original African music, the imagery and sentiments expressed by the songs are the results of the conditions under which the slaves lived in America. These songs have for the Negro the same value that the folk songs of any people have for that people. In the days of slavery they furnished an outlet for aching hearts and anguished souls. Today they help to foster race pride and to remind the race of the "rock from which it was hewn." Some of these folk songs represented the lighter [illegible] the slave's life, as for example,
>
> "Heave away! heave away!
> I'd rudder co't a yaller gal
> Dan wuk foh Henry Clay.
> Heave away! yaller gal, I want to go."
>
> or the following:
>
> "Ole Massa take dat new brown coat,
> And hang it on de wall;
> Dat darkey take dat same ole coat,
> An' wear it to de ball.
> Oh, don't you hear my tru lub sing?"

It was in their religious songs, however, that they poured out their souls. Three things are especially emphasized in these songs. First, this life is full of sorrow and trouble.

"Nobody knows de truble I sees,
Nobody knows but Jesus."

Second, religion is the best thing in the world. It enables you, though a slave, to have joy of the soul, to endure the trials of this life, and finally to gain a home in Heaven.

Third, the future life is happy and eternal:

"We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
Whar pleasure nebber dies.

Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
When I git over in de kingdom."

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PAINTERS

Bannister, E. M., of Providence, Rhode Island, was one of the first Negroes in America to achieve distinction as a painter. He was the founder of the Providence Art Club, which is today the leading art organization in Providence. "Its membership, mostly, if not wholly, white, includes many of the leading citizens of the city and State." One of Mr. Bannister's pictures was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Tanner, Henry O., born June 21, 1859, at Pittsburg, the son of Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner of the A. M. E. Church, is one of the most distinguished of present day American artists. He resides in Paris.

The French Government has purchased a number of his paintings for its collection of the modern arts in the Luxembourg Gallery. During the past two or three years comprehensive exhibitions of his paintings have been made in the leading art galleries of the United States. His favorite themes are scriptural. Some of his paintings that have attracted much attention are "The Holy Family," "Mary and Elizabeth," "Christ Walking on the Sea," "Christ Learning to Ride," "Hills Near Jerusalem," "The Hiding of Moses," "A Lady of Jerusalem," and "Christ at the Home of Lazarus."

Harper, William A., of Chicago, who died in 1910, was just coming into prominence. His productions had received much favorable comment at the Chicago Art Institute exhibitions. He had spent two years in study in Paris. Among his subjects were "The Last Gleam," "The Hillside," and "The Gray Day."

Scott, William Edward.—He is a young artist of promise. He was born in Indianapolis, March 11, 1884. After graduating from the high school in that city, he entered the Chicago Art Institute where he studied for five years and won scholarships and prizes to the amount of about nine hundred dollars. He took the Magnus Brand Prize for two successive years. He studied in Paris at the Julian Academy and under Henry O. Tanner. Three of his paintings were accepted by the Salon des Beaux Arts at Toquet. The Argentine Republic purchased one of his pictures, La Pauvre Voisine. He has completed Mural paintings for the public schools of Evanston, Illinois, Chicago and Indianapolis.

Brown, Richard Lonsdale, of New York City, is beginning to attract notice as a painter.

SCULPTORS

Two women of the race have achieved some distinction as sculptors. The first of these is Edmonia Lewis, who was born in New York in 1845. She first attracted notice by exhibiting in 1865 in Boston a bust of Robert Gould Shaw. That same year she went to Rome where she has since continued to reside. Her most noted works are "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," and "The Freed Woman." "The Death of Cleopatra" was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Warrick, Meta Vaux (Mrs. Fuller, the wife of Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, of South Framington, Mass.), first attracted attention by her work in clay in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art.

In 1899 she went to Paris to study, where she attracted the attention of Rodin, the great French sculptor. In 1903 she exhibited

in the Paris salon, a group entitled "The Wretched." This is considered her masterpiece. Some of her other works are, "The Dancing Girl," "The Wrestlers," and "Carrying the Dead Body." One of her groups which was made for the Jamestown Ter Centennial represents the advancement of the Negro since his introduction into this country as a slave in 1619.

The work of Mrs. Mary May Howard Jackson, of Washington, D. C., is attracting attention. Some of her busts exhibited in the Vorhoff Art Gallery have provoked favorable comment from the art critic of the Washington Star. Mrs. Jackson studied some years in Philadelphia under capable teachers.

POETS AND ACTORS

Wheatley, Phyllis.—Born in Africa; died, December 5, 1784. One of the first women, white or black, to attain literary distinction in this country.

She was brought when a child to America in 1761, and sold to John Wheatley, of Boston. He had her educated. While yet a child she began to write verses. In 1773, with the endorsement of several distinguished men, her verses were published in London, under the title "Poems of Various Subjects, Religious and Moral, by Phyllis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheatley, of Boston, in New England." She addressed a poem to General Washington, which seemed to have pleased him, for in a letter to Joseph Reed, dated February 10, 1776, he made reference to this poem.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence.—Noted poet and writer. Born June 27, 1872, at Dayton, Ohio; died February 9, 1906.

Graduated from the Dayton High School 1891. While in school he showed evidence of poetic ability. In 1893, his first volume of poetry, "Oak and Ivy," was published. 1895-1896, "Majors and Minors." By this time he had become well known as a writer and reader of verse. For a complete list of his works see in section below, Bibliographies, under "Books by Negro Authors."

Braithwaite, William Stanley.—Born, Boston, December, 1868. Noted lyrical poet. At twelve years of age his father having died, he had to leave school to assist his mother provide for the family. Since that time he has not attended school.

"At fifteen" he says, "like a revelation, there broke out in me a great passion for poetry, an intense love for literature, and a yearning for the ideal life which fosters the creation of things that come out of dreams and visions and symbols. I dedicated my future to literature, though the altar upon which I was to lay my sacrificial life seemed beyond all likelihood of opportunity and strength and equipment to reach. I set about it, however, with fortitude,

hope, and patience." His works include "Lyrics of Life and Love," "The Book of Elizabethan Verse;" 1906, "The House of Falling Leaves," 1908; "The Book of Georgian Verse," 1908; "The Book of Restoration Verse," 1909; "The Book of Victorian Verse," 1910. At the end of each year Mr. Braithwaite writes a review of the poetry that appears in the standard magazines. His estimate of the value of this poetry is accepted as a criterion of its worth.

Johnson, James W., Jacksonville, Florida. He is gifted as a poet. He has contributed verse to the leading magazines and daily papers. His poem, "Fifty Years," in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Emancipation, published in The New York Times, January 1, 1913, was widely commented upon. For eight years Mr. Johnson was in the United States Consular service. He held for a considerable part of this time the important post of Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Corrothers, James D.—Born, Cass County, Michigan, July 2, 1869. He is a poet and writer of some distinction. He is a Baptist minister of Washington, D. C. For the past fifteen years he has contributed verse to the Century and other magazines.

Margeston, George Reginald, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is said to be a promising writer. He has recently published a volume entitled, "Songs of Life."

Johnson, Fenton.—Born, Chicago, 1888. He is attracting attention as a poet. His recent volume of poetry, "A Little Dreaming," has received favorable mention in this country and in Europe.

Anderson, Alfred, Chicago, has also written some good verse. He is secretary of Provident Hospital.

Aldridge, Ira.—Born about 1810 at Bel Air, Maryland. Died at Lodz, Poland, in 1867. He is the most famous of Negro actors. He has had few equals in the part of Othello, the Moor.

Aldridge's grandfather who was a ruling prince in the Senegal Country in Africa was, with all his family except one son, murdered in an uprising. This son came to America and was educated for the ministry. In time he married. The son Ira was also intended for the ministry. He was sent to Schenectady College in New York. Thence he was sent to Glasgow University, Scotland, where he carried off many prizes, including the medal for composition. He, however, abandoned theology for the stage. After many disappointments he made his debut at the Royal Theatre, London, in 1833, as Othello the Moor. He also appeared at the Coburg, Sadler's Wells, Olympia, and Covent Garden Theaters in London, playing Othello, Gambia (in "The Slave"), and other characters with great success. After this he made a provincial tour, playing in most of the principal towns from one end of the kingdom to the other, his

reception in every instance being of the most flattering kind. At Belfast, Edmund Kean showed his admiration by playing Iago to Aldridge's Othello. At Manchester, the famous singer, Madame Malibran, wrote him that never in her whole professional career had she witnessed such an interesting and powerful performance. Lady Beecher (famous as Miss 'Niel, the actress) wrote: "During my professional as well as private life I never have seen so correct a portraiture of Othello." The King of Prussia presented him the Prussian "Gold Medal of the first class for Art and Science," which had been previously awarded only to the great philosopher Humboldt, the composer Spontini and the musician Liszt. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. The City of Berne gave him a magnificent Maltese Cross with Medal of Merit. He also received the "Royal Saxe-Ernest House Order" which confers a title higher than that of "Sir" so much coveted in England. Aldridge had a reception even more flattering in Russia. He was made a member of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Sciences in St. Petersburg, and of many other honorable and learned societies. In most cases the membership was conveyed by means of handsome medals, accompanied in many cases by autograph letters. His widow and his two gifted daughters, Amanda Ira (Montague Ring) and Luranah, reside in London. See sketches above under composers and singers.

Williams, Bert.—Most noted of present day Negro actors. He is a native of New Providence, Nassau, in the British Bahama Islands. When he was two years old his family came to New York. His father was a papier-mache maker, which brought him in contact with the theatres. In this way Williams got acquainted with the stage.

From New York the family moved to Riverside, California, in which place he graduated from the high school and went to San Francisco intending to study to be a civil engineer. His first experience on the stage was as a member of a little mountebank minstrel show which played the lumber and mining camps of California. Williams became noted as a member of the famous Williams and Walker Company. For the past four seasons he has been the Star of The Follies, a leading white vaudeville company. In the June 1912 number of the Green Book, a publication devoted to stage folk, Reinold Wolf writes of Bert Williams as "The Greatest Comedian on the American Stage."

OCCUPATIONS

In 1910 the number of Negroes 10 years of age and over in gainful occupations was: 5,192,535, or 71.0 per cent of total Negro population of this age; by sex the number was, males, 3,178,554;

females, 2,013,981. Negroes constitute 13.6 per cent of all persons in gainful occupations.

	1910	1900
Per cent of total population in gainful occupations.....	53.3	50.2
Per cent all males in gainful occupations.....	81.3	80.0
Per cent all females in gainful occupations.....	23.4	18.8
Per cent of all Negro males in gainful occupations.....	87.4	84.1
Per cent of all Negro females in gainful occupations...	54.7	40.7

NUMBER OF NEGROES IN EACH MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS

Occupations	1910	1900	Increase	
			Number	Perct
Agricultural Pursuits.....	2,893,674	2,143,176	750,498	35
Professional Service.....	69,929	41,324	22,605	47
Domestic and Personal Service.....	1,099,715	1,324,160	224,445*	17*
Trade and Transportation..	425,043	209,154	215,889	103
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	704,174	275,149	429,025	156

Decreased

A larger proportion of persons 10 years of age and over in the United States were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 than in 1900. This increase was especially marked for the Negroes.

PROPORTION OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF THE POPULATION IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS

Class of Population	1910			1900		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All classes.....	53.3	81.3	23.4	50.2	80.0	18.8
Native white—Native parentage.....	48.4	78.5	17.1	45.8	77.3	13.0
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	50.4	76.5	24.6	48.5	75.4	21.7
Foreign-born white.....	60.3	90.0	21.7	57.3	89.7	19.1
Negro.....	71.0	87.4	54.7	62.2	84.1	40.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other.....	61.1	80.8	17.6	59.2	80.0	14.2

PER CENT OF NEGROES OF TOTAL PERSONS IN EACH OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATION IN 1890, 1900 AND 1910

	1890	1900	1910
Agricultural Pursuits.....	21.7	20.6	23.1
Professionl Service.....	3.6	3.7	3.8
Domestic and Professional Service.....	22.6	23.6	20.5
Trade and Transportation.....	4.3	4.4	5.5
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits.	3.6	3.9	6.5

Negroes Making Gains In The Trades

The census report on occupations for 1900 appeared to indicate that in such trades as carpentry, plastering, blacksmithing, etc., Negroes were losing ground. The 1910 report of the census on occupations indicates that the Negro has made gains in practically all the trades in which he appeared in 1900 to be losing ground.

TRADES IN WHICH IN 1900 THE NEGRO APPEARED TO BE LOSING GROUND

Trades	Number in		
	1890	1900	1910
Carpentry	22,318	21,114	29,039
Plastering	4,006	3,757	6,783
Brick and Tile making	10,521	9,970	18,703
Marble and Stone Cutting	1,279	1,257	1,788
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting	11,159	10,480	10,981
Boot and Shoe making	5,065	4,574	6,706
Harness and Saddle making	295	273	421
Leather Currying, and Tanning	1,099	1,073	2,272
Trunk and Case making	66	23	88
Engraving	25	22	30
Hosiery and Knitting	64	36	816
Wollen Milling	346	169	343

Negroes Increasing As Factory Workers

In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of Negroes working in factories. The Negro workers in factories are to a large extent doing the rougher, cruder, and semi-skilled work. Many, however, in every phase of factory industries are doing the most highly skilled work. The general tendency for the Negro factory worker appears to be upward. In 1900 the number was 131,216; in 1910, the number was 358,180, an increase of 226,964, or 173 per cent. The number of Negroes employed in textile industry factories in 1900 was 2,949; in 1910 the number was 11,333, an increase of 283 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO FACTORY WORKERS 1910

Chemical and allied Industries	10,870
Clay, Glass, and Stone Industries	28,519
Clothing Industries	11,692
Food and Kindred Industries	17,894
Iron and Steel Industries	41,739
Leather Industries	5,845
Liquor anl Beverage Industries	8,508
Lumber and Furniture Industries	126,018
Metal Industries, Except Iron and Steel	2,861
Paper and Pulp Industries	1,455
Printing and Bookbinding	4,058
Textile Industries	11,333
Miscellaneous Industries	87,388

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEGROES

Woolen Mills	343
Silk Mills	560
Dyeing, Finishing, and Printing Mills	645

Not Specified textile Mills	720
Knitting Mills	816
Cotton Mills	7,216

A Large Number of Negroes Engaged in Business

Excluding 10,601 boarding and lodging housekeepers, there are according to the census 38,382 Negroes engaged in business enterprises of various sorts. This does not include those operating barber, blacksmith, and shoe shops, and several other classes of business connected with trades for which separate returns for proprietors and employees were not made. Probably 5,000 or more should be added for persons operating those business making the total about 43,000.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN WHICH 200 OR MORE NEGROES ARE ENGAGED

Jewelry	206
Ice dealers	208
Saw and Planing Mill Proprietors	219
Wholesale Merchants and Dealers	241
Dry goods, Fancy goods and Notions	280
Manufacturers and Proprietors of clothing factories	310
Livery stable keepers	323
Buyers and shippers of grain, live stock, etc	357
Candy and Confectionery	384
Proprietors of Transfer Companies	632
Saloon Keepers	652
Drugs and Medicines	695
General Stores	736
Produce and Provisions	756
Real Estate Dealers	762
Junk Dealers	794
Billiard and Pool Room Keepers	875
Undertakers	953
Hotel keepers and managers	973
Coal and Wood Dealers	1,155
Butchers and Meat Dealers	2,957
Builders and Contractors	3,107
Hucksters and Peddlers	3,434
Groceries	5,550
Restaurant, Cafe, and Lunch Room keepers	6,369

OCCUPATION OF NEGRO WOMEN

The distribution of the 2,013,981 Negro females engaged in gainful occupations are:

Agriculture	1,051,137
Professional Service	30,071
Domestic and Personal Service	852,812
Trade and Transportation	11,521
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	68,440

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH IN 1910 THERE WERE AT LEAST 5,000 NEGRO WOMEN

Laborers (Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits)	6,159
Trade (Wholesale and Retail)	7,304
Char Women and Cleaners	6,962

Waitresses	7,377
Boarding and Lodging Housekeepers	9,183
Housekeepers	9,911
Ladies' Maids	10,239
Laundresses (In Laundries)	10,371
Cigar and Tobacco Factory Workers	10,746
Chamber Maids	14,071
Nurses (Not trained)	17,874
Seamstresses	18,216
Dressmakers	20,061
Teachers	22,528
Farmers	79,308
Servants	184,889
Cooks	205,584
Farm Laborers (Working out)	263,403
Laundresses (not in laundries)	361,551
Farm Laborers (Home Farm)	704,150

The Negro and the Trades Union

The Negro is making gains in the unions. At the 1910 annual meeting of the National Council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was unanimously passed inviting Negroes and all other races into the labor Federation. The officers of the Federation were instructed to take measures to see that Negro workmen as well as workmen of other races were brought into the union. This action was reaffirmed at the Atlantic City meeting (see above page 13.)

The report, made to the English Parliament in 1911 by a commission sent by the English Board of Trade to the United States to investigate the cost of living in American towns, gives important information concerning the occupations of Negroes in American cities. The report says: "The Negro population of New York, in spite of the industrial barriers that exist there, contains within itself most of the elements, professional, trading and industrial that go to make up the life of other and more normal situated communities." In Atlanta it was found that about three-fourths of the bricklayers are colored, but the majority of the carpenters are white. Separate unions exist for each race. Nominally the rate of wages for white and colored labor in the trades is the same. Most employers, however, it was found maintained that the average efficiency of the colored workmen is less than that of the white, and that the predominant wages of the two classes of workmen therefore differ slightly in favor of the white. In Baltimore it was found that the Negroes, owing to their history and numbers, occupy a very important position in the working class element of the population. They generally find employment of an unskilled order as laborers in all kinds of industrial establishments. An overwhelming majority in the building trades are Negroes.

The Birmingham, Alabama, district has perhaps a larger number of Negro workmen than any other district in the United States. "The building and mining industries are the two in which the white and colored races come into the most direct competition with one

another, yet it cannot be said that in either of these industries a situation exists which occasions any very serious friction." In Cleveland Negroes were found in the steel and wire works, as plasterers, hod carriers, teamsters and janitors.

In Memphis, "All the unskilled work and the lowest paid work in skilled trades is done by Negroes. The Negroes are, however, making their way into the skilled trades and in some woodworking establishments both whites and blacks were to be seen working side by side at skilled occupations." The industries of New Orleans are of a kind which employ mainly unskilled or semi-skilled labor, with the result that both white men and Negroes are found doing the same kind of work and earning the same rates of pay. In the Pittsburgh district a large number of work people in the building and iron and steel trades are Negroes, some being found in highly skilled occupations.

Nine out of sixty of the most important unions bar Negroes from membership. These unions are: "The International Brotherhood of Maintenence of Way Employees," Switchmen's Union," "Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen," Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," "Order of Railway Conductors of America," "Order of Railway Telegraphers," "American Wire Weavers' Protective Association," and the "International Brotherhood Boilermakers, Iron Ship-builders and Helpers of America." Fifty-one national labor organizations, several of which are the strongest in the country, report that there is nothing in their constitutions prohibiting the admittance of Negroes.

INVENTIONS

Benjamin Banneker.—Noted Negro Astronomer. Born free, November 9, 1731, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Received some education in a pay school. Early showed an inclination for mechanics. About 1754, with imperfect tools, constructed a clock which told the time and struck the hour. This was the first clock constructed in America.

About 1754, he became acquainted with Mr. George Ellicot, who gave him access to his library, and furnished him astronomical instruments so that he might pursue farther the studies that he had already begun in astronomy. He owned and cultivated a little farm. This permitted him to give most of his time to scientific studies. Through correspondence he became acquainted with scientific men in all parts of the world. He assisted in laying out the District of Columbia. In 1791 he got out an almanac for the year 1792, and sent the manuscript to Thomas Jefferson. He was so impressed with it that he sent it to the Secretary of the Academy of Science at Paris. Banneker published almanacs in Philadelphia for 1792-3-4 and 5. His calculations concerning the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and the courses of the bodies of the

planetary system were so exact that they were praised by Fox, Pitt, Wilberforce and other eminent men. One of his almanacs was exhibited in the British House of Commons as an example of the capabilities of the Negro.

James Forten, of Philadelphia, who died in 1842, is credited with the invention on apparatus for managing sails. Robert Benjamin Lewis, born in Gardiner, Maine, 1802, invented a machine for picking Oakum. This machine, in all its essential particulars, is said to still be used by the ship-building interests of Maine.

The first Negro to receive a patent on an invention was Henry Blair, of Maryland, who, in 1834 and 1836, was granted patents on a corn harvester. He is supposed to have been a free Negro. A number of inventions were made by slaves. It has been claimed, but not verified, that a slave either invented the cotton gin or gave to Eli Whitney, who obtained a patent for it, valuable suggestions to aid in the completion of that invention.

Some time after the Dred Scott Decision, 1857, The Patent General of the United States concurred, that a slave could not take out a patent on an invention. It is said that a slave of Jefferson Davis, in 1862, invented a propeller for vessels that was afterwards used in the Confederate Navy. A Negro slave in Kentucky is said to have invented a hemp-brake, a machine used for separating the hemp fiber from the stalk.

Sometime after the Dred Scott Decision, 1857, The Patent Office refused a Negro of Boston a patent on an invention on the ground that according to this decision he was not a citizen of the United States and therefore a patent could not be issued to him. December 16, 1861, Senator Charles Summer, on behalf of this Negro inventor, offered the following resolution in the Senate:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office be directed to consider if any further legislation is necessary in order to secure to persons of African descent, in our country, the right to take out patents for useful inventions, under the Constitution of the United States."

The Committee made no report on the resolution. It was a case for interpretation rather than legislation. The matter was settled in 1862 by an opinion of the Attorney-General, relating to passports, that a free man of color born in the United States is a citizen.

The Patent Office, which does not record the race of the patentees, has, by investigation, "verified 800" patents which have

been granted to Negroes. It is estimated that as many more, which are unverified, have been granted.

The records of the Patent Office show that Negroes have applied their inventive talent to a wide range of subjects; in agricultural implements, in wood and metal-working machines, in land conveyances on road and track, in sea-going vessels, in chemical compounds, in electricity through all its wide range of uses, in aeronautics, in new designs of house furniture and bric-a-brac, in mechanical toys and amusement devices.

William B. Purvis, of Philadelphia, has inventions covering a variety of subjects, but directed mainly along a single line of experiment and improvement. He began in 1912, the invention of machines for making paper bags, and his improvements in this line of machinery are covered by a dozen patents. Some half dozen other patents granted Mr. Purvis, include three patents on electric railways, one on a fountain pen, another on a magnetic car-balancing device, and still another for a cutter for roll holders.

Joseph Hunter Dickinson, of New Jersey, specializes in the line of musical instruments, particularly playing the piano. He began more than fifteen years ago to invent devices for automatically playing the piano. He is at present in the employ of a large piano factory. His various inventions in piano-player mechanism are adopted in the construction of some of the finest player pianos on the market. He has more than a dozen patents to his credit already, and is still devoting his energies to that line of invention.

Frank J. Ferrell, of New York, has obtained about a dozen patents for his inventions, the larger portion of them being for improvement in valves for steam engines.

Benjamin F. Jackson of Massachusetts, is the inventor of a dozen different improvements in heating and lighting devices, including a controller for a trolly wheel.

Charles V. Richey, of Washington, D. C., has obtained about a dozen patents on his inventions, the last of which was a most ingenious device for registering the calls on a telephone and detecting the unauthorized use of that instrument.

George W. Murray, of South Carolina, former member of Congress, from that State, has received eight patents for his inventions in agricultural implements, including mostly such different attachments as readily adapt a single implement to a variety of uses.

Henry Creamer, of New York, has made seven different inventions in steam traps, covered by as many patents, and Andrew J. Beard, of Alabama, has about the same number to his credit for inventions in car-coupling devices. William Douglass, of Arkansas, was granted about half dozen patents for various inventions for harvesting machines.

James Doyle, of Pittsburgh, has obtained several patents for his inventions, one of them being for an automatic serving system. This latter device is a scheme for dispensing with the use of waiters in dining rooms, restaurants and at railroad lunch counters. It was recently exhibited with the Pennsylvania Exposition Society's exhibit at Pittsburg, where it attracted widespread attention from the press and the public.

In the Civil Service, at Washington, D. C., there are several colored men who have made inventions of more or less importance which were suggested by the mechanical problems arising in their daily occupations.

Shelby J. Davidson, of Kentucky, a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Dept., operated a machine for tabulating and totalizing the quarterly accounts which were regularly submitted by the postmasters of the country. Mr. Davidson's attention was first directed to the loss in time through the necessity for periodically stopping to manually dispose of the paper coming from the machine. He invented a rewind device which served as an attachment for automatically taking up the paper as it issued from the machines, and adapted it for use again on the reverse side, thus effecting a very considerable economy of time and material. His main invention, however, was a novel attachment for adding machines which was designed to automatically include the government fee, as well as the amount sent, when totalizing the money orders in the reports submitted by postmasters. This was a distinct improvement in the efficiency and value of the machine he was operating, and the government granted him patents on both inventions.

Robert Pelham of Detroit, is employed in the Census Office Bureau, where his duties include the compilation of groups of statistics on sheets from data sent into the office from the thousands of manufacturers of the country.

He devised a machine used as an adjunct in tabulating the statistics from the manufacturer's schedules in a way that displaced a dozen men in a given quantity of work, doing the work economically, speedily and with faultless precision. Mr. Pelham has been granted a patent for his invention, and the improved efficiency of his devices induced the United States Government to lease them from him, paying him a royalty for their use, in addition to his salary for operating them.

The largest number of patents taken out by a Negro is fifty or more, by the late Granville T. Woods, of New York, and his brother, Lyates.

Woods' inventions principally relate to electrical subjects, such as, telegraph and telephone instruments, electric railways and general systems of electrical control. Several are on devises for transmitting telegraphic messages between moving trains. According to Patent Office Records, several of Woods' patents have for valuable considerations been assigned to the foremost electrical corporations, such as the General Electric Company, of New York, and the American Bell Telephone Company, of New York. Mr. Woods' inventive faculty also worked along other lines. He devised an incubator, a complicated amusement device, a steam boiler furnace and a mechanical brake.

In the list of number of patents received on inventions, Elijah McCoy, of Detroit, Michigan, stands next to Woods.

McCoy obtained his first patent in July, 1872, and his last one in July, 1912. During this period of forty years he invented one thing after another and has nearly forty patents to his credit. His inventions cover a wide range of subjects, but relate particulary to the lubricating of machinery. He was pioneer in the art of steadily supplying oil to machinery in intermittent drops from a cup so as to avoid the necessity for stopping the machine to oil it. McCoy's lubricating cup was famous thirty years ago as a necessary equipment for all up-to-date machinery.

John Ernest Matzeliger, born Dutch Guiana, 1852, died, Lynn, Massachusetts, 1889. **He is the inventor of the first machine that performed automatically all the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes.**

Other machines had previously been made for performing a part of these operations, but Matzeliger's machine was the only one then known to the mechanical world that could simultaneously hold the last in place to receive the leather, move it forward step by step so that other co-acting parts might draw the leather over the heel, properly punch the grip and grip the upper and draw it down over the last, plait the leather properly at the heel and toe, feed the nails to the driving point, hold them in position while being driven, and then discharge the completely soled shoe from the machine, everything being done automatically, and requiring less than a minute to complete a single shoe.

This wonderful achievement marked the beginning of a distinct revolution in the art of making shoes by machinery. Matzeliger realized this, and attempted to capitalize it by organizing a stock company to market his invention; but his plans were frustrated through failing health and lack of business experience, and shortly thereafter he died.

The patent and much of the stock of the company organized by Matzeliger was bought up. The purchase laid the foundation

for the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the largest and richest corporation of the kind in the world. The United Shoe Machinery Company established at Lynn, Massachusetts, a school, the only one of its kind in the world, where boys are taught exclusively to operate the Matzeliger type of machine; a class of about 200 boys and young men are graduated from this school annually and sent out to various parts of the world to instruct others in the art of handling the machine.

Some years before his death, Matzeliger became a member of a white church in Lynn, called the North Congregational Society, and bequeathed to this church some of the stock of the company he had organized. Years afterwards this church became heavily involved in debt, and remembering the stock that had been left by this colored member, found, upon inquiry, that it had become very valuable through the importance of the patent under the management of the large company then controlling it. The church sold the stock and realized from the sale more than enough to pay off the entire debt of the church, amounting to $10,860.

AGRICULTURE

Negro Farmers Increasing

There were in the United States in 1910, 6,361,502 farmers. Of these 5,440,619, or 85.5 per cent, were whites; 893,370, or 14.5 per cent, were Negroes; 24,251, or 0.4 per cent, were Indians; and 3,262 were Chinese and Japanese. The rate of increase in the number of Negroes operating farms and of Negro owners of farms was greater than the increase of Negro population, either for the country as a whole, the whole South, or the rural South.

From 1900 to 1910 the per cent. increase in the number of Negroes operating farms was: for the country as a whole, 19.6 and for the South, 20.2. The per cent increase for Negro farm owners was: for the country as a whole, 16.6; for the South, 17.6. The per cent increase in Negro population for the same period was: for the country as a whole, 11.3; for the whole South, 10.4; and for the rural South, 5.1. The highest per cent of increase of Negro farmers was, for Oklahoma, 108. Other States with large per cent increases were: Georgia, 48; Arkansas, 35; Mississippi, 28; North Carolina, 19; and Alabama, 17.

The number of Negroes owning farms in the United States was: 187,797, in 1900; and 218,972 in 1910. For the South the number was: 179,418 in 1900, and 211,087 in 1910.

In only two States, Louisiana, due to the cotton boll weevil, and West Virginia, due to mining development, was there a decrease in the number of Negro farm operators. In every State there was an increase in the number of Negro farm owners. See table below, Tenure of Farms Operated by colored farmers.

NUMBER OF NEGRO FARMS AND INCREASE, 1900-1910 FOR FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES

State	Number of Farms		Increase	
	1910	1900	Number	Per Cent
Alabama	110,387	94,069	16,318	17.3
Arkansas	63,578	46,978	16,600	35.5
Florida	14,698	13,521	1,177	8.7
Georgia	122,554	82,822	39,732	48.0
Kentucky	11,709	11,227	482	4.2
Louisiana	54,819	58,096	3,277*	5.6*
Maryland	6,370	5,842	528	9.0
Mississippi	164,488	128,351	36,137	28.1
North Carolina	64,456	53,996	10,460	19.3
Oklahoma	13,209	6,353	6,856	108.0
South Carolina	96,772	85,381	11,391	13.3
Tennessee	38,300	33,883	4,417	13.0
Texas	69,816	65,472	4,344	6.6
Virginia	48,039	44,795	3,244	7.2
West Virginia	707	742	35*	4.7*

*Decrease

NEGRO FARM OPERATORS
By Division of States

Division	1910	1900
United States	893,370	746,715
New England	310	262
Middle Atlantic	1,310	1,497
East North Central	4,843	5,179
West North Central	5,589	7,076
South Atlantic	354,530	287,933
East South Central	324,884	267,530
West South Central	201,422	176,899
Mountain	219	133
Pacific	263	204

Farm Property Rapidly Increasing

The increase in the value of farm property owned by Negro farmers of the South was especially rapid during the ten years, 1900 to 1910. Including the live stock, poultry and implements owned by Negro renters, it is found that the value of the domestic animals owned by Negro farmers increased from $85,216,337 to $177,273,785, or 107 per cent; poultry from $3,788,792 to $5,113,756, or 35 per cent; implements and machinery from $18,586,225 to $36,-861,418, or 98 per cent; land and buildings from $69,636,420 to $273,501,665, or 293 per cent. From 1900 to 1910 the total value of farm property owned by the colored farmers of the South increased from $177,404,688 to $492,892,218, or 177 per cent.

Tenants Increase Slightly

By tenure the per cent division of colored farmers in the South in 1900 was: owners, 25,2; managers, 0.2; tenants, 74.6; in

1910 owners, 24.5; managers, 0.1; tenants, 75.3. The division in 1910 of the 670,474 colored tenant farmers was: cash tenants, 285,950; share tenants, 384,524. The proportion of Negro share tenants is increasing slightly. In 1900, 51 out of every 100 Negro tenants rented on shares; 57 rented on that basis in 1910. The proportion of land in farms operated by colored owners is increasing. Of all land operated by colored farmers, 34.6 per cent in 1900 and 36.8 per cent in 1910 were in farms operated by colored owners.

TENURE NEGRO FARMERS BY DIVISIONS

Division	Total	Owners	Tenants	Managers
United States	893,370	218,972	672,964	1,434
Geographic Division				
New England	310	240	51	19
Middle Atlantic	1,310	793	447	70
East North Central	4,843	3,095	1,677	71
West North Central	5,589	3,370	2,155	64
South Atlantic	354,530	101,135	252,676	719
East South Central	324,884	58,610	266,025	249
West South Central	201,422	51,342	149,858	222
Mountain	219	176	34	9
Pacific	263	211	41	11

The Relative Value of Cash and Share Tenancy

Recently a very important discussion has arisen concerning the relative value of cash tenancy and share tenancy. The landlords and those speaking from their standpoint point to the fact that in general, because of supervision, the lands of the share tenants produce a larger yield than does the land of the cash tenants. Therefore, the share system should prevail. Account, however, is not taken of the fact that, in general, the share tenants are on better land than the cash tenants.

On the other hand, the Negro tenants and those speaking for them hold that the cash system gives more of an opportunity for the renters themselves as well as their land. That is, the landlord, stresses the improvement of the land while the tenant keeps in mind his personal welfare. When the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was questioned concerning this matter, he said: "They are both right and they are both wrong. The landlord must be interested not only in his land but in his tenant. The tenant must be interested not only in himself but in the landlord and his land. Land and labor must be developed side by side. A system that favors the tenant to the injury of the land is bad. A system that favors the land to the injury of the tenant is equally harmful. Either system will result in the poverty of both landlord and the tenant." He pointed out that the way out of the dilemma was to have a

longer tenure contract, which would guarantee to the landlord a fair treatment of his land and assure to the tenant "The certain return to him of a fair return for his labor."

Average Acreage, Improved Land, and Value of Land and Buildings per Farm

The South	Average Acres per Farm				Per cent of farm lands improved		Average Value of Land and Buildings			
	All land in farms		Improved land in farm				Per farm		Per acre	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total...	47.9	52.1	31.2	31.3	65.1	60.1	$1,011	$ 513	$21.13	$ 9.85
Owners.....	71.8	71.6	34.5	32.3	48.0	45.1	1,250	571	17.40	7.98
Managers....	291.5	269.0	90.2	80.2	30 9	29.8	8,643	3,480	29.65	12.94
Tenants.....	39.6	44.9	30.0	30.9	75.6	68 7	920	485	23.21	10.80

AMOUNT PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS

Crop	Quantity Produced		Per cent of Total Crop raised in United States
	Unit of Measure	Total	
Cotton.....	Bales.....	4,000,000	39.0
Corn.....	Bushels.....	100,000,000	3.5
Oats.....	Bushels.....	4,500,000	0.4
Wheat.....	Bushels.....	4,000,000	0.5
Rice.....	Pounds.....	20,000,000	9.0
White Potatoes	Bushels.....	4,000,000	1.0
Sweet Potatoes	Bushels.....	12,000,000	21.0
Tobacco....	Pounds.....	90,000,000	10.0
Hay and Forage	Tons.....	500,000	0.5

PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS DISTRIBUTED ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS

Crop	Per Cent
Cotton.....	37.0
Corn.....	20.0
Potatoes.....	16.0
Hay and Forage.....	15.0
Oats.....	7.0
Tobacco.....	3.0
Wheat.....	.0
Rice.....	.05
Miscellaneous.....	0.05
Total	100.00

Tenure of Farms Operated by Colored Farmers of the South by States, 1900 and 1910

State and Class of operator	Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)		Value of Property	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
THE SOUTH								
Total	890,141	740,670	42,609,117	38,612,046	27,735,743	23,214,607	$1,116,641,576	$489,049,256
Owners	218,467	186,676	15,691,536	13,358,684	7,531,119	6,026,805	346,881,270	145,414,783
Managers	1,200	1,593	349,779	428,518	108,249	127,742	12,059,403	7,391,613
Tenants	670,474	552,401	26,567,802	24,824,844	20,096,375	17,060,060	757,700,903	335,242,840
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910		1910	
South Atlantic								
Delaware								
Total	922	818	56,973	52,566	37,076	.....	2,350,845	
Owners	406	332	13,615	12,372	9,274	.....	646,322	
Managers	16	15	2,395	1,525	2,034	.....	166,371	
Tenants	500	471	40,963	38,668	25,768	.....	1,498,152	
Maryland								
Total	6,372	5,843	358,517	374,301	218,582	.....	12,251,799	
Owners	3,950	3,262	122,039	101,491	76,564	.....	4,879,710	
Managers	87	105	13,361	12,305	9,015	.....	1,298,521	
Tenants	2,335	2,476	223,117	260,505	133,003	.....	6,073,562	

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Oats.....	7.0
Tobacco.....	3.0
Wheat.....	.0
Rice.....	.05
Miscellaneous.....	0.05
Total	100.00

Farms Operated by Colored Farmers of the South by States, 1900 and 1910 Continued

State and Class of Operator	Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)	Value of Farm Property
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Georgia						
Total	122,559	82,826	7,092,051	5,474,974	4,791,562	$157,879,185
Owners	15,698	11,375	1,349,503	924,262	644,396	27,679,922
Managers	123	208	27,551	52,676	11,216	890,916
Tenants	106,738	71,243	5,714,997	4,498,036	4,135,950	131,308,347
Florida						
Total	14,721	13,526	768,705	717,200	482,353	15,410,628
Owners	7,298	6 552	458,443	404,037	229,861	8,779,585
Managers	101	93	9,974	12,385	4,252	788,444
Tenants	7,322	6,881	300,288	300,778	248,240	5,842,599
East South Central						
Kentucky						
Total	11,730	11,238	440,777	447,856	343,694	18,271,490
Owners	5,929	5,402	255,363	236,150	185,789	8,908,927
Managers	40	63	4,318	8,907	3,577	752,178
Tenants	5,761	5,773	181,096	202,799	154,328	8,610,385
Tennessee						
Total	38,308	33,895	1,606,078	1,550,096	1,162,276	54,086,230
Owners	10,700	9,426	590,676	493,824	349,692	16,411,350
Managers	51	82	17,682	11,966	6,778	904,868
Tenants	27,557	24,387	997,720	1,044,306	805,806	36,770,012

Farms Operated by Colored Farmers of the South by States, 1900 and 1910 Continued.

State and Class of Operator	Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)	Value of Farm Property
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Dis. of Columbia						
Total	12	17	95	308	95	$ 93,671
Owners	8	5	58	29	58	51,912
Managers	1	2	4	21	4	8,185
Tenants	3	10	33	258	33	33,574
Virginia						
Total	48,114	44,834	2,238,220	2,229,118	1,111,208	54,778,907
Owners	32,228	26,566	1,381,223	1,031,331	669,358	34,774,150
Managers	180	238	29,985	34,960	14,046	1,481,924
Tenants	15,706	18,030	827,012	1,162,827	427,804	18,492,833
West Virginia						
Total	708	742	34,541	41,584	20,257	1,306,067
Owners	558	534	25,957	25,797	14,322	898,957
Managers	7	8	655	1,529	602	43,363
Tenants	143	200	7,929	14,258	5,133	363,747
North Carolina						
Total	65,656	54,864	3,185,804	2,955,138	1,730,712	81,424,800
Owners	21,443	17,520	1,197,496	965,452	512,567	27,488,410
Managers	74	121	18,992	39,503	5,244	619,969
Tenants	44,139	37,223	1,969,316	2,950,183	1,212,901	53,356,421
South Carolina						
Total	96,798	85,401	3,940,476	3,792,076	2,598,224	118,353,774
Owners	20,372	18,970	1,089 044	962,667	539,347	27,340,950
Managers	131	180	42,454	46,170	14,874	1,072,267
Tenants	76,295	66,251	2,799,978	2,783,239	2,044,003	89,940,537

Farms Operated by Colored Farmers of the South by States, 1900 and 1910 Continued

State and Class of Operator	Number of Farm		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)	Value of Farm Property
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Oklahoma						
Total	20,671 *	13,225 †	2,276,711	1,860,152	1,172,819	$ 58 858,072
Owners	11,150	10,191	1,599,655	1,553,094	734,594	40,590,030
Managers	27	49	6,295	95,420	1,448	183,579
Tenants	9,494	2,985	670,761	211,638	436,741	18,084,463
Texas						
Total	69,918	65,536	4,283,663	3,841,641	2,776,513	112,992,863
Owners	21,232	20,139	1,866,742	1,760,756	946,018	39,873,225
Managers	81	91	94,684	37,074	8,126	1,256,601
Tenants	48,605	45,306	2,322,237	2,043,811	1,822,369	71,863,037

* Includes 7,549 Indians, † Includes 6,872 Indians.

Farms Operated by Colored Farmers of the South by States, 1900 and 1910 Continued

State and Class of Operator	Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)	Value of Farm Property
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Alabama						
Total	110,443	94,038	5,091,435	4,720,167	3,563,176	$ 97,370,748
Owners	17,082	14,110	1,466,719	1,216,813	675,819	22,506,427
Managers	52	72	17,482	14,212	5,012	514,063
Tenants	93,309	79,901	3,607,234	3,489,142	2,882,345	74,350,258
Mississippi						
Total	164,737	128,679	6,457,427	5,903,199	4,478,383	187,561,026
Owners	25,026	20,973	2,227,194	1,891,066	1,002,345	44,417,423
Managers	106	107	36,878	25,303	10,870	1,102,150
Tenants	139,605	107,599	4,193,355	3,986,830	3,474,168	142,041,453
W. South Central						
Arkansas						
Total	63,593	46,983	2,653,323	2,303,622	1,773,206	87,137,730
Owners	14,662	11,941	1,204,114	1,035,292	541,265	27,139,889
Managers	46	80	6,093	14,906	3,068	286,557
Tenants	48,885	34,962	1,443,116	1,253,424	1,228,873	59,731,284
Louisiana						
Total	54,879	53,160	2,124,321	2,348,018	1,466,607	56,523,741
Owners	10,725	9,375	314,666	744,250	399,650	16,094,075
Managers	77	79	20,976	19,656	8,047	689,427
Tenants	44,077	43,706	1,788,679	1,584,142	1,058,910	39,340,239

Jones, C. W.	Greenville, S. C.	Greenville County
Wiley, I. C.	Orangeburg, S. C.	Orangeburg County
Bailey, N. A.	Greensboro, N. C. (A. & M. College)	Guilford County
Carter, Oliver	Parmele, N. C.	Parts in Martin & Pitts Counties
Hall, L. E.	Whiteville, N. C.	Columbus County (North half)
Herring, G. W.	Clinton, N. C.	Gates and Hertford Counties
Pierce, J. B.	Wellville, Virginia	States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Supervising Negro Work
Jenkins, Miss L. A.	Hampton, Virginia (Hampton Institute)	State of Virginia. Supervising all Girls' Clubs
Lancaster, J. W.	Farmville, Virginia	Cumberland (all), Prince Edward (north) and Buckingham (southeast) Counties
Lemon, R. D.	Sassafras, Virginia	Gloucester County and parts of Mathews, and King and Queen Counties
Oliver, G. E.	Crewe, Virginia	Parts of Amelia, Nottoway and Prince Edward Counties
Pegram, A. W.	Carson, Virginia	Dinwiddie (east), Prince George (west) and Sussex (west) Counties
Thompson, C. C. H.	Blackstone, Virginia	Parts of Nottoway, Lunenburg and Prince Edward Counties
Washington, R. E. F.	Roxbury, Virginia	Charles City County, Henrico (east) and New Kent (south) Counties
Wilson, J. F.	Keysville, Virginia	Parts of Charlotte, Lunenburg, and Prince Edward Counties
Wynn, R. L.	Wellville, Virginia	Parts of Dinwiddie, Brunswick and Nottoway Counties
Young, Walter G.	Upper Zion, Virginia	Caroline County
Ivy, M. B.	Union Springs, Ala	Bullock County
Powell, J. P.	Barnwell, S. C.	Barnwell County
Davis, Geo. J.	Hampton, Virginia	Elizabeth City, York and Warwick Counties

Farm Demonstration Work Improves Negro Farming

Negro farming in the South is being greatly improved by the farmers' co-operative demonstration work. (See above, page 10.) This work was begun in 1907. The plan is to have a number of farmers in selected communities cultivate a small portion of their land under the direction of and with seed provided or selected by the Department of Agriculture. Other farmers in the community designated as collaborators are invited to see how the demonstration is carried on and are induced to follow the same plan in their own farming.

NEGRO AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK

Council, J. R.	Boley, Oklahoma	Okfuskee County
Peters, Mrs. Annie	Boley, Oklahoma	Girls' Clubs in Okfuskee, Logan, Muskogee, Oklahoma and Kingfisher Counties
Amos, Ralph	Meto, Arkansas	Lonoke, Pulaski, Jefferson, Monroe, Lee, Arkansas, Prairie, St. Francis, Lincoln, Drew, Desha, and Crittenden Counties
Crump, A. B.	Camden, Arkansas	Boys' and Girls' Clubs in Eastern Arkansas
Jordan, T. J.	Gibsland, Louisiana	Parts of Bienville and Claiborne Parishes
Hubert, M. M.	Prentiss Mississippi	Jefferson Davis County.
Jones, M. A.	Indianola, Mississippi	Sunflower County
Parker, Jake	Mound Bayou, Miss	Bolivar County
Campbell, T. M.	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	States of Mississippi and Alabama. Supervising Negro Work
McPherson, J. B.	Wedowee, Alabama	Randolph County
Menafee, C. D.	Opelika, Alabama	Lee County
Patterson, G. W.	Farley, Alabama	Madison County
Simms, Harry	Snow Hill, Alabama	Wilcox County
Tate, W. A.	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	Macon County
Robinson, F. C.	Tallahassee, Florida (A. & M. College)	Leon County
Johnson, P. D.	Covington, Georgia	Newton County
Bates, Jas. A.	Camden, S. C.	Kershaw County
Blanton, J. E.	Frogmore, S. C.	Beaufort County
Jenkins, E. D.	Denmark, S. C.	Bamberg County

Oklahoma:
- Boley 3,000
- Clearview 300
- Porter 637
- Grayson 411
- Langston 339
- Lima 200
- Mantu 100
- Redbird 500
- Rentiesville 411
- Taft 352
- Tatum 200
- Tullahassee 350
- Vernon 150

Tennessee:
- New Bedford (near Chattanooga)

Texas:
- Booker (Red River County) .....
- Mill City (near Dallas) 300
- Oldham (Houston County) .....
- Roberts .....
- Union City .....

Virginia:
- Jonesboro (near Richmond) .....
- Ocean Grove (near Norfolk) .....

SETTLEMENTS

Alabama:
- Benson (Elmore County) 400
- Southern Improvement Company Settlement (Macon Co.) 350

Colorado:
- Deerfield .....

Indiana:
- Bassett Settlement (Howard County) .....
- Cabin Creek Settlement (Randolph County) .....
- Greenville Settlement (Randolph County) .....
- Lost Creek Settlement (Vigo County) .....
- Roberts Settlement (Hamilton County) .....
- Weaver Settlement (Grant County) .....

Michigan:
- Calvin Township (Cass County) 800

Nebraska:
- Brownlee (Cherry County) .....

New Jersey
- Snow Hill (Camden County) 1,250

Ohio:
- Long (Darke County) 500
- McIntyre (Jefferson County) .....
- Randolph (Mercer County) .....
- Wilberforce (Greene County) 300

NEGRO TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

There is a considerable number of towns and settlements populated and governed entirely or almost entirely by Negroes. The names and locations of 51 of these towns and 16 of these settlements follow:

TOWNS

	Population
Alabama:	
Cedarlake (Morgan Co.)	300
Greenwood Village (Macon County)	300
Hobson City (near Anniston)	344
Plateau (near Mobile)	1,500
Arkansas:	
Thomasville	
California:	
Abila	
Allensworth	
Bowles (Fresno County)	
Victorville (San Bernardino County)	
Florida:	
Eatonville	200
Georgia:	
Archery (Sumter County)	
Burroughs (Chatham County)	200
Cannonville (Troup County)	200
Greenough (Mitchell County)	
Odd Fellow City (near Macon)	
Leroy (Burke County)	
Illinois:	
Brooklyn	1,600
Iowa:	
Buxton (1,000 whites)	5,000
Kansas:	
Nicodemus (Graham County)	300
Maryland:	
Lincoln (near Washington, D. C.)	
Mississippi:	
Expose (Marion County)	
Mound Bayou (Bolivar County)	700
Renova (Bolivar County)	150
New Jersey:	
Gouldtown (Cumberland County)	250
Whitesboro (near Cape May)	100
Springtown (Cumberland County)	200
New Mexico: Blackdom	
North Carolina:	
Columbia Heights (a suburb of Winston-Salem)	
Method (near Raleigh)	
Oberlin (suburb of Raleigh)	

NEGRO IN BUSINESS

There are some 43,000 Negro business enterprises of various sorts. For the more important classes of business and the number of enterprises see above page 280. The annual volume of business is about one billion dollars.

The First Negro Insurance Company

The American Insurance Company of Philadelphia was the first Negro Insurance Company organized in the United States. It was established in 1810. Its headquarters were at 159, now 529 Lombard Street. It had a capital of $5,000. The officers were: president, Joseph Randolph; treasurer, Cyrus Porter; secretary, William Coleman.

FIFTY YEARS BUSINESS PROGRESS—1863-1913

Kinds of Business

1863	1913
Bakery	Automobile Service and Garage
Barbering	Architecture
Blacksmithing	Bakery
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Banking
Cabinetmaking	Barbering
Catering	Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting
Dressmaking	Bottling and Soda Water Making
Fish and Oyster Business	Brick making
Hairdressing	Broom making
Sailmaking	Cabinet making
Shopkeeping	Carriage making
Vending	Catering
Total 12	Confectionery
	Contracting and Building
	Cigar making
	Dairying
	Delicatessen Business
	Dressmaking
	Drug Store
	Drygoods Store
	Electrical Business
	Employment Bureau
	Fish and Oyster Business
	Floral Culture
	Fruit Raising
	Furmaking and Repairing
	Furniture Store
	General Store
	Grocery Store
	Haberdashery
	Hair goods manufacturing
	Hairdressing, Manicuring and Massaging
	Hack Business
	Hospitals and Sanitarium Management
	Hotelkeeping
	Huckstering
	Insurance

Jewelry
Loan and Investment Business
Laundrying—Steam and Hand
Livery Business
Lumber Business
Meat Market
Mine Operating
Millinery
Painting and House Decorating
Photography
Plumbing
Poultry Raising
Printing and Publishing
Produce and Provisions
Real Estate
Restaurant keeping
Regalia making
Sawmilling
Saloons
Shoemaking and Repairing
Shoe Store
Stationery
Stockraising
Tailoring
Theatre and Amusement Park
Truck gardening
Tea and Coffee Business
Tinsmithing Business
Undertaking
Upholstering
Vacuum House Cleaning
Wholesale Merchandising
Wood and Coal
Wine and Liquor Business
Total 72

SOME NEGRO BUSINESS MEN

Banks, Charles.—Cashier of the Bank of Mound Bayou, Mound Bayou, Mississippi. One of the founders of that town. Has done much to promote Negro business enterprises in Mississippi. First Vice-President of the National Negro Business League.

Berry, E. C.—A successful hotel keeper of Athens, Ohio. Born 1854 at Oberlin, Ohio. The care and skill with which he conducted his hotel made it famous. It has been written about in the magazines. Elbert Hubbard, the writer and lecturer, says it is one of the best hotels in the United Stataes. Mr. Berry recently retired from business.

Boyd, Dr. R. H.—Prominent minister in the Baptist denomination. He established in 1896, the National Baptist Publishing House at Nashville, Tennessee. The printing plant occupies a half block in the business portion of the city. It pays its employees over $200,000 a year for labor. According to an inventory made by Bradstreet's Agency, the value of stock, equipment and property of the concern

is about $350,000. Here all the books and pamphlets needed in the Sunday School and church work of the Negro Baptists are published. Dr. Boyd is the president of the National Negro Doll Company, which manufactures high class Negro dolls.

Brown, William Washington.—Founder in 1881 of the Grand United Order of True Reformers. This is one of the largest and most interesting of the benevolent and secret orders. The headquarters of the Association were placed in Richmond, Virginia, and here in 1896, Mr. Brown established the True Reformers' Bank which was the second bank established privately for Negroes. Did much to promote banking by Negroes. Before taking up the work of the True Reformers, Mr. Brown was a minister of the Baptist Church. He was born in Alabama.

Groves, Junius G., "The Potato King."—Born a slave in Green County, Kentucky, 1859. In 1879 during the Kansas exodus, emigrated to that State. Hired out at Edwardsville as a farm laborer at 40 cents per day. The next year he rented nine acres of land and planted three acres each in white potatoes, in sweet potatoes, and in watermelons. He cleared $125. The next year he rented twenty acres, and the next year sixty-six acres. In 1884, after all debts had been paid, Mr. Groves had to his credit in the local bank, as the result of three years labor, $2,200. He now bought eighty acres of land. His prosperity continued until he owned 500 acres of the finest land in the State, worth from $125 to $250 an acre. Mr. Groves got the title of "Potato King," because he raises and ships potatoes on a large scale. In one year upon his own farm he produced over 100,000 bushels of white potatoes. In addition to this he bought from other growers and shipped away twenty-two cars of potatoes. He is worth about $80,000.

Jackson, Deal, Albany, Georgia.—Died 1913. The most noted Negro farmer in the State. For over ten years he had the distinction of marketing the first bale of cotton for the season, winning by this fact the title of the "first bale man." He owned and worked 2,000 acres of land. He had forty tenant families on his plantation.

Merrick, John.—One of the most successful Negro business men in the United States. He was born in Clinton, North Carolina, September 7, 1859; was a bricklayer by trade, and later, became a barber. In 1898 he founded the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, which is one of the strongest Negro insurance companies in the world. He is one of the wealthiest Negroes in

North Carolina. He owns a large amount of real estate. His monthly rent income is over $500.

Montgomery, Isaiah T.—The founder in 1890 of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, in many ways the most noted Negro town in the United States. He was a slave in Mississippi of Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

Pettiford, W. R.—Died, 1914. Minister and Banker. Founder at Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 15, 1890, the Alabama Penny Savings Bank. He came to Birmingham in 1883, as the pastor of the Sixteenth St., Colored Baptist Church. He soon perceived that the large number of Negroes employed in the mines in the vicinity of the city and in the rolling mills needed to be encouraged to practice habits of thrift. He decided that a bank would be the best way to do this. From its organization it has been a success and it now has branches located respectively in Anniston, Selma and Montgomery, Alabama.

Smith, Alfred.—Negro Cotton King of Oklahoma. He was born a slave in Georgia, and emigrated to Kansas immediately after the war. Eventually he moved to Oklahoma. He is known all over that State for his success in raising cotton. He has several times taken the first prize for cotton raised in Oklahoma. His cotton received a prize in Liverpool, England. In 1900 at the World's Exposition in Paris, it gained the first prize.

Smith, Robert L.—Born in Charleston, South Carolina, 1861. Founder of the Farmers' Improvement Association of Texas. He graduated from Atlanta University, and for a time was editor of a paper in Charleston. He then went to Texas and became a teacher. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Texas Legislature. Wishing to help the people, he organized the Farmers' Improvement Association. The members of the Association now own over 75,000 acres of land, worth considerably over $1,000,000. In 1906 the Association founded an agricultural college at Ladonia, Texas, and in 1911, they organized a bank at Waco, Texas.

BUSINESS LEAGUES

The National Negro Business League was organized at Boston in 1900, for the purpose of stimulating and increasing Negro business enterprises. At its annual meetings, which are held in various parts of the country, successful Negro business men are brought before the public. In this way what Negroes are doing in business becomes known, and many Negroes, who otherwise would not, are influenced.

STATE NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUES

State	Name of President	Address
Alabama	E. T. Attwell	Tuskegee Institute
Arkansas	Scipio H. Jones	Little Rock
Florila	M. M. Lewey	Pensacola
Indiana	Dr. S. A. Furniss	Indianapolis
Kansas	John M. Wright	623 Western Ave., Topeka
Louisiana	W. E. Robertson	2017 Dryades St., New Orleans
Mississippi	Charles Banks	Mound Bayou
North Carolina	John Merrick	Durham
Oklahoma	T. J. Elliott	Muskogee
South Carolina	E. J. Sawyer	Bennettsville
Texas	R. L. Smith	114 Bridge St., Waco
Virginia	E. C. Brown	Newport News

CHARTERED LOCAL LEAGUES

Alabama

Address	Name of President
Anniston	Thomas J. Jackson
Bessemer	
Birmingham	W. B. Driver
Decatur	G. F. Oliver
Mobile	H. Roger Williams, M. D
Montgomery	W. T. Watkins
Opelika	C. D. Menafee
Selma	R. B. Hudson
Sheffield	E. H. Fields
Demopolis	
Ensley	C. E. Thompson, M. D.
Florence	
Huntsville	D. S. Brandon
Talladega	S. N. Dickerson
Tuscaloosa	B. H. Barnes
Tuscumbia	D W. Davis, M D.
Tuskegee	Booker T. Washington
Uniontown	

Arkansas

Pine Bluff	L. K. Jones
Little Rock	W. M. Alexander
Fort Smith	S. W. Harrison, M. D.

California

Los Angeles	Frederick M. Roberts
Oakland	W. F. Jackson
Riverside	Frank H. Johnson
Pasadena	L. G. Robbinson
Sacramento	

Colorado

Colorado Springs	Thomas Wallace
Denver	J. H. P. Westbrook

Connecticut

Hartford	C. W. Curtis
Waterbury	W. H. Costen

Delaware

Wilmington	Samuel G. Elbert, M. D

District of Columbia

Washington	Daniel Freeman, 609 F. St., N. W.

Florida

Apopka .....D. M. Giddians
Lake City.....B. J. Jones
Live Oak.....C. S. Simkins
Jacksonville .....John H. Dickerson
Jacksonville (No. 2).....W. S. Proctor
Pensacola .....Charles V. Smith, M. D.
St. Augustine .....D. R. Brown, M. D.
Orlando .....J. A. Colyer
Tampa ..... W. H. Gordon
West Palm Beach.....D. C. McClelland

Georgia

Albany .....Joseph H. Lee
Americus .....
Dawson .....B. W. Cooper
Fort Valley.....Lee O'Neal
Athens .....Rev. A. B. Murden
Atlanta .....J. W. Madison, M. D.
Augusta .....H. C. Young
Brunswick .....
Columbus .....E. J. Turner, M. D.
Cuthbert .....S. D. Roseborough
Macon .....John Phillips
Rome .....S. M. Davis, M. D.
Savannah ..... A. B. Singfield
Thomasville .....
Valdosta .....W. M. Jones
West Point ..... W. D. Datcher, M. D.

Illinois

Cairo .....C. P. Williams
Chicago .....Anthony Overton, 5200 Wabash Ave.
Evanston .....W. F. Garnett, M. D.
Springfield .....A. M. Williams
Decatur .....
Maywood .....James Swanson

Indiana

Evansville .....L. H. Stewart
Marion .....Dillard Artis
Indianapolis .....C. M. C. Willis
Muncie .....Chas. A. Martin, M. D.

Kansas

Coffeyville .....Foster Williams
Emporia .....C. E. Terry
Hill City.....J. W. Glenn
Hutchison .....G. W. Allison, M. D.
Kansas City.....
Newton .....Rev. W. H. Cole
Salina .....
Topeka .....G. D. Olden
Wichita .....R. B. McWilliams

Kentucky

Bowling Green.....J. R. Vass
Covington .....
Danville .....John W. Bates
Frankfort .....T. K. Robb
Owensboro .....R. B. Bell, M. D.
Paris .....J. W. Mebane, M. D.
Lawrenceburg .....J. K. Stovall
Georgetown ..... Manilus Neal

Hopkinsville	E. G. Lamb
Lexington	W. H. Ballard, M. D.
Louisville	J. B. Cooper
Winchester	Rev. H. D. Coleraire
Madisonville	P. R. Cabell, Jr.

Louisiana

Alexandria	S. E. Henderson
Baton Rouge	Henry J. Allen
Crowley	J. W. Clark
Lake Charles	E. B. Foreman
Mansfield	J. F. Henderson
Natchitoches	T. Taylor, M. D.
New Orleans	A. D. DeJoie
Patterson	F. P. Jackson
Shreveport	D. A. Smtih, M. D.

Maryland

Annapolis	George Adams
Baltimore	Wm. H. Dodd, 1519 Druid Hill Ave.
Cambridge	Cyrus St. Clair
Cumberland	H. W. B. Bates
Salisbury	John F. Stewart
St. Denis	Cornelius Fitzgerald

Massachusetts

Boston	W. A. Johnson
Cambridge (No. 1)	Mrs. Thomas H. Cox
Cambridge (No. 2)	Berry H. Pocher

Mississippi

Greenwood	Silas Ransom
Hattiesburg	L. R. Young, M. D.
Indianola	J. E. Walker, M. D.
Jackson	S. D. Redmond
Meridian	J. M. Nimocks
Michigan City	J. T. Harris
Moss Point	J. E. Thomas
Mound Bayou	John A. Green
Natchez	Prof. Owens
Okolona	C. W. Gilliam
Pass Christian	J. W. Randolph

Missouri

Bolton	
Kansas City	F. J. Weaver
Leland	
St. Louis	
St. Joseph	J. B. Jones

Nebraska

Omaha	G. Wade Obee

New Jersey

Atlantic City	
East Oragne	A. A. Hill
Jersey City	Rev. J. C. H. Christmas
Newark	Elisha Weaver
Paterson	S. G. Walker
Red Bank	William E. Rock

New York

Brooklyn	
New Rochelle	William J. Brown
New York City	John M. Royall

North Carolina

Asheville	E. W. Pearson
Charlotte	J. T. Sanders
Durham	J. M. Avery
Elizabeth City	G. H. Cardwell, D. D.
Fayetteville	Douglass Williston, M. D.
Greensboro	George H. Mitchell
Raleigh	Capt. James E. Hamlin
Rocky Mount	
Salisbury	W. H. Goler, D. D.
Statesville	F. F. Chambers
Tarboro	Y. D. Garrett
Wadesboro	C. B. Reid
Greenville	W. P. Norcotte
Hamlet	W. H. Thomas
Hertford	W. B. Sharp
Kinston	J. L. Borden
Lexington	H. H. Hayes
Newbern	Isaac H. Smith
Washington	W. G. Sanders
Wilmington	Thomas A. Smith
Wilson	S. H. Vick
Windsor	C. H. Lewter
Winton	C. S. Brown

Ohio

Cincinnati	William M. Porter
Greenfield	F. D. Patterson
Springfield	T. W. Burton, M. D.
Columbus	Robt. F. Jones (Sec.)

Oklahoma

Ardmore	S. M. Dillard
Boley	W. A. Kennedy
Coweta	J. W. Simmons
Eufaula	John R. McBeth
Guthrie	H. W. Conard, M. D.
Hennessey	George Douglass (Sec.)
Lawton	W. M. Scott
McAlester	E. E. McDaniel
Muskogee	R. E. Stewart
Oklahoma City	J. L. Jeter
Okmulgee	J. H. Stephens
Wagoner	R. W. Smith
Wewoka	E. D. Brown
Rentiesville	F. P. Bronson
Tulsa	J. W. Hughes
Tullahassee	J. E. Whitfield

Pennsylvania

East Pittsburg	N. T. Velar
Ercildoun	William O. Jones
Philadelphia	C. H. Brooks, 1440 Lombard St.
Pittsburg	C. W. Posey, 320 12th Ave., Homestead, Pa.

Rhode Island

Newport	D. B. Allen
Providence	F. R. Purnell, 910 Westminster St.

South Carolina

Beaufort	James Riley
Dalzel	Seymour Howard
Darlington	Edward Sanders
Florence	J. R. Levy, M. D.

Horatio	G. W. Kernshaw
Maysville	
Rembert	Wheeler Dinkins
Rembert (No 2)	Fuyerson Wilson
Spartanburg	G. W. Sexton, M. D.
Sumter	W. T. Andrews
Weston	J. H. Goodwin, M. D.

Tennessee

Bristol	Robert E. Clay
Brownsville	John Bond
Greenville	W. T. Clem
Jackson	A. C. Cain
Chattanooga	G. W. Franklin
Clarksville	Robert T. Burt, M. D.
Columbia	C. O. Hunter
Nashville	R. H. Boyd
Nashville (No. 2)	A. N. Johnson
Johnson City	J. H. Longly
Knoxville	Prof. C. W. Cansler
Martin	R. Greef
Memphis	Thomas H. Hayes
Shelbyville	W. H. Goslin
Springfield	I. S. Cunningham

Texas

Austin	L. C. Anderson
Dallas	H. W. Scott
Denison	P. Williams
Elderville	N. E. Williams
Fort Worth	R. C. Houston
Galveston	W. H. Noble
Houston	J. M. Frierson
Long View	C. P. Davis, M. D.
Marlin	Prof. J. W. Washington
Navasota	F. L. Woodard
Palestine	A. H. Vincen
Paris	H. F. Graham
San Antonio	J. T. Walton
Sherman	R. W. Thomas
Temple	F. F. Stone, M. D.
Texarkana	G. W. Jamerson, M. D.
Troupe	W. H. Hackett
Waxahatchie	C. S. Diggs
Oakwood	Rev. J. W. Carter
Victoria	J. H. Swaizey
Waco	J. W. Fridia, M. D.

Virginia

Alexandria	Magnus L. Robinson
Blackstone	H. L. Jackson
Charlottesville	G. P. Inge
Clifton Forge	E. T. Conner, M. D.
Danville	J. R. Wilson
Exmore	J. G. Tolliver
Fredericksburg	Joseph Walker
Gordensville	Westley Frye
Hampton	W. E. Atkins, M. D.
Lynchburg	A. N. Lushington, M. D.
Newport News	J. Thomas Newsome
Norfolk	C. S. Carter
Petersburg	J. M. Wilkerson
Richmond	R. E. Jones, M. D.
Roanoke	A. F. Brooks

Suffolk .....W. H. Crocker
Townsend .....Arthur Banks
Waynesboro .....O. J. Simms

West Virginia

Bluefield .....A. E. Cherry
Clarksburg .....D. H. Kyle
Huntington .....B. F. White
Keystone .....M. T. Whittico
Montgomery .....P. H. Shephard
Morgantown .....B. C. Blue
Wheeling .....Prof. J. W. Hughes
Sabraton .....Alonzo J. Payne

Africa

Secondee, Gold Coast.....J. H. Krakne

NEGRO BANKS

The Freedmen's Bank

During the Civil War, military savings banks were established at Beaufort, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, in order to give the colored troops centered at these points an opportunity to save their pay. These banks were so successful that the friends of the Negro decided to provide an opportunity for all the emancipated slaves to save their earnings. The matter was laid before Congress, and on March 3, 1865, by Congressional enactment, "The Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company was established."

Section V of the Act of Incorporation of the Freedmen's Bank said "that the general business and object of the corporation hereby created shall be to receive on deposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefor by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States or their descendants, and investing the same in stocks, bonds, treasury notes and other securities of the United States."

In 1870 an amendment to the charter was secured by which one-half of the funds subject to investment might at the discretion of the trustees be invested "in bonds and notes secured by mortgage on real estate and double the value of the loan." This amendment permitted injudicious speculation and caused the suspension of the bank in 1873. During the time that the bank was in existence about $57,000,000 were deposited. A large part of this amount was lost.

Branches of the Freedmen's Bank were established at:

Atlanta, Ga.....Natchez, Miss.....
Augusta, Ga.....Nashville, Tenn.....
Baltimore, Md.....New Bern, N. C.....
Beaufort, S. C.....New Orleans, La.....
Charleston, S. C.....New York City.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....Norfolk, Va.....
Columbus, Miss.....Philadelphia, Pa.....
Columbia, Tenn.....Raleigh, N. C.....
Huntsville, Ala.....Richmond, Va.....

Jacksonville, Fla.	Savannah, Ga.
Lexington, Ky.	Shreveport, La.
Little Rock, Ark.	Alexandria, La.
Louisville, Ky.	St. Louis, Mo.
Lynchburg, Va.	Tallahassee, Fla.
Macon, Ga.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Memphis, Tenn.	Washington, D. C.
Mobile, Ala.	Wilmington, N. C.
Montgomery, Ala.	

The First Private Negro Banks

The Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., began business October 17, 1888. After being run for about sixteen years it failed.

The True Reformers' Bank of Richmond was chartered March 2, 1888. It began business April 3, 1889. This bank failed in 1910.

The Mutual Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was started in 1889 and failed in the panic of 1893.

The Alabama Penny Savings Bank, Birmingham, Alabama, began business October 15, 1890.

Present Negro Banks

There are now 57 Negro banks capitalized at about $1,600,000. These banks do an annual business of about $20,000,000. Their names, locations and presidents follow:

Directory of Negro Banks

Alabama

Name	City	President
Alabama Penny Savings and Loan Company	Birmingham	J. O. Diffay
Alabama Savings Bank	Selma	Henry A. Boyd
Anniston Penny Savings Bank	Anniston	T. J. Jackson
Montgomery Penny Savings Bank	Montgomery	N. H. Alexander
Peoples Investment and Savings Bank	Birmingham	W. L. Lauderdale
Prudential Savings Bank	Birmingham	Dr. U. G. Mason
Tuskegee Institute Savings Department	Tuskegee Institute	Warren Logan

District of Columbia

Industrial Savings Bank	Washington	John W. Lewis

Florida

Capital Trust and Investment Company	Jacksonville	S. H. Hart
Anderson Tucker and Company Bankers	Jacksonville	C. H. Anderson
Progress Savings Bank	Key West	
Savings Bank	Ocala	

Georgia

Atlanta State Savings Bank	Atlanta	J. O. Ross
Penny Savings, Loan & Investment Co	Augusta	R. S. Williams
Mechanics' Investment Co	Savannah	A. L. Tucker
Wage Earners Loan and Investment Company	Savannah	L. E. Williams

Illinois

Enterprise Savings Bank	Springfield	John M. Mosby
Jesse Binga Bank	Chicago	Jesse Binga
American Bank	Chicago	Wm. D. Neighbors

Indiana

Pythian Bank and Loan Association	Indianapolis	

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Enterprise Savings Bank	Springfield	John M. Mosby
Jesse Binga Bank	Chicago	Jesse Binga
American Bank	Chicago	Wm. D. Neighbors

Indiana

Pythian Bank and Loan Association	Indianapolis	

Jacksonville, Fla.	Savannah, Ga.
Lexington, Ky.	Shreveport, La.
Little Rock, Ark.	Alexandria, La.
Louisville, Ky.	St. Louis, Mo.
Lynchburg, Va.	Tallahassee, Fla.
Macon, Ga.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Memphis, Tenn.	Washington, D. C.
Mobile, Ala.	Wilmington, N. C.
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Present Negro Banks

There are now 57 Negro banks capitalized at about $1,600,000. These banks do an annual business of about $20,000,000. Their names, locations and presidents follow:

Texas

Farmers' and Citizens' Savings Bank	Palestine	E. M. Griggs
Farmers' Improvement Bank	Waco	R. L. Smith
Orgen Savings Bank	Houston	F. L. Lights
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	Tyler	W. A. Redwine
Fraternal Bank and Trust Company	Fort Worth	W. H. McDonald, Cashier

Virginia

Brickhouse Savings Bank	Hare Valley (Exmore, R. F. D.)	B. T. Coard, Jr.
Brown Savings Bank	Norfolk	
Crown Savings Bank	Newport News	E. C. Brown
Sons and Daughters of Peace Penny, Nickel & Dime Savings Bank	Newport News	S. A. Howell
American Home and Missionary Banking Association	Courtland	O. G. Jenkins
Mechanics Savings Bank	Richmond	John Mitchell, Jr.
Nickel Savings Bank	Richmond	R. F. Taniel
Peoples' Dime Savings Bank Trust Co	Staunton	Samuel Lindsay
Southern One Cent Savings Bank	Waynesboro	D. W. Baker
St. Luke's Savings Bank	Richmond	Mrs. Maggie B. Walker
Mutual Savings Bank	Portsmouth	J. F. Riddick

Directory of Negro Banks—Continued

Maryland

Houston Savings Bank	Salisbury	Melvin J. Chisum

Massachusetts

Eureka Co-operative Bank	Boston	Gilbert C. Harris

Mississippi

Bank of Mound Bayou	Mound Bayou	J. W. Frances
Bluff City Savings Bank	Natchez	J. B. Banks, M. D.
Delta Penny Savings Bank	Indianola	W. A. Attaway
Delta Savings Bank	Greenville	
Penny Savings Bank	Columbus	W. I. Mitchell
Southern Bank	Jackson	Dr. L. K. Atwood

North Carolina

Dime Bank	Kinston	T. B. Holloway
Forsyth Savings and Trust Company	Winston-Salem	J. S. Hill
Holloway, Borden, Hicks & Company, Bankers	Kinston	
Isaac Smith Trust Company	Newbern	Isaac H. Smith
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Durham	John Merrick
Mutual Aid and Banking Company	Newbern	J. P. Stanley
Savings Bank	Raleigh	

Oklahoma

Bank Boley and Trust Company	Boley	Johnson
People's Bank and Trust Company	Muskogee	L. A. Bell

Pennsylvania

People's Savings Bank	Philadelphia	George H. White

Tennessee

Fraternal Savings Bank and Trust Company	Memphis	J. J. Scott
One Cent Savings Bank	Nashville	R. H. Boyd
People's Savings Bank and Trust Company	Nashville	J. M. Townsend
Solvent Savings Bank and Trust Company	Memphis	J. M. Sanford

CRIME

Differences in Number of Prisoners Considered Vitiate Comparison of Crime Rates

From time to time the Census Bureau collects data relating to crime. There has been in each case, however, a considerable variation in the number of prisons, that is, jails, penitentiaries, etc., from which data were collected. In 1904, the prisoners in 1,337 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 50,111 white and 26,661 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year 125,093 white persons and 24,598 colored persons. In 1910, the prisoners in 3,198 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 72,797 white and 38,701 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year, 369,468 white persons and 110,319 colored persons. The number of penitentiaries and reformatories from which data were collected in 1904, 81, and in 1910, 82, was practically the same. There was, however, information from 1,764 more municipal prisons, jails, and work houses in 1910 than in 1904. The above variations in the number of prisons considered vitiate the comparisons of crime rates for different periods.

In 1890 the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the population was for whites, 104; for colored, 325. In 1904 the number was, for whites, 75; for colored, 277. In 1910 the number was, for whites, 89; for colored, 378.

In 1904 the number of commitments to prison per 100,000 of the population was, for whites, 171; colored, 256. In 1910 the number of commitments was, for whites, 425; colored, 1,079. The number of colored prisoners in penitentiaries per 100,000 of the colored population was 225 in 1904 and 260 in 1910.

Rate of Crime Higher in the North

There is a much higher rate of crime among Negroes in the North than in the South. This is to a large extent due to the fact that seven-tenths of the Negroes in the North live in cities and are of an age when persons have the most tendency to crime.

Colored Persons in Prison:

Year	Northern States	Southern States
1870	2,025	6,031
1880	3,774	12,973
1890	5,635	19,244
1904	7,527	18,550
1910	10,081	28,620

PRISONERS PER 100,000 OF COLORED POPULATION

1870	372	136
1880	515	221
1890	773	284
1904	765	220
1910	722	323

Negro Crime Rate Lower Than Rate for Emigrant Races

It is interesting to find that the Negro has a relatively lower percentage of crime than the emigrant races which are now coming to this country. The commitments to prison in 1904 per 1,000 of certain nationalities were; Mexicans, 4.7; Italians, 4.4; Austrians, 3.6; French, 3.4; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 2.8; Poles, 2.7; Negroes, 2.7.

It is of still greater interest to compare the commitments for rape. In 1904 the commitments for this crime per 100,000 of the total population were: all whites, 0.6; colored, 1.8*; Italians, 5.3; Mexicans, 4.8; Austrians, 3.2; Hungarians, 2.0; French, 1.9; Russians, 1.9. Of those committed to prison for major offenses in 1904, the per cent committed for rape was, for colored, 1.9; all whites, 2.3; foreign white, 2.6; Irish, 1.3; Germans, 1.8; Poles, 2.1; Mexicans, 2.7; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 3.0; French, 3.1; Austrians, 4.2; Italians, 4.4; Hungarians, 4.7. The report, 1911, of the Immigration Commission, on "Immigration and Crime" gives the following concerning the per cent rape forms of all offenses by Negroes and whites: of convictions, New York City Court of General Sessions, Negro, .5; foreign whites, 1.8; native whites, .8; of Chicago police arrests, Negroes, .34; foreign whites, .35; native whites, .30; of alien white prisoners, 1908, in the United States, 2.9.

LYNCHINGS

During the days of slavery Negroes were sometimes summarily executed. From 1830 to 1840, from records kept by the Liberator, an anti-slavery paper, it appears that the law was generally allowed to take its course, both in cases of murder and rape by Negroes.

housing and of living among colored inhabitants of our large cities, as for example in the alley houses of Washington, D. C., are far inferior to those of the white population and correspond to the slum districts of Northern cities. Even as it is, however, the colored death-rate for the combined cities for the year (26.2) is not high, and shows a reduction from the rate for the preceding year (29.0), and from that for the five-year period, 1901-1905 (28.4)."

dency for the people to take the law in their own hands. Out of forty-six Negroes put to death for the murder of owners and overseers, twenty were legally executed and twenty-six were summarily executed. Nine of these were burned at the stake. For the crime of rape upon white women three Negroes were legally executed, and four were burned at the stake.

According to statistics obtained from the files of the New York Times, for the three years, 1871-1873, there were seventy-five lynchings—forty-one white, thirty-two Negroes, one Malay, and one Indian. Records show that in 1882, there were 114 persons lynched in the United States; in 1883, 134; in 1884, 211.

Beginning with 1885, a consecutive record of Lynchings have been kept. This record follows:

Lynchings 1885-1913

Year	White	Negro	Total
1885	106	78	184
1886	67	71	138
1887	42	80	122
1888	47	95	142
1889	81	95	176
1890	37	90	127
1891	71	121	192
1892	100	155	255
1893	46	154	200
1894	56	134	190
1895	59	112	171
1896	51	80	131
1897	44	122	166
1898	25	102	127
1899	23	84	107
1900	8	107	115
1901	28	107	135
1902	10	86	96
1903	18	86	104
1904	4	83	87
1905	5	61	66
1906	8	64	72
1907	3	60	63
1908	7	93	100
1909	14	73	87
1910	9	65	74
1911	8	63	71
1912	4	60	64
1913	1	51	52
Total	982	2,632	3,614

Colored Persons in Prison:

Year	Northern States	Southern States
1870	2,025	6,031
1880	3,774	12,973
1890	5,635	19,244
1904	7,527	18,550
1910	10,081	28,620

THE
FORWARD LOOK
1913-1963

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50 YEARS
OF NEGRO
HEALTH
IMPROVEMENT
IN

HEALTH

Mortality Statistics

The registration area from which the death-rates of whites and Negroes is derived consists of 20 Northern and Western States, of Kentucky, Maryland, Municipalities in North Carolina having in 1900 a population of 1,000 or over and 38 cities in non-registration States. The population of this area is, white, 57,700,000, or 63 per cent of the total white population; and Negro 1,500,000, or 15 per cent of the total Negro population. The total number of deaths in the registration area in 1911 was, white, 779,770; Negro, 56,431.

The death-rate for Negroes appears to be decreasing. In forty-five cities in which the colored popuplation is at least 10 per cent of the aggregate population, the death-rates for colored people were as follows: Annual average, 1901-1905, 28.4; 1904, 29.2; 1905, 28.3; 1906, 28.1; 1907, 29.0; 1908, 26.2. The death-rates for the whites were: Annual average 1901-1905, 17.5; 1908, 16.5.

Commenting on this, the Census Report says: "It is probably not a fair comparison for the colored race because the conditions of housing and of living among colored inhabitants of our large cities, as for example in the alley houses of Washington, D. C., are far inferior to those of the white population and correspond to the slum districts of Northern cities. Even as it is, however, the colored death-rate for the combined cities for the year (26.2) is not high, and shows a reduction from the rate for the preceding year (29.0), and from that for the five-year period, 1901-1905 (28.4)."

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Beginning with 1885, a consecutive record of Lynchings have been kept. This record follows:

Lynchings 1885-1913

Year	White	Negro	Total
1885			

The money cost of Negro sickness and deaths to Negroes and to the South.*

This Conference requested that these charts be printed so that teachers and others might have them to use as illustrations of the importance of health improvement among Negroes. This series of charts follow:

*It is estimated that the average economic value of each life sacrificed annually by preventable deaths is $1,700.

THE
FORWARD LOOK
1913-1963

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50 YEARS
OF NEGRO
HEALTH
IMPROVEMENT
IN
PREPARATION
FOR
EFFICIENCY

THE DEATH RATE
PER 1,000
AMONG NEGROES
1913
24

BY
1963
THE RATE
CAN BE DECREASED
TO
12 PER 1,000

THERE
IS NO
IRON LAW
OF
MORTALITY

LENGTH OF LIFE
INCREASES
WHEREVER
SANITARY SCIENCE
AND
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
ARE APPLIED

AVERAGE LENGTH
OF
NEGRO LIVES
IN
1913
ABOUT 35 YEARS

BY
1963
AVERAGE LENGTH
OF
NEGRO LIVES
CAN BE 50 YEARS

THE THREE GRACES
OF HEALTH

PURE FOOD
PURE AIR
PURE WATER

A SUFFICIENCY
OF
PURE FOOD
PURE AIR
PURE WATER
WOULD ADD
AT ONCE
10 YEARS
TO THE
AVERAGE OF NEGRO LIVES

INCREASE LENGTH
OF LIFE
IN A CENTURY
THE
17th and 18th
4 YEARS

FIRST HALF
19th
9 YEARS

LAST HALF
19th
17 YEARS

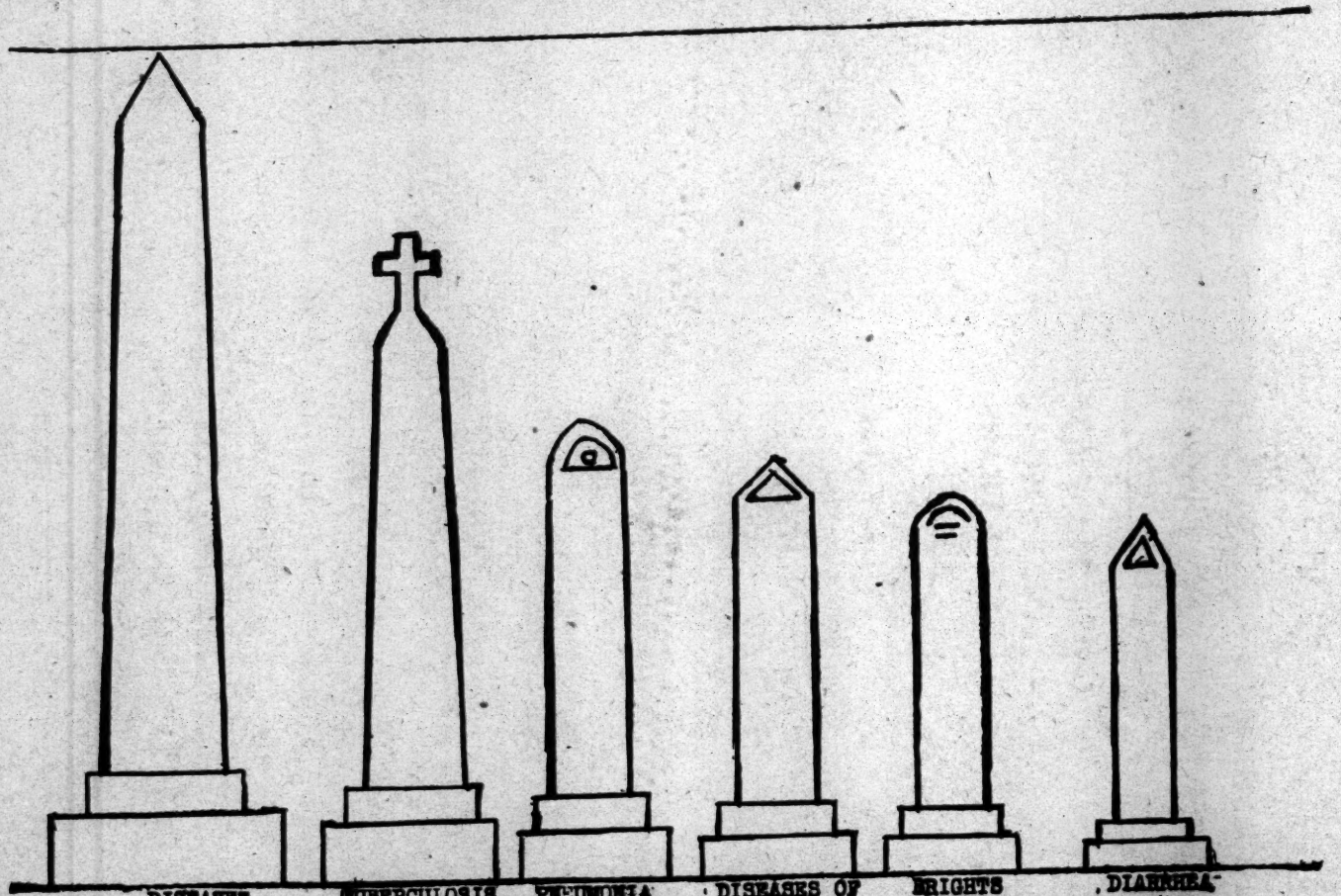
20th
GERMANY 27 YEARS

DURATION
OF
LIFE
IN
INDIA
25 YEARS

MASSACHUSETTS
45 YEARS

DENMARK
and
SWEDEN
50 YEARS

Diseases Most Fatal to Negroes



**450,000 NEGROES
IN SOUTH
SERIOUSLY ILL
ALL THE TIME**

**18 DAYS
A YEAR
FOR EACH
NEGRO
INHABITANT**

**ANNUAL COST
OF
SICKNESS
OF THESE
450,000 NEGROES
$75,000,000**

112,000
NEGRO WORKERS
IN THE SOUTH
SICK
ALL THE TIME

THEIR ANNUAL
LOSS IN EARNINGS
$45,000,000

---

45 PER CENT
OF ANNUAL
DEATHS
AMONG
NEGROES
PREVENTABLE

225,000
NEGROES
IN THE SOUTH
DIE ANNUALLY

100,000
OF THESE
DEATHS
CAN BE
PREVENTED

600,000
NEGROES
OF PRESENT POPULATION
WILL DIE
FROM TUBERCULOSIS

150,000
OF THESE
CAN BE
SAVED

ANNUAL FUNERAL EXPENSES OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH $15,000,000

$6,500,000 COULD BE SAVED

ANNUAL LOSS TO SOUTH IN POTENTIAL EARNINGS BECAUSE OF PREVENTABLE DEATHS AMONG NEGROES $170,000,000

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY

SICKNESS
AND
DEATHS
COST NEGROES
OF THE SOUTH
$100,000,000
ANNUALLY

$50,000,000
OF THIS AMOUNT
COULD BE
SAVED

Estimated Annual Cost of Sickness and Deaths Among Negroes to Important Cities of the South

City	Estimated Negro population	Number of Negroes seriously sick all the time	Loss in earnings	Cost of doctors' bills, etc.	Number of Negro deaths in 1911	Funeral expenses	Value of lives that could have been saved	Financial loss to city because of Negro sickness and deaths	Estimated annual amount that might be sav'd through sanitary improvements
Atlanta	56,000	3,360	$420,000	$ 672,000	1,494	$ 89,000	$1,100,000	$2,270,000	$1,500,000
Baltimore	86,000	5,160	645,000	1,032,000	2,644	158,000	2,000,000	3,835,000	2,600,000
Birmingham	63,000	3,780	500,000	756,000	1,308	90,000	1,000,000	2,266,000	1,450,000
Charleston	31,000	1,860	232,000	372,000	1,252	70,000	957,000	1,631,000	1,180,000
Charlotte	12,000	720	90,000	144,000	244	15,000	186,000	435,000	250,000
Galveston	8,300	500	62,000	100,000	194	12,000	128,000	300,000	186,000
Jacksonville	33,000	2,000	250,000	400,000	841	50,000	643,000	1,343,000	876,000
Louisville	41,000	2,460	300,000	492,000	1,064	63,000	813,000	1,668,000	1,100,000
Memphis	53,000	3,180	397,000	636,000	1,506	90,000	1,152,000	2,275,000	1,526,000
Mobile	24,000	1,440	180,000	280,000	714	42,000	546,000	1,048,000	700,000
Montgomery	20,000	1,200	150,000	240,000	644	38,000	492,000	920,000	600,000
Nashville	38,000	2,280	285,000	456,000	1,092	65,000	835,000	1,641,000	1,100,000
New Orleans	92,000	5,200	690,000	1,104,000	2,834	170,000	2,168,000	4,132,000	2,820,000
Norfolk	26,500	1,600	200,000	320,000	1,032	61,000	789,000	1,370,000	980,000
Richmond	48,500	2,900	363,000	580,000	1,346	80,000	1,029,000	2,052,000	1,370,000
San Antonio	11,500	690	80,000	138,000	248	15,000	190,000	423,000	267,000
Savannah	38,000	2,280	281,000	456,000	1,300	78,000	994,000	1,809,000	1,265,000
Washington	98,000	5,800	725,000	1,116,000	2,559	153,000	1,957,000	3,951,000	2,620,000

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Charleston	31,000	1,860	232,000	372,000	1,252	70,000	957,000	1,631,000	1,180,000
Charlotte	12,000	720	90,000	144,000	244	15,000	186,000	435,000	250,000
Galveston	8,300	500	62,000	100,000	194	12,000	128,000	300,000	186,000
Jacksonville	33,000	2,000	250,000	400,000	841	50,000	643,000	1,343,000	876,000
Louisville	41,000	2,460	300,000	492,000	1,064	63,000	813,000	1,668,000	1,100,000
Memphis	53,000	3,180	397,000	636,000	1,506	90,000	1,152,000	2,275,000	1,526,000
Mobile	24,000	1,440	180,000	280,000	714	42,000	546,000	1,048,000	700,000
Montgomery	20,000	1,200	150,000	240,000	644	38,000	492,000	920,000	600,000
Nashville	38,000	2,280	285,000	456,000	1,092	65,000	835,000	1,641,000	1,100,000
New Orleans	92,000	5,200	690,000	1,104,000	2,834	170,000	2,168,000	4,132,000	2,820,000
Norfolk	26,500	1,600	200,000	320,000	1,032	61,000	789,000	1,370,000	980,000
Richmond	48,500	2,900	363,000	580,000	1,346	80,000	1,029,000	2,052,000	1,370,000
San Antonio	11,500	690	80,000	138,000	248	15,000	190,000	423,000	267,000
Savannah	38,000	2,280	281,000	456,000	1,300	78,000	994,000	1,809,000	1,265,000
Washington	98,000	5,800	725,000	1,116,000	2,559	153,000	1,957,000	3,951,000	2,620,000

SICKNESS
AND
DEATHS
COST NEGROES
OF THE SOUTH
$100,000,000
ANNUALLY

$50,000,000
OF THIS AMOUNT
COULD BE
SAVED

FARMING INTERESTS
OF SOUTH
LOSE ANNUALLY
FROM
SICKNESS AND DEATHS
AMONG NEGROES
$200,000,000

ANNUAL
ECONOMIC LOSS
TO SOUTH
FROM
SICKNESS AND DEATHS
AMONG NEGROES
$300,000,000

$150,000,000
OF THIS AMOUNT
COULD BE
SAVED

Estimated Annual Cost of Sickness and Deaths Among Negroes to States of the South

State	Estimated Negro population	Number of Negroes seriously sick all the time	Loss in Earnings	Cost of doctors' bills, etc.	Annual Number of Negro deaths	Funeral Expenses	Value of lives that could have been saved	Financial loss to State because of Negro sickness and deaths	Estimated annual amount that might be saved each State through sanitary improveprovement.
Alabama.....	938,000	56,300	$5,600,000	$11,000,000	19,760	$ 988,000	$15,000,000	$32,588,000	$20,800,000
Arkansas.....	460,000	27,600	2,700,000	5,000,000	9,200	450,000	7,000,000	15,160,000	9,700,000
Florida	330,000	19,800	1,900,000	3,500,000	6,600	330,000	5,050,000	10,780,000	6,960,000
Georgia.....	1,217,000	73,000	7,300,000	14,000,000	24,300	1,200,000	18,580,000	41,000,000	26,000,000
Kentucky.....	265,000	15,900	1,500,000	3,000,000	5,300	260,000	4,050,000	8,800,000	5,680,000
Louisiana.....	741,000	44,400	4,400,000	8,500,000	14,800	740,000	11,320,000	24,960,000	15,860,000
Maryland.....	237,000	14,200	1,400,000	2,500,000	4,700	230,000	3,590,000	7,720,000	4,960,000
Mississippi	1,041,000	62,400	6,200,000	12,000,000	20,800	1,000,000	15,900,000	35,000,000	22,800,000
North Carolina...	728,000	43,600	4,300,000	8,650,000	14,500	720,000	11,190,000	24,860,000	15,740,000
South Carolina...	857,000	51,400	5,100,000	10,000,000	17,100	850,000	13,030,000	29,030,000	18,390,000
Tennessee.....	481,000	29,000	2,900,000	5,500,000	9,600	480,000	7,340,000	16,220,000	10,300,000
Texas.....	725,000	43,500	4,300,000	8,600,000	14,500	720,000	11,190,000	24,800,000	18,390,000
Virginia.....	686,000	41,100	4,100,000	8,000,000	13,700	680,000	10,480,000	23,260,000	14,740,000

Estimated Annual Cost of Sickness and Deaths Among Negroes to States of the South

State	Estimated Negro population	Number of Negroes seriously sick all the time	Loss in Earnings	Cost of doctors' bills, etc.	Annual Number of Negro deaths	Funeral Expenses	Value of lives that could have been saved	Financial loss to State because of Negro sickness and deaths	Estimated annual amount that might be saved each State through sanitary improvement.
Alabama.....	938,000	56,300	$5,600,000	$11,000,000	19,760	$ 988,000	$15,000,000	$32,588,000	$20,800,000
Arkansas.....	460,000	27,600	2,700,000	5,000,000	9,200	450,000	7,000,000	15,160,000	9,700,000
Florida	330,000	19,800	1,900,000	3,500,000	6,600	330,000	5,050,000	10,780,000	6,960,000
Georgia.....	1,217,000	73,000	7,300,000	14,000,000	24,300	1,200,000	18,580,000	41,000,000	26,000,000
Kentucky.....	265,000	15,900	1,500,000	3,000,000	5,300	260,000	4,050,000	8,800,000	5,630,000
Louisiana.....	741,000	44,400	4,400,000	8,500,000	14,800	740,000	11,320,000	24,960,000	15,860,000
Maryland.....	237,000	14,200	1,400,000	2,500,000	4,700	230,000	3,590,000	7,720,000	4,960,000
Mississippi	1,041,000	62,400	6,200,000	12,000,000	20,800	1,000,000	15,900,000	35,000,000	22,800,000
North Carolina...	728,000	43,600	4,300,000	8,650,000	14,500	720,000	11,190,000	24,860,000	15,740,000
South Carolina...	857,000	51,400	5,100,000	10,000,000	17,100	850,000	13,030,000	29,030,000	18,390,000
Tennessee.....	481,000	29,000	2,900,000	5,500,000	9,600	480,000	7,340,000	16,220,000	10,300,000
Texas.....	725,000	43,500	4,300,000	8,600,000	14,500	720,000	11,190,000	24,800,000	18,390,000
Virginia.....	686,000	41,100	4,100,000	8,000,000	13,700	680,000	10,480,000	23,260,000	14,740,000

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IT WOULD PAY
THE SOUTH
TO SPEND
$100,000,000 ANNUALLY
TO IMPROVE
NEGRO HEALTH

Number of Deaths Per 100,000 of Population, Among White and Colored, from Certain Diseases in 1911

Area	Typhoid Fever		Tuberculosis of Lungs		Cancer		Cerebral hemorrhage and softening		Diseases of Heart		Pneumonia		Brights Disease		Congenital Debility and Malformation		Diarrhea and Enteritis	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White		White	Colored
Total Registration Area	19.9	44 9	126.2	405.3	75.0	57.0	76.1	84.2	137.8	211.8	128.4	252.2	94.3	170.4	77.8	108.2	75.9	111.0
Registration States.....	19.7	40.6	125.1	409.8	74.0	57.0	77.7	78.4	138.4	201.3	125.9	236.2	92.4	141.2	78.4	101.7	72.7	99.6
Rural Parts Registration Citites.....	21.3	52.3	110.5	378.4	66.6	43.4	80.9	66.9	132.1	143.9	102.8	174.1	74.3	99.1	71.6	75.7	55.0	83.2
Registration States.....	18.8	41.2	139.5	418.5	82.2	63.6	72.0	92.7	142.6	245.3	150.2	290.5	111.3	205.5	83.1	124.2	93.7	124.6

Number of Deaths Per 100,000 of Population, Among White and Colored, from Certain Diseases in 1911

Area	Typhoid Fever		Tuberculosis of Lungs		Cancer		Cerebral hemorrhage and softening		Diseases of Heart		Pneumonia		Brights Disease		Congenital Debility and Malformation		Diarrhea and Enteritis	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White		White	Colored
Total Registration Area	19.9	44 9	126.2	405.3	75.0	57.0	76.1	84.2	137.8	211.8	128.4	252.2	94.3	170.4	77.8	108.2	75.9	111.0
Registration States.....	19.7	40.6	125.1	409.8	74.0	57.0	77.7	78.4	138.4	201.3	125.9	236.2	92.4	141.2	78.4	101.7	72.7	99.6
Rural Parts Registration Citites.....	21.3	52.3	110.5	378.4	66.6	43.4	80.9	66.9	132.1	143.9	102.8	174.1	74.3	99.1	71.6	75.7	55.0	83.2
Registration States.....	18.8	41.2	139.5	418.5	82.2	63.6	72.0	92.7	142.6	245.3	150.2	290.5	111.3	205.5	83.1	124.2	93.7	124.6

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NEGRO PHYSICIANS

Derham, James.—First Negro physician in the United States. Born a slave in Philadelphia in 1767. He was taught by his master to read and write and was employed in compounding medicines. He became so skilled that when sold to a new master he was employed as his assistant. Derham eventually purchased his freedom moved to New Orleans, and built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician, published an account of Derham, and spoke in the highest terms of his character and skill as a physician.

Smith, James McCune.—He was a prominent Negro physician in New York City in ante-bellum days. Being unable to enter a medical school in this country, he went to Scotland, and there obtained a medical education. He returned to New York and practiced his profession there for twenty-five years and became one of the most influential members of his race. He is said to have been the first colored man to establish a pharmacy in the United States. He was one of the principal agents for the Underground Railroad in New York, and was also an active writer for newspapers and magazines.

DeGrasse, Dr. John V.—First Negro in the United States to become a member of a Medical Association. In 1854 he was admitted in due form as a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

It is only since the Civil War that there has been any number of Negro physicians. The census of 1900 reported 1,734, and of 1910, 3,777. There were also 478 dentists and 2,433 trained nurses. Several Negro physicians have achieved national reputations. Among these are Dr. Daniel H. Williams and Dr. George C. Hall, of Chicago, and Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C. Some of the most difficult operations performed by surgeons of any race are to their credit. Dr. Daniel H. Williams was the first surgeon to successfully perform an operation on the human heart. In the organization at Chicago in 1913, of the American College of Surgeons, which is modeled after the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Dr. Williams was chosen from among the many surgeons of America who are of note as one of the "two thousand of the fittest morally, technically, and surgically" to become the charter members of the college. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, head of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, has discovered a cure for articular rheumatism that has attracted wide attention in medical circles. In the July, 1911, number of the New York Medical Journal, Dr. Jackson describes the results of his experiments.

First Negro Medical Journal.—It was the Medical and Surgical

Observer. It was established in December, 1892, at Jackson, Tennessee by M. V. Lynk, M. D., the founder and president of the University of West Tennessee. It was a monthly publication and was issued for about eighteen months.

NEGRO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

National Medical Association.—President, F. S. Hargrove, M. D. Wilson, N. C.; Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., 14 Webster Place, Orange, N. J. Meets annually, fourth Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in August.

Hook Worm Commission of National Medical Association.—S. B. Jones, M. D., A. & M. College, Greensboro, N. C.; John A. Kenney, M. D., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; J. H. Holman, M. D., 7 N. Hill St., Nashville, Tenn.

Pellagra Commission of National Medical Association.—A. M. Townsend, M. D., 537 Main St., Nashville, Tenn.; H. M. Green, M. D., 108 E. Vine St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Tri-State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.—President, L. B. Palmer, M. D., 78½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary, John A. Kenney, M. D., Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Meets annually in February.

Tri-State Medical Association of Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.—President, A. H. Wilson, M. D., Muncie; Secretary, H. W. Armistead, Indianapolis, Ind.

Tri-State Dental Association of Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia.—President, D. A. Ferguson, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.; Secretary, J. M. C. Ramsey, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.

Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, G. W. Weaver, M. D., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Secretary, D. W. Wilborn, M. D., Anniston, Ala. Meets annually in April.

Arkansas State Dental Association.—President, R. J. Meatddough, D. D. S., Little Rock; Secretary, F. Lytes, D. D. S., Pine Bluff.

Arkansas Medical Association.—President, J. G. Thornton, M. D., Little Rock; Secretary, A. A. Womack, M. D., Little Rock.

Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia.—President, J. C. Dowling, M. D.; Secretary, Charles A. Fignor, M. D. Meets second Thursday of each month.

Florida Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, R. R. Williams, M. D., Ocala; Secretary, E. Carrie Mitchell, M. D., Ocala.

Georgia State Medical Society.—President, T. H. Slater, M. D., Atlanta; Secretary, J. A. Moore, M. D., Macon. Meets annually in May.

Indiana Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, H. L. Hummons, M. D., Indianapolis; Treasurer, C. R. Atkins, M. D., Indianapolis.

Kentucky Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, H. C. Tinsley, M. D., 314 Short St., Lexington; Secretary, B. F. Jones, M. D., 116 E. Walnut St., Danville. Meets annually, second Monday in May.

Louisiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, J. D. Nelson, M. D., Morgan City; Secretary, F. L. Welch, M. D., 119 Field St., New Iberia. Meets annually.

Maryland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, B. M. Rhetta, M. D., Baltimore; Secretary, F. N. Cardoza, M. D., Baltimore.

Massachusetts Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, T. E. A. McCurdy, M. D.; Secretary, E. I. Wright, D. D. S.

Mississippi Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical & Surgical Association.—President, D. W. Sherrod, M. D., Meridian; Secretary, L. R. Young, M. D., Hattiesburg.

Pan-Missouri Medical Association.—President, J. E. Perry, M. D., Kansas City; Secretary, Leon Hill, M. D., Booneville.

North Jersey Medical Society of New Jersey.—President, W. H. Sutherland, D. D. S., 75 Oakwood Ave., Orange; Secretary, J. R. Strond, M. D., 75½ Jewett Ave., Jersey City.

North Carolina Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Association.—President, J. W. Jones, M. D., Winston-Salem; Secretary, A. A. Wyche, Charlotte.

Ohio Medical Association.—President, S. S. Jordan, M. D., Chillicothe; Secretary, W. A. Method, M. D., Columbus.

Central Pennsylvania Medical Society.—President, G. W. Bowles, M. D., York; Secretary, W. H. Marshall, Jr., M. D.

Palmetto Medical Association.—President, S. J. Wright, M. D., Dillon, S. C.; Secretary, I. A. Macon, M. D., Rock Hill, S. C. Meets annually, fourth Wednesday in April.

Tennessee Medical Association—President, F. A. Stewart, M. D., Nashville; Secretary, J. H. Hale, M. D., Nashville.

The Lone Star Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, H. E. Lee, M. D., Houston, Texas; Secretary, R. B. Barnes, M. D., Cleburne, Texas. Meets annually in October.

Old Dominion State Dental Society.—President, Norman Lassiter, D. D. S., Newport News, Va.; Secretary, John T. Lattimore, D. D. S., Hampton, Va.

Tidewater Medical Society of Virginia.—President, A. B. Green, M. D.; Secretary, G. H. Francis, M. D. Meets first Thursday in each month.

Flat Top Medical Association of West Virginia.—President, G. N. Marshall, M. D., Keystone; Secretary, S. A. Viney, M. D., Northfork.

West Virginia State Medical Society.—President, W. H. A. Barrett, M. D., Keystone; Secretary, R. L. Jones, M. D., Charleston. Meets annually, in June.

Freedman's Hospital Medical Society, Washington, D. C.—President, A. S. Lamb, M. D.; Secretary, C. A. Allen, M. D.

The Robert F. Freeman Dental Society, Washington, D. C.—President, C. C. Fry, D. D. S.; Secretary, George H. Butcher, D. D. S.

South Atlantic Medical Society.—Savannah, Ga.—President, G. W. Smith, M. D.; Secretary, O. C. Clayborne, M. D. Meets first Friday in each month.

The Atlanta Association of Negro Physicians, Dentists, and Pharmacists, Atlanta, Ga.—President, Charles H. Johnson, M. D.; Secretary, E. B. Wallace, M. D.

The Aesculapian Society of Indianapolis, Ind.—President, W. W. Stewart, M. D.; Secretary, Aldridge Lewis, M. D.

The Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists Club of Chicago.—President, T. A. Officer, M. D.; Secretary, C. G. Roberts, M. D.

Chicago Dental Association.—President, A. D. C. Barnes, D. D. S.; Secretary, H. Garnes, D. D. S.

National Colored Optical Society.—President, Dr. S. J. Scott, 3321 State St., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Dr. T. C. Williams, Chicago, Illinois.

The Falls City Medical Association, Louisville, Ky.—President, Richard L. Oliver, M. D.; Secretary, W. S. Adams, M. D.

Mound City Medical Association, St. Louis, Mo.—President, Charles H. Phillips, Jr., M. D., 2607 Lawton Ave.; Secretary, Chas. L. Thomas, M. D., 2607 Lawton Ave.

Aesculapian Society of New York City.—President, A. Saint Clair Jones, M. D., 62nd St.; Secretary, E. E. Rawlins, M. D., 208 W. 133rd St. Meets fourth Friday of each month.

Medico-Chirurgical Society of Greater New York.—President, A. S. Reed, M. D., 316 W. 52nd St.; Secretary, J. E. Cabannis, D. D. S., 457 Lenox Ave. Meets first Friday of each month.

Raleigh Medical Association, Raleigh, N. C.—President, L. B. Capard, M. D.; Secretary, M. T. Pope, M. D.

Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and the Allied Sciences.—President, J. T. Howard, D. D. S.; Secretary, P. M. Edwards, M. D. Meets third Monday of each month.

Charleston County Medical Association, Charleston, S. C.—President, William H. Johnson, M. D.; Secretary, M. M. Edwards, M. D.

Bluff City Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Memphis, Tenn.—President, Dr. G. W. Atkins; Secretary, Dr. N. H. C. Henderson.

Rock City Academy of Medicine and Surgery, Nashville, Tenn.—President, W. A. Reed, M. D.; Secretary, L. A. Fisher, M. D.

Dallas Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, P. M. Sunday, M. D.; Secretary, G. W. White, M. D.

The Norfolk County Dental Society, Norfolk, Va.—President, J. L. McGriff, D. D. S.; Secretary, S. F. Coppage, D. D. S.

The Richmond Medical Society of Richmond, Va.—President, Walter Brown, M. D.; Secretary, J. H. Blackwell, Jr., M. D.

HOSPITALS AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOLS

Recent years have marked the rise of hospitals and nurse training schools for Negroes. Because of the nurses sent out among the people, and the facilities afforded for caring for patients, these hospitals and nurse training schools are becoming important factors in the improvement of the health of Negroes. There are now some 95 hospitals and nurse training schools operated for Negroes. With a few exceptions, they are conducted by Negroes. Their names and locations follow:

ALABAMA

Name of Hospital	Location
Burwell's Infirmary	Selma
Cottage Home Infirmary & Nurse Training School	Decatur
Sanitarium Oakwood Manual Training School	Huntsville
Hale's Infirmary	Montgomery

Northcross Sanitarium.....6 Shepherd St., Montgomery
Talladega College Hospital.....Talladega
John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital.....Tuskegee Institute
Virginia McCormick Hospital.....A. & M. College, Normal
George C. Hall Hospital.....Birmingham

ARKANSAS

Colored Infirmary.....Little Rock
Pythian Sanitarium.....Hot Springs

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Freedmen's Hospital.....Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

Brewster Hospital.....Jacksonville
Mercy Hospital and Nurse Training School.....Ocala
Nurse Training Department A. & M. College.....Tallahassee

GEORGIA

Burrus Sanitarium.....Augusta
Charity Hospital.....Savannah
Dr. Geo. W.Evans' Sanitarium.....Lithonia
East Side Sanitarium.....Savannah
Georgia Infirmary.....Savannah
Fair Haven Infirmary.....Atlanta
Lamar Hospital and Nurse Training School.....Augusta
McVicar Hospital.....Spelman Seminary, Atlanta
Nurse Training Department.....Morris Brown College, Atlanta

ILLINOIS

Provident Hospital.....Chicago
The Home Sanitarium.....Jacksonville

INDIANA

Charity Hospital.....Indianapolis
Colored Hospital.....Evansville
Lincoln Hospital.....Indianapolis

KANSAS

Douglass Hospital and Training School.....Kansas City
Mitchell Hospital.....Leavenworth

KENTUCKY

Citizens' National Hospital.....Louisville
Red Cross Sanitarium.....Louisville

LOUISIANA

Charity Hospital.....New Orleans
Dr. F. T. Jones' Sanitarium.....Shreveport
Provident Sanitarium.....New Orleans
Sarah Goodrich Hospital and Nurse Training School..New Orleans

MARYLAND

Provident Hospital.....Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth Hospital and Training School.....Boston

MISSISSIPPI

Nurse Training Department, Alcorn College.....Alcorn
The Dumas Infirmary.....Natchez

MISSOURI

Provident Hospital.....St. Louis
Perry Sanitarium.....1214 Vine St., Kansas City

NEW YORK

Lincoln Hospital.E. 141st St. & Southern Boulevard, New York City

NEW MEXICO

Hawkins Sanitarium.....Box 252, Silver City

NORTH CAROLINA

Good Samaritan Hospital.....Charlotte
Lincoln Hospital.....Durham
Quality Hill Sanitarium.....Monroe
Slater Hospital.....Winston-Salem
St. Agness Hospital.....St. Augustine School, Raleigh
Leonard Hospital.....Shaw University, Raleigh
Wilson Hospital & Tuberculosis Home.....Wilson

OKLAHOMA

Morrison Hospital.....805 N. Main St., Muskogee
Dr. Conrad's Sanitarium.....Guthrie

OHIO

Colley's Hospital.....Cincinnati

PENNSYLVANIA

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital & Nurse Training School.....Philadelphia
Jackson's Sanitarium.....770 South 18th St., Philadelphia
Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses.....Philadelphia
The Booker T. Washington Hospital and Nurse..... Training School.....Pittsburg
Lincoln Memorial Hospital & Training School,.... Avery College.....Pittsburg

SOUTH CAROLINA

Booker T. Washington Hospital, Voorhees Industrial.... School.....Denmark
Colored Hospital and Nurse Training School.....Charleston
The Good Samaritan Hospital.....Columbia
Taylor Lane Hospital.....Columbia
Mrs. Dr. Rhodes' Private Hospital.....Columbia
Nurse Training Department State College.....Orangeburg

TENNESSEE

Collins Chapel Hospital.....Memphis
Hadley's Private Infirmary.....Nashville
Home Infirmary.....Clarksville
George W. Hubbard Hospital.....Nashville

Eliza B. Wallace Memorial Hospital...Knoxville College, Knoxville
Negro Baptist Hospital.....698 Williams Ave., Memphis
Old Folks Home and Hospital.....Memphis
Rock City Sanitarium.....316 Foster St., Nashville
Mercy Hospital.....Nashville

TEXAS

Hubbard Sanitarium.....Galveston
Dr. Bluitt's Sanitarium.....2034 Commerce St., Dallas
Feagin's Hospital.....Houston
People's Sanitarium.....Houston
Tent Colony for Colored People, 324 W. Commerce St., San Antonio
Physicians and Surgeons Infirmary..711 North Center St.
.....San Antonio
Wright Cuney Memorial Nurse Training School.....Dallas
Dr. Sheppard's Sanitarium.....214 N. Wellington St., Marshall

VIRGINIA

Dixie Hospital.....Hampton
Epps Memorial Hospital.....Petersburg
Richmond Hospital .....Richmond
Woman's Central League Hospital.....Richmond

WEST VIRGINIA

North Mountain Sanitarium.....North Mountain
Mercer Hospital.....Bluefield
Harrison Hospital .....Kimball
Barnett Hospital.....Huntington

Necrology 1913-1914

1913

January 21.—Coppin, Mrs. Fannie Jackson, of Philadelphia, Educator.

February 13.—Salter, Moses Buckingham, of Charleston, S. C. Bishop African Methodist Episcopal Church.

February 20.— Eubanks, Henry T., of Cleveland, Ohio. Elected three times as a member of Ohio Legislature.

March 10.—Tubman, Harriet, of Albany, N. Y. Former Underground Railroad Worker.

March 25.—Northern, Ex-Governor W. J. White, of Atlanta. Promoter of better relations between the races. Organized for this purpose Christian Civic League.

April 15.—Derrick, William B., of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. Bishop of African Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 17.—White, William J., of Augusta, Ga. Editor the Georgia Baptist.

May 4.—Dean, Jennie, of Sudley Springs, Va. Founder of the Manassas (Va.) Industrial School.

May 23.—Francis, John R., of Washington, D. C. Prominent Physician.

June 18.—Townsend, James M., of Richmond, Ind. Prominent Minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

June 22.—Murphy, Edgar Gardner (white), of Montgomery, Ala. Organizer of the Southern Society for the Consideration of Race Problems; Author of "The Present South" and "Basis of Ascendency."

August 6.—Ogden, Robert C. (white), of New York City. Business man, philanthropist, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Hampton Institute, member Tuskegee Institute Trustee Board. Founder and President of Conference for Education in the South.

August 31.—At Vienna, Austria, Mrs. Edna Alexander Farell, formerly of Chicago. Noted singer and actress.

September 25.—Davis, D. Webster, of Richmond, Virginia. Noted preacher, lecturer and poet.

October 18.—Dinizulu, South Africa. Last of the warrior kings of the Zulus. He was the son of the famous chief Cetywaywo.

October 22.—Toby, Frank Bassett (white), of Chicago, founder Toby Furniture Company. Friend and adviser of Abraham Lincoln. Anti-slavery worker.

October 25.—Barrows, Mrs. Isabel C. (white). Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. For many years Editor of the proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Secretary and Editor of the Lake Mohonk Conferences and of the National Prison Association. Active worker in movements in behalf of the prisoners, the Indian and the Negro.

November 18.—Cook, Mrs. Helen A., of Washington, D. C. Widow of the late John F. Cook, educator, former collector of taxes for the District. She was said to be the wealthiest colored woman in the District of Columbia.

December 3.—Cavener, Jordan, wealthy citizen of Media, Pa.

December 17.—Buckner, John C., of Chicago. Politician. Organizer of the 9th Battalion, Illinois Militia, now the 8th Illinois Regiment of the National Guard.

December.—Jackson, Deal, of Albany, Georgia. The best known Negro farmer in Georgia. See sketch of above pp. 8, 302.

December 30.—Abbott, Dr. Andrew W., of Toronto, Canada. Civil War surgeon. One of the first colored men admitted to the Army Medical Service.

1914

January 1.—Johnson, Dr. P. A. Oldest colored practicing physician in New York City.

January 10.—Roberts, Mrs. Jane, of London, England. Widow of the first president of the Republic of Liberia, concerning whom see sketch above under Liberia.

January 15.—Wagner, General Louis, of Philadelphia. Civil War Veteran. He had charge of Camp William Penn and sent 14,000 colored soldiers to the front.

January 15.—Hendley, Charles H., of Huntsville, Alabama. Founder of the Huntsville Gazette, one of the first Negro papers printed in Alabama. Educator and Politician.

January 22.—Moss, Mrs. Lottie Wilson, of Niles, Michigan. Formerly of Indianapolis. Artist.

January 23.—Johnson, George W., of New York City. Song writer. Known as "Laughing and Whistling Johnson."

April 11.—Hallowell, Colonel Norwood Penrose (white), of West Medford, Massachusetts. Commander in the Civil War of the 55th Massachusetts (colored) regiment.

April 12.—Johnston, J. Hugo, of Petersburg, Virginia. President of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute.

May 15.—Chivers, George, of Oakland, California. Editor of the Railroad Men's Magazine.

May 21.—Redmond, Mrs. Ida Revels, of Jackson, Mississippi, daughter of Hiram R. Revels, the first Negro United States Senator.

May 30. Bishop, Samuel H. (white), of New York City. Episcopal Minister, secretary and general agent of the American Church Institute for Negroes.

June 2.—Moore, Mrs. Ella Shepherd, of Nashville. One of the original Fisk Jubilee Singers. She was the wife of Rev. George W. Moore, superintendent of Southern church work of the American Missionary Association.

June 7.—Jones, John G., of Chicago. Lawyer, Politician, former member of the State Legislature, Father of the Illinois Civil Rights Bill. Is said to have held the highest degree in Masonry.

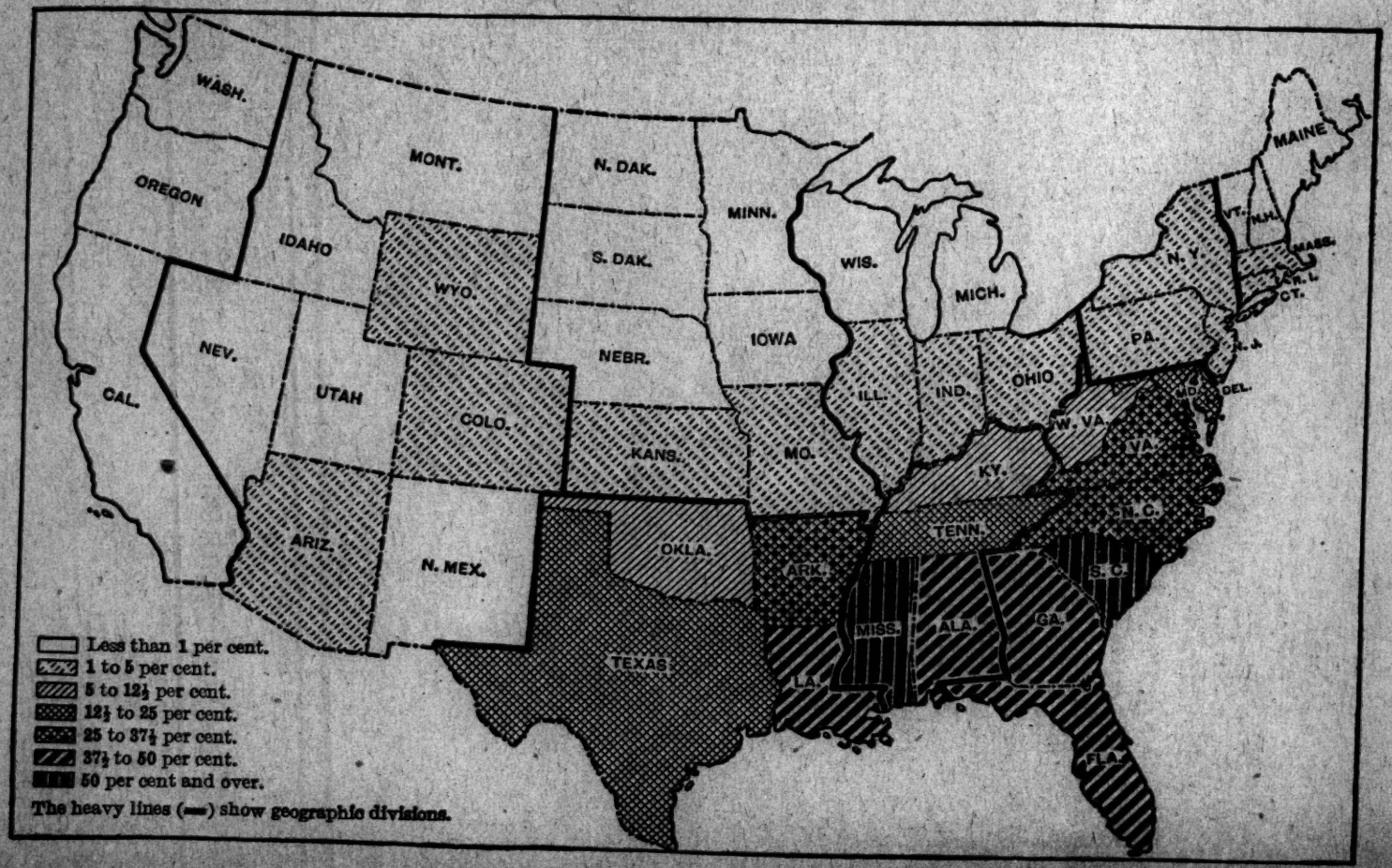
POPULATION

POPULATION EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1790-1910

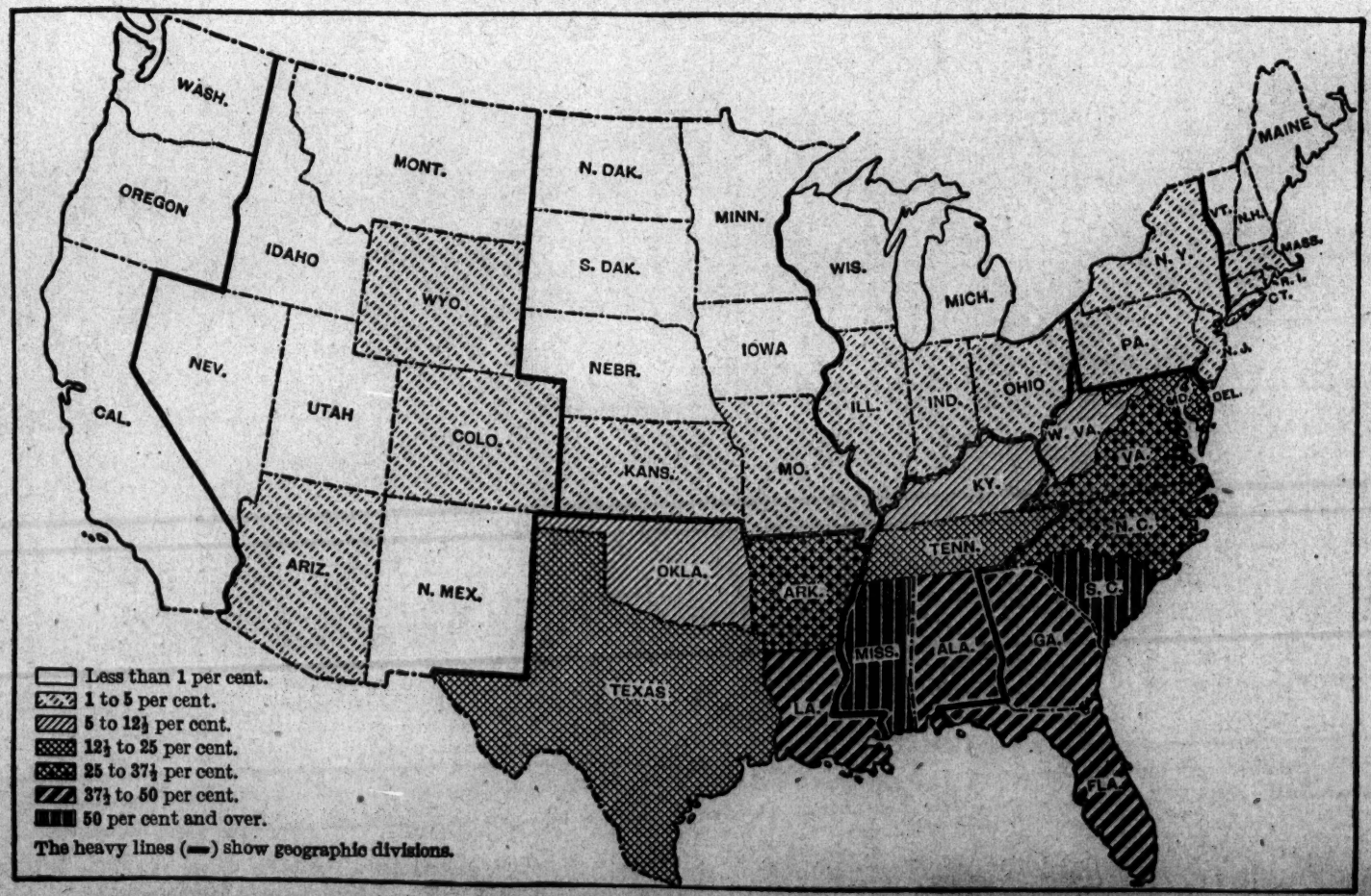
Census Year	Number				Per Cent			Per Cent of Increase of White and Negro Population	
	Total Population	White	Negro	Indian Chinese Japanese and all Others	White	Negro	Indian Chinese Japanese and all Others	White	Negro
1910	91,972,266	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	88.9	10.7	0.4	---	---
1900	75,994,575	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	87.9	11.6	0.5	35.8	32.3
1890	62,947,714	55,101,256	7,488,676	357,780	87.5	11.9	0.6	36.1	37.5
1880	50,155,783	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	86.5	13.1	0.3	34.2	28.6
1870(1)	38,558,371	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	87.1	12.7	0.2	33.9	31 4
1870(2)	39,818,449	34,337,292	5,392,172	88,985	86.2	13.5	0.2	34.7	23.4
1860	31,443,321	26,992,537	4,441,830	78,954	85.6	14.1	0.3	37.7	26.6
1850	23,191,876	19,553,068	3,638,808	-------	84.3	15.7	------	37.7	22.1
1840	17,069,453	14,195,805	2,873,648	-------	83.2	16.8	------	24.8	9.9
1830	12,866,020	10,537,378	2,328,642	-------	81.9	18.1	------	29.2	34.9
1820	9,638,453	7,866,797	1,771,656	-------	81.6	18.4	------	26.7	13.5
1810	7,239,881	5,862,073	1,377,808	-------	81.0	19.0	------	21.2	18.0
1800	5,308,483	4,306,446	1,002,037	-------	81.1	18.9	------	22.3	11.3
1790	3,929,214	3,172,006	757,208	-------	80.7	19.3	------	-----	-----

1 As enumerated
2 Estimated corrected figures

PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1910.



PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1910.



POPULATION

POPULATION EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1790-1910

Census Year	Number				Per Cent			Per Cent of Increase of White and Negro Population	
	Total Population	White	Negro	Indian Chinese Japanese and all Others	White	Negro	Indian Chinese Japanese and all Others	White	Negro
1910	91,972,266	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	88.9	10.7	0.4	---	---
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1890	62,947,714	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	87.5	11.9	0.6	36.1	37.5
1880	50,155,783	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	86.5	13.1	0.3	34.2	28.6
1870(1)	38,558,371	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	87.1	12.7	0.2	33.9	31 4
1870(2)	39,818,449	34,337,292	5,392,172	88,985	86.2	13.5	0.2	34.7	23.4
1860	31,443,321	26,992,537	4,441,830	78,954	85.6	14.1	0.3	37.7	26.6
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1840	17,069,453	14,195,805	2,873,648	-------	83.2	16.8	------	24.8	9.9
1830	12,866,020	10,537,378	2,328,642	-------	81.9	18.1	------	29.2	34.9
1820	9,638,453	7,866,797	1,771,656	-------	81.6	18.4	------	26.7	13.5
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1800	5,308,483	4,306,446	1,002,037	-------	81.1	18.9	------	22.3	11.3
1790	3,929,214	3,172,006	757,208	-------	80.7	19.3	------	-----	-----

1 As enumerated
2 Estimated corrected figures

BLACK AND MULATTO POPULATION

Census Year	Negro Population			Per Cent of Total	
	Total	Black	Mulatto	Black	Mulatto
1910	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	79.1	20.9
1890	7,488,676*	6,337,980	1,132,060	84.8	15.2
1870	4,880,009	4,295,960	584,049	88.0	12.0
1860	4,441,830	3,853,467	588,363	86.8	13.2
1850	3,638,808	3,233,057	405,751	88.8	11.2

* Includes 18,636 enumerated in Indian Territory, not distinguished as Black and Mulatto.

Concerning the above Census report for 1910, General report and analysis, page 129 says:

"Considerable uncertainty necessarily attaches to this classification, however, since the accuracy of the distinction made depends largely upon the judgment and care of the enumerators. Moreover, the fact that the definition of the term, "mulatto" adopted at different censuses has not been entirely uniform may affect the comparability of the figures in some degree. At the census of 1910 the instructions were to report as "black" all persons who were "evidently full-blood Negroes" and as "mulatto" all other persons having "some proportion or perceptible trace of Negro blood." The instructions were substantially the same at the census of 1870; but at the census of 1890 the term "black" included all persons "having three-fourths or more black blood," other persons with any proportion of "black" blood being classified as "mulattoes," "quadroons," or "octaroons"; and at the censuses of 1850 and 1860 the term "black" and "mulatto" appear not to have been defined.

PER CENT OF BLACK AND MULATTO BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

	1910		1890		1870	
	Black	Mulatto	Black	Mulatto	Black	Mulatto
UNITED STATES	79.1	20.9	84.8	15.2	88.0	12.0
Geographic Divisions:						
New England	66.6	33.4	67.3	32.7	71.4	28.6
Middle Atlantic	80.4	19.6	78.6	21.4	85.1	14.9
East North Central	66.8	33.2	62.8	37.2	70.8	29.2
West North Central	71.3	28.7	74.7	25.3	84.0	16.0
South Atlantic	79.2	20.8	86.6	13.4	89.6	10.4
East South Central	80.9	19.1	86.4	13.6	88.9	11.1
West South Central	79.9	20.1	85.5	14.5	86.9	13.1
Mountain	71.4	28.6	64.3	35.7	69.6	30.4
Pacific	65.3	34.7	57.7	42.3	62.7	37.3

CLASSIFICATION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY SEX

In 1910 the division of the Negro population by sex was: Males, 4,885,881; females, 4,941,882. The number of males to 100 females was 98.9. In the urban Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 90.8; in the rural Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 102.1. In the New England States the number was 97.8; in the Middle Atlantic States, 94.9;

East North Central States, 108.3; West North Central States, 107.5 Mountain States, 121.3; Pacific States, 102.4; Atlantic States, 97.5 East South Central, 98.4; West South Central, 100.4.

MARITAL CONDITIONS

In 1910 there were 3,059,312 Negro males 15 years of age and over. 1,083,472 of these were single, 1,749,228 were married, 189,970 were widowed, and 20,146 were divorced. Of the 3,103,344 females, 15 years of age and over, 823,996 were single; 1,775,949 were married, 459,831 were widowed and 33,286 were divorced.

Negro Population in the North and in the South

Negro population outside of the South in 1900 was 911,025; in 1910 it was 1,078,904; an increase of 167,879 or 18.4 per cent.

Negro Population of Northern and Western States

Division of States	Number	
	1900	1910
New England:		
Maine	1,319	1,363
New Hampshire	662	564
Vermont	826	1,621
Massachusetts	31,974	38,055
Rhode Island	9,092	9,529
Connecticut	15,226	15,174
Middle Atlantic:		
New York	99,232	134,191
New Jersey	69,844	89,760
Pennsylvania	156,845	193,919
East North Central:		
Ohio	96,901	111,452
Indiana	57,505	60,320
Illinois	85,078	109,049
Michigan	15,816	17,115
Wisconsin	2,542	2,900
West North Central:		
Minnesota	4,959	7,084
Iowa	12,693	14,973
Missouri	161,234	157,452
North Dakota	286	617
South Dakota	465	817
Nebraska	6,269	7,689
Kansas	52,003	54,030
Mountain:		
Montana	1,523	1,834
Idaho	293	651
Wyoming	940	2,235
Colorado	8,570	11,453
Arizona	1,848	2,009
Utah	672	1,144
New Mexico	1,610	1,628
Nevada	134	513
Pacific:		
Washington	2,514	6,058
Oregon	1,105	1,492
California	11,045	21,645

PER CENT OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH, 1880-1910

Census Year	Total	White	Negro	All other*	Per Cent of Total		
					White	Negro	All other
1880	16,516,568	10,555,427	5,953,903	7,238	63.9	36.0	†
1890	20,028,059	13,193,453	6,760,577	74,029	65.9	33.8	0.3
1900	24,523,527	16,521,970	7,922,969	78,588	67.4	32.3	0.3
1910	29,389,249	20,547,455	8,749,427	92,367	69.9	29.8	0.4

*Indian, Chinese and Japanese.
†Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

White and Negro Population of the South by States, 1900 and 1910

State and Division	White		Negro		Per cent of total population in				Per cent of increase 1900-1910	
					1910		1900			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
THE SOUTH	20,547,455	16,521,970	8,749,427	7,922,969	69.9	29.8	67.4	32.3	24.4	10.4
South Atlantic	8,071,603	6,706,058	4,112,488	3,729,017	66.2	33.7	64.2	35.7	20.4	10.3
Delaware	171,102	153,977	31,181	30,697	84.6	15.4	83.4	16.6	11.1	1.6
Maryland	1,062,639	952,424	232,250	235,064	82.0	17.9	80.2	19.8	11.6	*1.2
District of Columbia	236,128	191,532	94,446	86,702	71.3	28.5	68.7	31.1	23.3	8.9
Virginia	1,389,809	1,192,855	671,096	660,722	67.4	32.6	64.3	35.7	16.5	1.6
West Virginia	1,156,817	915,233	64,173	43,499	94.7	5.3	95.5	4.5	26.4	47.5
North Carolina	1,500,511	1,263,603	697,843	624,469	68.0	31.6	66.7	33.0	18.7	11.7
South Carolina	679,161	557,807	835,843	782,321	44.8	55.2	41.6	58.4	21.8	6.8
Georgia	1,431,802	1,181,294	1,176,987	1,034,813	54.9	45.1	53.3	46.7	21.2	13.7
Florida	443,634	297,333	308,669	230,730	58.9	41.0	56.3	43.6	49.2	33.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	5,754,326	5,044,847	2,652,513	2,499,886	68.4	31.5	66.8	34.1	14.1	6.1
Kentucky	2,027,955	1,862,309	261,656	284,706	88.6	11.4	86.7	13.3	8.9	8.1
Tennessee	1,711,432	1,540,186	473,088	480,243	78.3	21.7	76.2	23.8	11.1	*1.5
Alabama	1,228,832	1,001,152	908,282	827,307	57.5	42.5	54.8	43.2	2.7	9.8
Mississippi	786,111	641,200	1,009,487	907,630	43.7	56.2	41.3	55.5	0.6	11.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	6,721,491	4,771,065	1,984,426	1,694,066	76.5	22.6	73.0	25.9	40.9	17.1
Arkansas	1,131,026	944,580	442,891	366,854	71.8	28.1	72.0	28.0	19.7	20.7
Louisiana	941,986	729,612	713,874	650,806	56.8	43.1	52.8	47.1	29.0	9.7
†Oklahoma	1,444,531	670,204	137,612	55,682	87.2	8.3	84.8	7.0	115.5	147.1
Texas	3,204,848	2,426,669	690,049	620,728	82.2	17.7	79.6	20.4	32.1	11.2

*Decrease

†Includes Indian Territory

Migration of the Native Negro Population

It appears that there is greater mobility on the part of the white population than on the part of the Negro. 15.2 per cent of the former in 1910, and 9.9 per cent of the latter were living outside the division of birth. The per cent of Negroes living outside the division of birth were: For the New England Division of States, 18.5; Middle Atlantic, 10.5; East North Central, 16.2; West North Central, 18.2; South Atlantic, 10.0; East South Central, 12.4; West South Central, 3.6; Mountain, 43.9; Pacific, 26.4.

Of 1,035,935 native born Negroes living in the North and West, 440,534 were born in the South and 595,401 were born in the North. There appears to be an increasing migration of Negroes from the North to the South. In 1900 there were 27,734, or 1,000 more than in 1890, living in the South who had been born in the North. In 1910 there were of Negroes born in the North, 41,489, or 13,755 more than in 1900, living in the South.

The four States which have the greatest gain in Negro population by migration are: Arkansas, 105,516; Pennsylvania, 85,485; Oklahoma, 85,062; Florida, 84,664.

Movement to Cities

The rate of increase for whites in cities from 1900 to 1910 was more rapid than that for Negroes. Between 1890 and 1900 the white population of cities increased 35.5 per cent and 38.7 per cent between 1900 and 1910. The Negro population of cities between 1890 and 1900 increased 35.4 per cent and 34.0 per cent for the decade 1900-1910. In the rural districts of the South the rate of increase for whites from 1890 to 1900 was 22.4, and from 1900 to 1910, 17.2 per cent. The rate of increase for Negroes in the rural sections of the South from 1890 to 1900 was 14.5 per cent, and 5.1 per cent between 1900 and 1910.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

Year	Number		Per Cent		Increase in Urban Proportion	Decrease in Rural Proportion
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
1910	2,689,229	7,138,534	27.4	72.6	4.7 (1900-1910)	4.7 (1900-1910)
1900	2,005,972	6,828,022	22.7	77.3	2.8 (1890-1900)	2.8 (1890-1900)
1890	1,481,142	6,007,534	19.4	80.6		

PER CENT INCREASE OF NEGROES IN UNITED STATES IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

	Urban	Rural
Increase 1900-1910	34.0	4.5
Increase 1890-1900	35.4	13.6

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

Year	Number		Per Cent		Increase in Urban Proportion	Decrease in Rural Proportion
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
1910	1,854,455	6,894,972	21.2	78.8	4.0	4.0
1900	1,364,796	6,558,173	17.2	82.8	1.9	1.9
1890	1,033,235	5,727,342	15.3	84.7		

PER CENT INCREASE OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

	Urban	Rural
Increase 1900-1910	35.8	5.1
Increase 1890-1900	32.0	14.5

Negro Urban and Rural Population By Geographic Divisions

Division and class of community	Rural	Urban	Per Cent		Per Cent Negro of Total Population	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
United States..	7,138,534	2,689,229	72.6	27.4	14.5	6.3
New England States..	5,429	60,877	8.2	91.8	0.5	1.1
Middle Atlantic States	78,624	339,246	18.8	81.2	1.4	2.5
E. North Cent. States	70,294	230,542	23.4	76.6	0.8	2.4
W. North Cent. States	78,361	164,301	32.3	67.7	1.0	4.2
South Atlantic States	3,202,968	909,520	77.9	22.1	35.2	29.4
E. South Cent. States	2,143,416	509,097	80.8	19.2	31.4	32.3
W. South Cent. States	1,548,588	435,838	78.0	22.0	22.7	22.3
Mountain States.....	6,021	15,446	28.0	72.0	0.4	1.6
Pacific States.....	4,833	24,362	16.6	83.4	0.3	1.0

COUNTIES HAVING HALF OR MORE OF THEIR POPULATION NEGRO

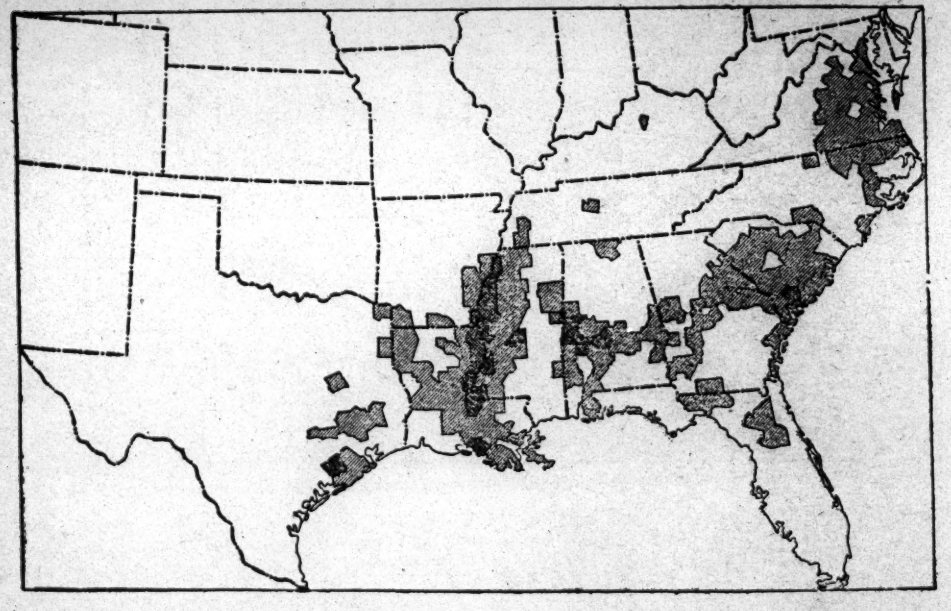
In 1860 there were in the South 244 counties in which half or more of the population were Negroes. 50 years later, 1910, there were in the South 263 such counties, an increase of 19, or 7.8 per cent. Of the counties which were black in 1860, 187 were black in 1910. Although in 50 years the number of black counties in the South have slightly increased and some which were black are now white, the location and area occupied by this black population were practically the same in 1860 and 1910. See maps below.

Total and Black Counties in the South 1860-1910

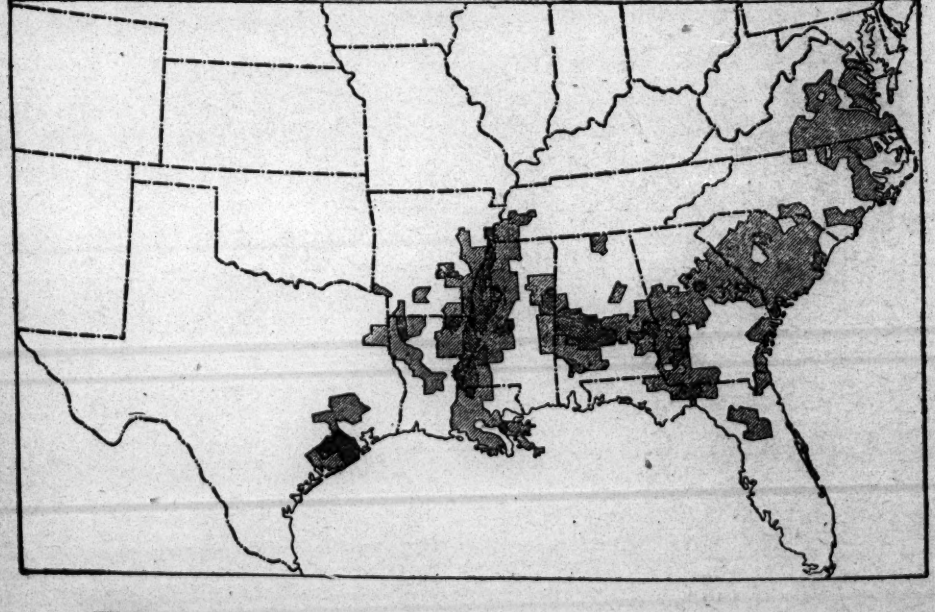
States	1860		1870		1880		1890		1900		1910		Counties 1910 which were black in 1860
	Total	Bl'ck	Total	Bl'ck	Total	Bl'ck	Total	Bl'ck	Total	Bl'ck	Total	Bl'ck	
Alabama	52	19	65	22	66	24	66	20	66	22	67	21	16
Arkansas	55	6	61	7	75	13	75	16	75	15	75	14	4
Florida	37	6	38	8	39	9	39	10	45	11	47	10	6
Georgia	132	44	32	53	137	63	137	63	137	66	1 6	66	43
Kentucky	109	1	15	..	117	..	119	..	119	..	119		..
Louisiana	48	33	53	33	58	36	58	32	58	33	60	25	19
Maryland	22	5	23	3	24	3	24	2	24	2	24	1	1
Mississippi	60	30	65	31	75	40	75	39	75	38	79	38	28
North Carolina	86	20	90	16	94	21	94	16	94	18	98	14	13
South Carolina	30	20	31	21	33	25	35	26	40	31	43	33	21
Tennessee	84	3	85	2	94	5	96	3	96	3	96	2	2
Texas	124	13	136	11	185	14	241	14	246	12	245	8	4
Virginia	9[illegible]	44	99	42	99	41	100	35	100	36	100	31	29
Total	937	244	993	249	1096	294	1159	276	1175	287	1199	263	187

COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF THEIR POPULATION NEGRO

1860

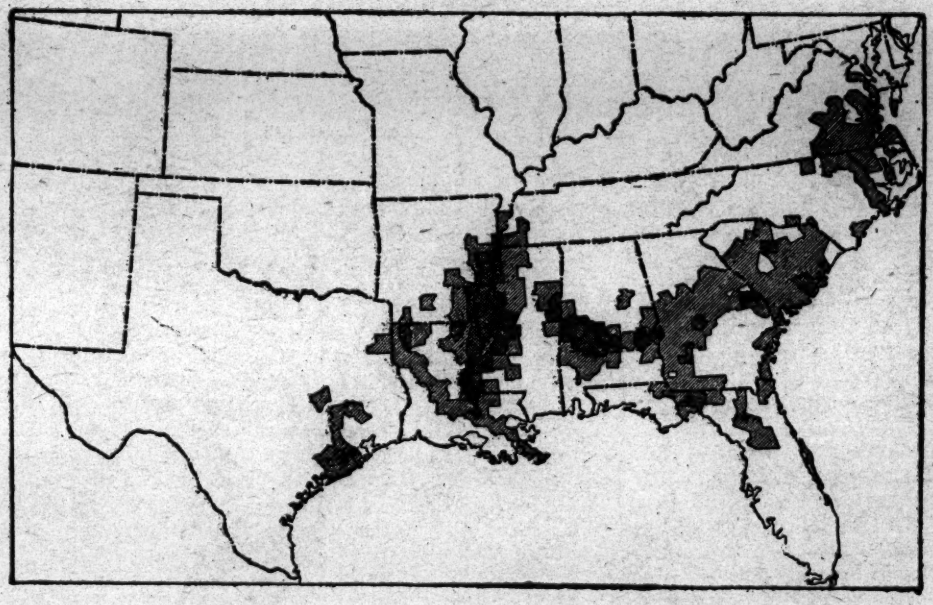


1880

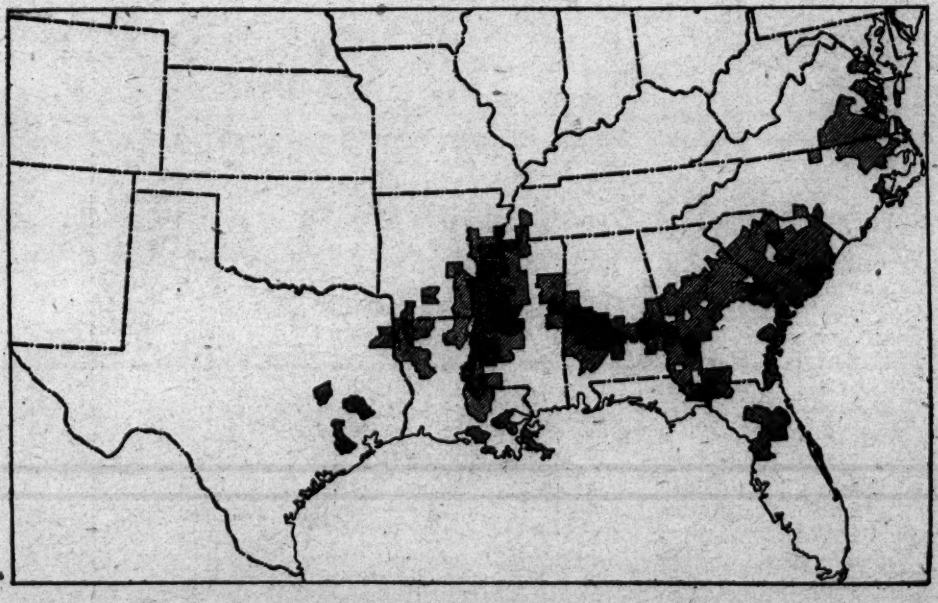


50 to 75 per cent.
75 per cent and over.

1900



1910



TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
Albany, New York	100,253	1,037
Atlanta, Georgia	154,839	51,902
Baltimore, Maryland	558,485	84,749
Birmingham, Alabama	132,685	52,305
Boston, Massachusetts	670,585	13,564
Bridgeport, Connecticut	102,054	1,332
Buffalo, New York	423,715	1,773
Cambridge, Massachusetts	104,839	4,707
Chicago, Illinois	2,185,283	44,103
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	19,639
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	8,448
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	12,739
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	4,842
Denver, Colorado	213,381	5,426
Detroit, Michigan	465,766	5,741
Fall River, Massachusetts	119,295	355
Grand Rapids, Michigan	112,571	665
Indianapolis, Indiana	233,650	21,816
Jersey City, New Jersey	267,779	5,960
Kansas City, Missouri	248,381	23,566
Los Angeles, California	319,198	7,599
Louisville, Kentucky	223,928	40,522
Lowell, Massachusetts	106,294	133
Memphis, Tennessee	131,105	52,441
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	373,857	980
Minneapolis Minnesota	301,408	2,592
Nashville, Tennessee	110,364	36,523
New Haven, Connecticut	133,605	3,561
New Orleans, Louisiana	339,075	89,262
New York, New York	4,766,883	91,709
Manhattan Borough	2,331,542	60,534
Bronx Borough	430,980	4,117
Brooklyn Borough	1,634,351	22,708
Queens Borough	284,041	3,198
Richmond Borough	85,969	1,152
Newark, New Jersey	347,469	9,475
Oakland, California	150,174	3,055
Omaha, Nebraska	124,096	4,426
Paterson, New Jersey	125,600	1,539
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,549,008	84,459
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	533,905	25,623
Provdience, Rhode Island	224,326	5,316
Providence, Rhode Island	224,336	5,316
Richmond, Virginia	127,628	46,733
Rochester, New York	218,149	879
St. Louis, Missouri	687,029	43,960
St. Paul, Minnesota	214,744	3,144
San Francisco, California	416,912	1,642
Scranton, Pennsylvania	129,867	567
Seattle, Washington	237,194	2,296
Spokane, Washington	104,402	723
Syracuse, New York	137,249	1,124
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	1,877
Washington, D. C.	331,069	94,446
Worcester, Massachusetts	145,986	1,241

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
Mobile, Alabama	51,521	22,763
Montgomery, Alabama	38,136	19,322
Little Rock, Arkansas	45,941	14,539
Berkeley, California	40,434	247
Pasadena, California	30,291	744
Sacramento, California	44,696	486
San Deigo, California	39,578	597
San Jose, California	28,946	182
Colorado Springs, Colorado	29,078	1,107
Pueblo, Colorado	44,395	1,498
Hartford, Connecticut	98,915	1,745
Meriden, Connecticut	27,265	133
New Britain Connecticut	43,916	94
Norwich, Connecticut	28,219	627
Stamford, Connecticut	25,138	332
Waterbury, Connecticut	73,141	775
Wilmington, Delaware	87,411	9,081
Jacksonville, Florida	57,699	29,293
Tampa, Florida	37,782	8,951
Augusta, Georgia	41,040	18,344
Macon, Georgia	40,665	18,150
Savannah, Georgia	65,064	33,246
Aurora, Illinois	29,807	293
Bloomington, Illinois	25,768	809
Danville, Illinois	27,871	1,465
Decatur, Illinois	31,140	776
East Saint Louis, Illinois	58,547	5,882
Elgin, Illinois	25,976	171
Joliet, Illinois	34,670	497
Peoria, Illinois	66,950	1,569
Quincy, Illinois	36,587	1,596
Rockford, Illinois	45,401	197
Springfield, Illinois	51,678	2,961
Evansville, Indiana	69,647	6,266
Fort Wayne, Indiana	63,933	572
South Bend, Indiana	53,684	604
Terre Haute, Indiana	58,157	2,593
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811	213
Clinton, Iowa	25,577	432
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	320
Davenport, Iowa	43,028	569
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	2,930
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	96
Sioux City, Iowa	47,828	305
Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	24
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	9,286
Topeka, Kansas	43,684	4,538
Wichita, Kansas	52,540	2,457
Covington, Kentucky	53,270	2,899
Lexington, Kentucky	35,099	11,011
Newport, Kentucky	30,309	569
Shreveport, Louisiana	28,015	13,896
Lewiston, Maine	26,247	47
Portland, Maine	58,571	273
Brockton, Massachusetts	56,878	531
Brookline, Massachusetts	27,792	221
Chelsea, Massachusetts	32,452	242
Chicopee, Massachusetts	25,401	7
Everett, Massachusetts	33,484	795

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
Fitchburg, Massachusetts	37,826	42
Haverhill, Massachusetts	44,115	397
Holyoke, Massachusetts	57,730	45
Lawrence, Massachusetts	85,892	265
Lynn, Massachusetts	89,336	700
Malden, Massachusetts	44,404	486
New Bedford, Massachusetts	96,652	2,885
Newton, Massachusetts	39,806	467
Pittsfield, Massachusetts	32,121	320
Quincy, Massachusetts	32,642	45
Salem, Massachusetts	43,697	163
Somerville, Massachusetts	77,236	217
Springfield, Massachusetts	88,926	1,475
Taunton, Massachusetts	34,259	297
Waltham, Massachusetts	27,834	62
Battle Creek, Michigan	25,267	575
Bay City, Michigan	45,166	160
Flint, Michigan	38,550	397
Jackson, Michigan	31,433	354
Kalamazoo, Michigan	39,437	685
Lansing, Michigan	31,229	354
Saginaw, Michigan	50,510	313
Duluth, Minnesota	78,466	410
Joplin, Missouri	32,073	801
St Joseph, Missouri	77,403	4,249
Springfield, Missouri	35,201	1,995
Butte, Montana	39,165	240
Lincoln, Nebraska	43,973	733
South Omaha, Nebraska	26,259	717
Manchester, New Hampshire	70,063	36
Nashua, New Hampshire	26,005	15
Atlantic City, New Jersey	46,150	9,834
Bayonne, New Jersey	55,545	561
Camden, New Jersey	94,538	6,076
East Orange, New Jersey	34,371	1,907
Elizabeth, New Jersey	73,409	1,381
Hoboken, New Jersey	70,324	120
Orange, New Jersey	29,630	2,479
Passaic, New Jersey	54,773	535
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	32,121	165
Trenton, New Jersey	96,815	2,581
West Hoboken, New Jersey	35,403	56
Amsterdam, New York	31,267	118
Auburn, New York	34,668	527
Binghamton, New York	48,443	635
Elmira, New York	37,176	513
Jamestown, New York	31,297	108
Kingston, New York	25,908	630
Mount Vernon, New York	30,919	896
New Rochelle, New York	28,867	1,754
Newburgh, New York	27,805	604
Niagara Falls, New York	30,445	266
Poughkeepsie, New York	27,936	699
Schenectady, New York	72,826	274
Troy, New York	76,813	651
Utica, New York	74,419	357
Watertown, New York	26,730	76
Yonkers, New York	79,803	1,549

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
Charlotte, North Carolina	34,014	11,752
Wilmington, North Carolina	25,748	12,107
Akron, Ohio	69,067	657
Canton, Ohio	50,217	291
Hamilton, Ohio	35,279	725
Lima, Ohio	30,508	978
Lorain, Ohio	28,883	375
Newark, Ohio	25,404	346
Springfield, Ohio	46,921	4,933
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	1,936
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	1,384
Muskogee, Oklahoma	25,278	7,331
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	64,205	6,546
Allentown, Pennsylvania	51,913	134
Altoona, Pennsylvania	52,127	453
Chester, Pennsylvania	38,537	4,795
Easton, Pennsylvania	28,523	284
Erie, Pennsylvania	66,525	340
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	64,186	4,525
Hazleton, Pennsylvania	25,452	19
Johnstown, Pennsylvania	55,482	442
Lancaster, Pennsylvania	47,227	803
McKeesport, Pennsylvania	42,694	799
New Castle, Pennsylvania	36,280	529
Norristown, Pennsylvania	27,875	1,015
Reading, Pennsylvania	96,071	787
Shenandoah, Pennsylvania	25,774	8
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	67,105	673
Williamsport, Pennsylvania	31,860	957
York, Pennsylvania	44,750	1,231
New Port, Rhode Island	27,149	1,600
Pawtucket, Rhode Island	51,622	234
Warwick, Rhode Island	26,629	173
Woonsocket, Rhode Island	38,125	20
Chrleston, South Carolina	58,833	31,056
Columbia, South Carolina	26,319	11,546
Chattanooga, Tennessee	44,604	17,942
Knoxville, Tennessee	36,346	7,638
Austin, Texas	29,860	7,478
Dallas, Texas	92,104	18,024
El Paso, Texas	39,279	1,452
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	13,280
Galveston, Texas	36,981	8,036
Houston, Texas	78,800	23,929
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	10,716
Waco, Texas	26,425	6,067
Ogden, Utah	25,580	203
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	737
Lynchburg, Virginia	29,494	9,446
Norfolk, Virginia	67,452	25,039
Portsmouth, Virginia	33,190	11,617
Roanoke, Virginia	34,874	7,924
Tacoma, Washington	83,743	778
Huntington, West Virginia	31,161	2,140
Wheeling, West Virginia	41,641	1,201
Green Bay, Wisconsin	25,236	45
LaCrosse, Wisconsin	30,417	59
Madison, Wisconsin	25,531	143

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.....	33,062	98
Racine, Wisconsin.....	38,002	112
Sheboygan, Wisconsin.....	26,398	9
Superior, Wisconsin.....	40,384	182

States, Counties, and Cities Having the Largest Number and Percentages of Negroes

The State of Georgia has the largest Negro population of any State. In 1910 it was 1,176,987. The State of Misissippi has the largest percentage of Negroes, 56.2 per cent of the total population. Negro population of Mississippi in 1910, 1,009,487.

The three counties in the United States having the largest percentage of Negroes are Issequena County, Mississippi, 94.1 per cent, 10,560 Negroes and 611 whites; Tensas County, Louisiana, 94.1 per cent, 15,613 Negroes and 1,446 whites; and Tunica County, Mississippi, 90.6 per cent, 16,910 Negroes and 1,728 Whites.

The four cities in the United States having the largest Negro population are: Washington, D. C., 94,446; New York, N. Y., 91,709; New Orleans, La., 89,262; Baltimore, Maryland, 84,749. There are four cities in the United States, having 25,000 inhabitants or more, with at least half of the population Negro. They are: Jacksonville, Fla., 50.8 per cent, 29,293 Negro and 28,329 white; Montgomery, Ala., 50.6 per cent, 19,322 Negro and 18,802 white; Charleston, S. C., 52.8 per cent, 31,056 Negro and 27,764 white; Savannah, Ga., 51.1 per cent, 33,246 Negro and 31,784 white.

NEGROES OF VOTING AGE, SCHOOL AGE, AND ILLITERATES BY STATES

States	Number of Voting Age	Number of School Age	Per Cent Attending School	Number of Negro Illiterates 10 yrs. and Over	Per Cent Negroes 10 yrs. of Age and Over Illiterates
United States.....	2,458,873	3,422,157	47.3	2,227,731	30.4
New England Sta's	22,074	15,539	65.6	4,341	7.8
Maine.....	476	355	63.1	93	8.0
New Hampshire.	200	138	55.8	51	10.6
Vermont.....	975	251	52.2	69	4.8
Massachusetts...	12,591	8,797	66.5	2,584	8.1
Rhode Island....	3,967	2,277	62.5	752	9.5
Connecticut.....	4,765	3,721	67.1	792	6.3
Middle Atlantic....	138,750	95,194	57.5	27,811	7.9
New York.....	45,877	27,192	55.9	5,768	5.0
New Jersey.....	28,001	21,832	59.1	7,405	9.9
Pennsylvania....	64,272	46,170	57.8	14,638	9.1

NEGROES OF VOTING AGE, SCHOOL AGE AND ILLITERATES BY STATES—Continued

States	Number of Voting Age	Number of School Age	Per Cent Attending School	Number of Negro Illiterates 10 yrs. and Over	Per Cent Negroes 10 yrs. of Age and Over Illiterate
East North Central	107,170	72,837	61.0	28,071	11.0
Ohio	39,188	27,830	61.9	10,460	11.1
Indiana	20,651	15,560	62.3	6,959	13.7
Illinois	39,983	24,825	58.7	9,713	10.5
Michigan	6,266	3,994	64.1	826	5.7
Wisconsin	1,082	628	63.2	113	4.5
West North Central	83,219	64,085	58.1	30,436	14.9
Minnesota	3,390	1,189	65.7	215	3.4
Iowa	5,443	3,866	64.5	1,272	10.3
Missouri	52,921	41,682	54.7	23,062	17.4
North Dakota	311	103	58.3	26	4.8
South Dakota	341	184	66.3	38	5.5
Nebraska	3,225	1,512	61.5	482	7.2
Kansas	17,588	15,549	64.6	5,341	12.0
South Atlantic	955,364	1,504,019	47.0	969,432	32.5
Delaware	9,050	10,078	57.7	6,345	25.6
Maryland	63,968	73,230	52.5	42,289	23.4
Dist. of Columbia	27,621	25,593	59.3	10,814	13.5
Virginia	159,593	242,413	47.2	148,950	30.0
West Virginia	22,757	18,481	53.1	10,347	20.3
North Carolina	146,752	264,025	54.2	156,303	31.9
South Carolina	169,155	331,429	45.8	226,242	38.7
Georgia	265,814	439,485	42.1	308,639	36.5
Florida	89,659	101,285	44.1	59,503	25.5
East South Central	642,460	944,880	47.3	681,507	34.8
Kentucky	75,694	81,976	53.7	57,900	27.6
Tennessee	119,142	163,397	47.2	98,541	27.3
Alabama	213,923	327,176	40.7	265,628	40.1
Mississippi	233,701	372,331	51.8	259,438	35.6
West South Central	488,815	715,597	43.8	483,022	33.1
Arkansas	111,365	159,431	48.6	86,398	26.4
Louisiana	174,211	254,580	28.9	254,148	48.4
Oklahoma	36,841	48,718	63.8	17,858	17.7
Texas	166,398	252,868	51.7	124,618	24.6
Mountain	8,992	4,170	60.7	1,497	8.0
Montana	851	300	61.3	114	7.0
Idaho	328	80	.....	37	6.4
Wyoming	1,325	286	49.7	102	5.0
Colorado	4,283	2,468	62.7	856	8.6
New Mexico	644	363	59.0	191	14.2
Arizona	764	416	60.3	122	7.2
Utah	568	196	77.1	49	4.8
Nevada	229	52	.....	26	5.5
Pacific	12,029	5,836	60.9	1,614	6.3
Washington	3,120	906	56.8	239	4.3
Oregon	766	198	53.0	46	3.4
California	8,143	2,936	62.0	1,329	7.1

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Educational

The American Negro Academy. Organized March 5, 1897.
President, Archibald Grimke, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, John W. Cromwell, Washington, D. C.

The American Negro Historical Society. Organized 1897.
President, P. A. Duvineville, Philadelphia.
Vice-President, George W. Mitchell, 908 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Secretary, Miss Lucretia Miller, Philadelphia.

National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Organized 1904.
President, N. B. Young, Tallahassee, Fla.
Vice-President, J. A. Martin, Alcorn, Miss.
Secretary, J. R. E. Lee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Negro National Educational Congress. Organized 1910.
President, J. Silas Harris, Kansas City, Kansas.
Vice-President, James French, Sandusky, O.
Secretary, Mrs. Julia Embry, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Association of Secondary and Industrial Schools. Organized 1913.
President, W. H. Holtzclaw, Utica, Miss.
Vice-President, Miss Emma Wilson, Maysville, S. C.
Secretary-Treasurer, Leslie P. Hill, Cheyney, Pa.

The Negro Society for Historical Research. Organized 1911.
President, John E. Bruce, Yonkers, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur A. Schomberg, 63 W. 140th St., New York, N. Y.

The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Organized at Cornell University, March, 1906; has 14 chapters, 435 members.
President, H. S. Dickerson, Ohio State University.
Secretary, R. W. Ross, Cornell University.
Treasurer, H. W. Long, Howard University.

Organizations for Economic Advancement

National Negro Business League. Organized 1900.
President, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
First Vice-President, Charles Banks, Mound Bayou, Miss.
Secretary, Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

National Negro Bankers' Association.* Organized 1906.
President, W. R. Pettiford,* Penny Savings Bank, Birmingham, Alabama.
Vice-President, E. G. Tidrington, Pythian Savings and Loan Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary, S. S. Brown, Fraternal Savings Trust Compay, Memphis, Tenn.

National Association of Funeral Directors.* Organized 1907.
President, G. W. Franklin, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Marine Cooks', Stewards', Head and Side Waiters' Association.
President, H. Helps.

*Deceased

Vice-President, J. F. Civill.
Secretary, H. H. Smith.
Treasurer, L. S. Jones.

National Alliance of Postal Employees. Organized 1913.

President, H. L. Mims, Houston, Texas.
Vice-President, C. B. Shepperson, Little Rock, Ark.
Secretary, A. H. Hendrick, Macon, Ga.

Association for Professional Advancement

National Medical Association. Organized 1895.

President, F. S. Hargrove, M. D., Wilson, N. C.
Vice-President, W. A. Jones, D. D. S., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., Orange, N. J.

National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Organized 1908

President, Mrs. C. Sharpe Morgan.
Vice-President, Mrs. Vorhees Banks.
Secretary, Miss Lenora Hayes

National Negro Bar Association.* Organized 1909.

President, P. W. Howard, Jackson, Miss.

National Negro Press Association.* Organized 1909.

President, Melvin J. Chisum, Baltimore, Md.
Vice-President, R. E. Jones, New Orleans, La.
Secretary, Henry A. Boyd, National Baptist Pub. Co., Nashville, Tennessee.

Western Negro Press Association.

President, A. J. Smitherman, Tulsa, Okla.
Secretary, J. D. Cook, Milwaukee, Wis.
Treasurer, Nick Chiles, Topeka, Kansas.

National Association of Colored Musical and Art Clubs.

Organized 1908.
President, Mrs. Harriett Gibbs Marshall, New York, N. Y.

Asociations for Political Advancement

National Independent Equal Rights League. Organized 1910.

President, Byron Gunner, Hillburn, N. Y.
Secretary, W. M. Trotter, Boston, Mass.
National Organizer, R. C. Ransom, New York.

National Colored Democratic League.

President, Alexander Walters, New York.
Vice-President, James A. Ross, New York.
Secretary, Chas. L. Barnes, Pennsylvania.
Treasurer, James T. Lloyd, Missouri.

The National Civil Rights Protective Association.

Chairman Executive Committee, J. T. Oatneal, Washington, D. C.
Secretary Executive Committee, D. A. Ford, Washington, D. C.
Corresponding Secretary, T. A. Mason, Washington, D. C.

* Affiliated with the National Negro Business League; annual meeting held at same place and date.

Associations in the Interest of Women

National Association of Colored Women. Organized 1895.
President, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Vice-President, Mrs. Mary V. Talbert, Buffalo.
Secretary, Miss Ida R. Cummings, 1234 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Treasurer, Mrs. Ida Joyce Jackson, Columbus, O.

National League for the Protection of Colored Women. Organized 1906.
Chairman, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., New York, N. Y.
Secretary, Miss Pendleton Kennedy, New York, N. Y.

Associations for the General Advancement of the Negro

National Sentiment Moulding Bureau.
President, J. D. Chavis, Memphis, Tenn.
Secretary, R. L. Glagg, Memphis, Tenn.
National Organizer, Sutton E. Griggs, Memphis, Tenn.

The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Organized 1909.
Organized 1909.
President, Moorefield Storey, Boston, Mass.
Secretary, Miss May Childs Nerney, 70 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.
Director of Publicity and Research, W. E. B. Du Bois, 70 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Baltimore, Md.
Miss Margaret Flagg, 1405 Argyle Ave....Corresponding Secretary
Boston Mass.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, 34 School St.....Secretary
California, Northern
Miss Eva B. Jones, 1929 Linden St., Oakland.....Secretary
Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Thomas W. Allinson, 701 W. 14th Pl.....Secretary & Treasurer
Cleveland, Ohio
Mr. F. E. Young, 1256 East 83rd Street.....Secretary
Detroit, Mich.
Rev. R. W. Bagnall, 329 Antoine Street.....Secretary
District of Columbia
Mr. W. B. Hartgrove, 1314 Corcoran St., N. W.....Secretary
Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Sallie B. Henderson, 2850 Boulevard Place.....Secretary
Kansas City, Kans.
Mr. George K. Williams, 2008 N. Sixth St.....Secretary
Msukogee, Okla.
Mrs. G. L. Prince.....Corresponding Secretary
Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Kathryn Williams, 18 Sussex Ave.....Secretary

Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. S. W. Layten, 1506 Catherine St.....Secretary
Providence, R. I.
Miss Roberta J. Dunbar, 58 Winter Street.....Secretary
Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. Florence E. Cook, 522 Maple Street.....Secretary
St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Lilliam A. Turner, 386 North St. Albans.....Secretary
Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. W. L. Presto, 1818 30th Ave.....Secretary
Tacoma, Wash
Mrs. Nettie J. Asberry, 1219 South 13th St.....Secretary
Talladega, Ala.
Mr. E. E. Lightner, Talladega College.....Secretary
Topeka, Kans.
Mrs. Julia B. Roundtree, 1317 Van Buren St.....Secretary
Trenton, N. J.
Mr. T. Edward Kinney, 33 Barnes St.....Secretary

Committee of Twelve for the Advancement of the Interests of the Negro. Organized 1904.
Chairman, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Secretary, Hugh M. Browne, Cheyney, Penn.

Associations for Improving Social Conditions

National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. 110 W. 40th St., New York. Southern Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn. Organized, October, 1911, by the co-operation of The Committee for Improving The Industrial Condition of Negroes in New York, The Committee on Urban Conditions and The National League for the Protection of Colored Women.
Chairman,, Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., New York.
Vice-Chairmen, Kelly Miller, Washington, D. C.; Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Va.

Director, George E. Haynes, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; Associate Director, Eugene Knickle Jones, 110 W. 40th Street, New York City; Travelers' Aid Secretary, Miss E. G. Burleigh, 110 W. 40th Street, New York City; Secretary of Girls' Work, Mrs. Hallie B. Craigwell, 110 W. 40th Street, New York City; Probation Officer, Court of General Sessions, New York County, 110 W. 40th Street, New York City; Secretary of Boy's Work, Leslie L. Pollard, 110 W. 40th Street, New York City; Housing Bureau, Secretary, John T. Clark, 127 W. 135th Street, New York City; Industrial Secretary, J. D. Jones, 127 W. 135th Street, New York City; Secretary of Brooklyn Work, Paul F. Mowbray, 185 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, New York.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS FOR NEGROES

For improving social conditions among Negroes, social settlements have been established in various cities, and a few rural districts. A list of the settlements follows:

Names of Social Settlements for Negroes and their Locations.

Alabama
Calhoun Colored School and Settlement, Calhoun, Lowndes

County.
Elizabeth Russell Settlement, R.F.D.2., Tuskegee, Macon County.

California
Sojourner Truth Industrial Home for Young Women, 1119 Adams St., Los Angeles.

Delaware
Delmar Thomas Garrett Settlement House, Wilmington.

District of Columbia
Colored Social Settlement, 18 L St., S. W., Washington.

Florida
The Colored Institutional Church, Jacksonville.

Georgia
Neighborhood Union, Morehouse College, Atlanta.
The Institutional Church for the colored people of Atlanta, Cor. Courtland and Houston Sts., Atlanta.

Illinois
Charles Sumner Settlement, 1951 Fulton St., Chicago.
Emanuel Settlement, 2732 Armour Ave., Chicago.
Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Hyde Park Center, 5643 Lake Ave., Chicago.
Industrial Church and Social Settlement (Dearborn Center), 3325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Indiana
Flanner Guild, 875 Colton St., Indianapolis.

Kentucky
The Presbyterian Colored Mission, 644 Preston St., Louisville.

Maryland
Carrolltown House (Center) Ward St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts
St. Augustine & St. Martin's Mission, Lenox St., Boston.
Park Memorial (Social Work With Colored People Under a Special Committee), Berkley and Appleton Sts., Boston.
Robert Gould Shaw House, 6 Hammond St., Boston.
Harriet Tubman House, 25 Holyoke St., Boston.

Missouri
United Missions Social Settlement, 1413 Lucas Ave., St. Louis.

New Jersey
East Orange Social Settlement, 374 Main St., East Orange,

New York
The Colored Social Settlement, 76 Pine St., Buffalo.
Settlement in Negro Quarter of Elmira (By Woman's Federation), Elmira.
Lincoln Settlement, 105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn.
Mission House For Colored People, 449 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.
Music School Settlement for Colored People, 4 and 6 W. 131st St. New York.
Stillman Branch for Colored People, 205 W. 60th St., New York.
St. Phillip's Parish House, 218 133rd St., New York.

St. Cyprian's, 175-177 West 63rd St., New York.
Lincoln Day Nursery, 202 W. 63rd St., New York.
Model Tenements for Colored People, 231 W. 63rd St., New York.
The New York Colored Missions, 225-227 W. 30th St., New York.

Ohio

Colored Women's Industrial Union, Dayton.

Pennsylvania

Eighth Ward Settlement House, 922 Locust St., Philadelphia.
The Star Center, 725-727-729 Lombard St., Philadelphia.
The Spring Street Settlement, 1223 Spring St., Philadelphia.
The Penn Club of Germantown, 34 School Lane, Philadelphia.
St. Gabriel's P. E. Mission, 3629 Market St., Philadelphia.
St. Mary's P. E. Mission, Bainbridge, below 19th St., Philadelphia.
Chapel of St. Simon, the Cyrenian, Twenty-second and Reed Sts., Philadelphia.
St. Martin's Guild, P. E. Chapel of St. Michael and All Angels. Wallace, below Forty-third St., Philadelphia.
The Whittier Center, 1623 Christian St., Philadelphia.
The Davis Temporary Home and Day Nursery, Pittsburg.

Virginia

Locust St. Social Settlement, 320 Locust St., Hampton.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Secret societies among Negroes may be roughly divided into two classes: the old line societies, such as Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and the benevolent secret societies; such as the True Reformers, the Grand United Order of Galilean Fishermen and the National Order of Mosaic Templars.

Large sums of money have come into the treasuries of the various secret organizations. The United Brothers of Friendship of Texas have $150,000 in their treasury; in two cities of the State the Grand Lodge owns over $200,000 worth of property, which brings in a revenue of $800 per month. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mosaic Templars, $20,000 of the surplus Funds of this order were invested in State of Arkansas securities. The Knights of Pythias have collected over $1,000,000 for endowment. There is over $40,000 in the Grand Lodge treasury. A considerable part of the money collected by the orders has been permanently invested. It is estimated that the Masons have about $1,000,000 worth of property; the Odd Fellows, $2,000,000; and the Pythians, $1,500,000. It is probable that altogether the Negro secret societies in the United States own between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 worth of property. The Odd Fellows have in New Arleans a building that cost $36,000, and in Atlanta and Philadelphia, buildings that have cost $100,000 each. In Indianapolis, New Orleans and Chicago, Knights of Pythias own buildings, each worth from $30,000 to $100,000. The Negro secret societies are beginning to pay attention to the improving of the health of their members. The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has

erected a sanitarium at Hot Springs, Arkansas; the Mosaic Templars have established a health bureau.

There was a general movement throughout the Southern States to restrain Negro secret societies from using the names and emblems of white orders. The white Pythians of Georgia entered a restraining order against the Negro Pythians of that State. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice White, in an important and far-reaching decision, handed down, June 10, 1912, declared that the Negro Knights of Pythias of Georgia had the right to use the name and emblems of the order. All the members of the court except Justices Holmes and Lurton concurred with the Chief Justice.

The principal Secret Orders, the Officers of the Grand Lodge, etc., follow:

MASONS

Number of State Grand Lodges in the United States, 35. The oldest one is the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, organized in 1808. The first colored lodge was the African Lodge, No. 459. Its warrant was granted from England, September 12, 1784, to Prince Hall, of Boston, a man of exceptional ability, and fourteen other colored Masons. The number of colored Masons in the United States is about 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templars, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712.

Imperial Council Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. (Only York Rite Masons who have reached the Knights Templars degree or Scottish Rite Masons who have reached the degree of Sublime Princess of The Royal Secret of the 32nd degree, are eligible for membership in the Mystic Shrine).

Imperial Potentate, James H. Murphy, Baltimore.
Deputy Imperial Potentate, George W. McKain, St. Louis.
Imperial Rabban, J. M. Morris, Indianapolis.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet, George W. McKain, St. Louis.
Imperial Treasurer, J. Frank Blagburn, Washington.
Imperial Recorder, Lert Williams, Jersey City.

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction.

Officers:

Sovereign Grand Commander, W. M. T. Grant, New Orleans, La.
Lieutenant Grand Commander, James T. Logan, Natchez, Miss.
Grand Chancellor, Leon W. Taylor, New Orleans.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Officers:

President, W. T. Butler, New York.
Treasurer, T. M. Holland, Chicago.
Secretary, James O. Bampfield, Washington.

ODD FELLOWS

Peter Ogden was the founder of the Order of Odd Fellows among Negroes in the United States. He had joined the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of England, and secured a charter for the first Negro lodge, Philomethean, No. 646, of New York, which was set up March 1, 1843. Negro Odd Fellows in America are under the jurisdiction of England and are regularly represented in the general meetings of the Order. There are 7,562 financial lodges; membership, 304,557; 4,993 financial Households of Ruth; membership, 197,654; P. G. M. Councils, 275; membership, 6,875.

Grand Officers:

Grand Master, E. H. Morris, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Deputy Grand Master, Julius C. Johnson, Baltimore.

Grand Secretary, James F. Needham, N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand Treasurer, W. David Brown, New York City.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

Colored Order was organized in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864. The membership is over 100,000.

The Uniform Rank has over 250 companies, and over 12,000 members.

Officers of Supreme Lodge:

Supreme Chancellor, S. W. Greene, 226 South Robertson St., New Orleans, La.
Supreme Vice Chancellor, J. L. Jones, N. E. Corner 8th & Plum Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Supreme Master of Exchequer, J. H. Young, 405 Martin St., Pine Bluff, Ark.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort, Ky.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS (EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE)

Meets biennially. The offiers are:
Supreme Chancellor, W. Ashbee Hawkins, Baltimore, Md.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor, W. H. Willis, New York City.
Supreme Master of Exchequer, W. W. Lawrence, New Berne, North Carolina.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, W. E. Grandison, Cambridge, Mass.

IMPROVED BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD

Organized by B. F. Howard at Cincinnati, June 10, 1899. Has 285 lodges, and over 18,700 members.

General Officers are:

Grand Exalted Ruler, T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.
Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, Stewart E. Hoyt, Boston.
Grand Secretary, George E. Bates, Jersey City, N. J.
Grand Treasurer, James T. Carter, Richmond, Va.

NATIONAL IDEAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Supreme Master, A. W. Holmes.
Supreme Vice-Master, Rev. W. L. Anderson.
Supreme Secretary, S. W. Johnson.
Supreme Treasurer, Dr. A. A. Tennant.

UNITED ORDER OF TRUE REFORMERS

Organized, 1881. Headquarters at Richmond, Va.

Officers of the Grand Fountain:

Grand Worthy Master, Floyd Ross, St. Louis, Mo.
Grand Worthy Secretary, Maurice Rouselle, Washington, D. C.
Grand Worthy Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Smith.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF GALILEAN FISHERMEN

Organized at Baltimore, Maryland 1856.

Officers:

National Grand Ruler, Joseph P. Evans, Baltimore.
Vice Grand Ruler, Mrs. Mary E. Fields, Philadelphia.
Grand Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jennie B. Brown, Washington, D. C.
Grand Treasurer, McCauley Dorsey, Baltimore, Md.

UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP AND SISTERS OF THE MYSTERIOUS TEN

Organized, 1854. Chartered by Legislature of Kentucky, 1861. First chartered regularly constituted Negro society South of the Ohio River.

Officers:

National Grand Master, Dr. T. E. Speed, Jefferson, Texas.
National Grand Secretary, Stephen Ball, Jefferson, Texas.
National Knight Commander, H. R. Ferguson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF WISE MEN AND WOMEN

Organized, 1901.

Supreme Grand Officers:

S. G. A. V., S. B. Smith, Monroe, La.
V. S. G. A., G. W. Frost, Monroe, La.
S. G. D. S., S. A. Taylor, Shreveport, La.
S. G. A. S., D. A. Anderson, Alexandria, La.

UNITED ORDER OF GOOD SHEPHERDS

Organized, 1906.

Officers:

Supreme Grand President, G. W. Chandler, Montgomery, Ala.
Supreme Grand Treasurer, Rev. E. W. Cooke.
Supreme Grand Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Duncan.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF TENTS OF THE J. R. GIDDINGS AND JOLLIFEE UNION

Organized at Norfolk, Va., 1866.

Officers:

Superintendent, Mrs. S. L. Bonney, Norfolk, Va.

ROYAL KNIGHTS OF KING DAVID

Organized, 1884, at Durham, N. C.

Officers:

Supreme Grand Scribe, W. G. Pearson, Durham, N. C.
Supreme Grand Treasurer, John Merrick, Durham, N. C.

INDEPENDENT BENEVOLENT ORDER

Headquarters, 161 Bell St., Atlanta, Ga.
Supreme Grand Master, W. S. Cannon.
District Grand Master, J. W. Lee.
This order has 35,000 members and owns about $50,000 worth of real estate in Atlanta.

NATIONAL ORDER OF MOSAIC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA

Organized, 1882. Membership 100,000, Assets $150,000.

Officers:

National Grand Master, S. J. Elliott, Little Rock, Ark.
National Grand Secretary, J. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.
National Grand Treasurer, J. A. Davis, Little Rock, Ark.

KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS OF TABOR

Organized, 1871.

Officers:

I. C. G. M., S. A. Jordan, Arkansas.
I. V. G. M., S. S. Reed, Texas.
I. C. G. S., A. R. Chinn, Missouri.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ST. LUKE

Organized, 1867. Has 40,000 members, operates the St. Luke Bank in Richmond.

Officers:

Right Worthy Grand Chief, Mrs. Minnie L. Banks, Macon, Ga.
Right Worthy Vice Chief, Dr. H. L. Harris, Richmond, Va.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF BROTHERSS AND SISTERS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MOSES

Organized, 1868.

Officers:

Grand Master, Solomon Bond, 527 Orchard St., Baltimore, Md.
Grand Secretary, James H. Steward, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer, A. A. Spriggs, Baltimore, Md.

GRAND UNITED ORDER SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF PEACE

Organized, 1900, at Newport News, Va.

Officers:

Rev. S. A. Howell, S. G. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.
Rev. J. A. Maston, S. G. D. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.
Rev. T. S. Crayton, W. G. Gen'l Manager, 548 25th St., Newport.
Wesley Raney, S. G. V. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.
Wesley Raney, W. S. G. V. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.
Rev. S. A. Howell, W. G. Treas., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

ROYAL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF THE WORLD

Organized, 1909, at Helena, Ark., by Dr. R. A. Williams.

The Order operates in five States; has a membership of about 25,000; more than $80,000 is reported to have been paid to beneficiaries. The assets of the Order aggregate $30,000.

Officers:

Dr. R. A. Williams, Supreme President, Helena, Ark.
K. B. Jamison, Supreme Vice-President, Yazoo City, Miss.
S. M. Miles, Supreme Secretary, Jackson, Miss.
L. B. Bailey, Supreme Treasurer, Helena, Ark.

GENERAL GRAND UNITED ORDER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF LOVE AND CHARITY

Officers:

Rev. Robt. Frazier, G. G. W. S., 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

Rev. Prince Albert, G. G. D. S., 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

D. C. Nelson, G. G. Scribe, 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

NUMBER OF PERIODICALS

In 1863 there were only two newspapers in the United States published by colored persons. The first Negro newspaper published in the South, the Colored American, began publication at Augusta, Georgia, the first week of October, 1865. J. T. Shuftin was editor.

Only one of the Negro periodicals now being published, the Christian Recorder, was established before 1865.

There are now about 450 periodicals published by or for Negroes. Their classification is as follows: Religious periodicals, 78; school periodicals, 68; organs of National Associations, and magazines of general literature, 7; fraternal organs, 30; newspapers, 277.

RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS

Monthly, Bi-Monthly and Quarterly

Quarterly Review, A. M. E. Z., L. W. Kyles, 112 S. Bayou St., Mobile, Ala.

Colored Catholic, R. C., C. Marcellus Dorsey, Baltimore, Md., 1307 Fremont Ave.

A. M. E. Review, A. M. E., R. C. Ransom, 631 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Helper, Non-sect., Amanda Smith, Harvey, Ill.

Mission Herald, Baptist, L. G. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa., 624 S. 18th Street.

The Young Allenite, A. M. E., Ira T. Bryant, Nashville, Tenn., 206 Public Square.

Church Advocate, P. E., George F. Bragg, Jr., Baltimore, Md., 1133 Park Ave.

The Teacher, Baptist, R. H. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., 523 Second Ave., N.

The V. C. Endeavor and S. S. Headlight, A. M. E. Z., Aaron Brown, Pensacola, Fla.

The A. M. E. Zion, Monitor. Bi-Weekly, Rev. A. H. Hatwood, Editor and Manager, Lincolnton, N. C.

The Messenger, Bapt.	G. D. McGruder	New Orleans, 729 S. Rampart Street

Mississippi

Mississippi Baptist, Bapt.	W. V. Clanton & R. T. Sims	Canton
Christian Informer, Prim. Ch'n.	W. A. Scott	Edwards
The Baptist Headlight, Bapt.	E. B. Young	Biloxi
New Era, Bapt.	W. L. Pulliam	Hernando
Baptist Record, Bapt.	T. J. Bailey	Jackson
Truth, Holiness	Charles P. Jones	Jackson, 329 E. Monument St.
The Gospel Plea, Christian	B. Lehman	Edwards
Baptist Women's Union, Bapt.	Rev. G. W. Gales	Greenville
Zion Harp, Bapt.	Rev. J. W. Scott	Greenville
Baptist Reporter, Bapt.	E. B. Topp	Jackson
Baptist Sentinel, Bapt.	J. A. Marshall	Lexington
Baptist Woman's Union, Bapt.	Mrs. L. V. Alexander	Mound Bayou
The Mississippi Methodist, A. M. E.	D. H. Butler	Jackson

Missouri

Western Messenger, Bapt.	J. Goins, D. D.	Jefferson City
Western Christian Recorder, A. M. E.	J. F. McDonald	Kansas City, 2517 Grove Street
The Western Index, C. M. E.	J. R. Storks,	Sedalia, 316 W. Johnson Street

New York

The Baptist Herald, Baptist	N. S. Epps	New York, 51 W. 143th Street
Voice of Missions, A. M. E.	J. E. Rankin	New York, 61 Bible House

North Carolina

Afro-American Presbyterian, Presb.	F. J. Anderson	Charlotte
North Carolina Index, C. M. E.	J. C. Stanton	Pittsboro
The Baptist Sentinal, Bapt.	C. S. Brown & E. E. Smith	Raleigh, Box 616
The Star of Zion, A. M. E. Z.	G. C. Clement	Charlotte
Roanoke Tribune, Bapt.	C. F. Graves	Elizabeth City
Free Will Baptist Advocate, Bapt.	B. R. Coward	Kinston

Oklahoma

Baptist Rival, Bapt.	Rev. P. R. Neil	Ardmore
Baptist Informer, Bapt.	S. S. Jones	Muskogee
The Ministerial Voice	E. A. Wilson	Muskogee

Pennsylvania

The Christian Banner, Bapt.		Philadelphia

Name		
Alabama		
The Baptist Leader, Bapt.	J. D. Kent	Birmingham, 1321 Third Ave.
The Baptist Lime Light, Bapt.	R. T. Pollard	Selma, 22 Lapsley Street
The Christian Hope, Bapt.	L. S. Steinback	Birmingham
The Helping Hand, Bapt.	A. J. Stokes	Montgomery, 716 Columbus Street
The Primitive Baptist Herald, Bapt.	J. H. Carey	Huntsville
Arkansas		
The Vanguard, Bapt.	J. A. Booker	Little Rock, Ark., 16 & Bishop St.
Bradley District Herald	A. G. McKinney	Fordyce
Voice of The Twentieth Century	Rev. A. H. Hall	622 Pine Street, Argenta
Connecticut		
Zion Trumpet, A. M. E. Z.	E. G. Biddle	167 Goff Street, New Haven
Florida		
Florida Christian Recorder, A. M. E.,	G. C. Henderson	Orlando
Sunday Morning Band Journal	B. J. Jones	Lake City
The Jacksonville Sunday School Lesson	H. G. Reed	Jacksonville, 12 Bugle St.
Georgia		
Baptist Truth, Baptist	A. W. Bryant	126 So. Gaselt Street, Savannah
The Georgia Baptist, Bapt.	W. J. White, Jr.	Augusta, 1132 Campbell Street
Illinois		
The Baptist Truth, Bapt.	T. A. Head	Cairo
Western Star of Zion	T. W. Wallace	East St. Louis, 104 N. 3rd St.
Kentucky		
The National Evangelist	William Simmons	Louisville
American Baptist, Bapt.	W. H. Steward	Louisville, 608 Fifth Street
The Cadiz Informer, Bapt.	W. H. McRidley	Cadiz
The Moderator		Louisville
Louisiana		
Louisiana Baptist, Baptist		Alexandria
Southwestern Chr. Adv., M. E.	R. E. Jones	New Orleans, 631 Baronne Street
Baptist Advocate, Bapt.	C. J. W. Boyd	Opelousas

SCHOOL PERIODICALS

The Black Belt, Mo., Snow Hill Nor. & Ind. Inst., Snow Hill, Ala.

Black Belt Missionary, Mo., Millers Ferry Nor. & Ind. Institute, Millers Ferry, Ala.

The Josephite, Quar., St. Joseph's College, Montgomery, Ala.

The Normal Index, Mo., State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.

The Plantation Missionary, Bi-Monthly, Indus. Missionary Association, Beloit, Ala.

The Southern Letter, Mo., Tuskegee Nor. & Indus. Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The Talladegan, Bi-Mo., Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

The Tuskegee Student, Bi-Mo., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

College Quarterly, Quar., Ark. Bapt. College, Little Rock, Ark.

Baptist College News, Mo., Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.

The Commercial College Outlook, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Howard University Journal Weekly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Reminder, Weekly, Stamps L. & I. Academy, Stamps, Ark.

Howard University Record, Quarterly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Worker, National Training School for Girls and Women, Washington, D. C.

The Cooperator, Mo., Robert Hungerford Nor. & Indus. Institute, Eatonville, Fla.

Fessenden Academy Herald, Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Fla.

The College Arms, Mo., Florida Agricultural and Mechanica College, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Quarterly Bulletin, Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga.

The Foundation, Mo., Gammon Theological Seminary, So. Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta University Bulletin, Quar., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Scroll, Mo., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Clark University Register, Mo., Clark University, So. Atlanta, Ga.

The Athenaeum, Mo., Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga.

The Fort Valley Uplift, Mo., Fort Valley High & Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.

Spelman Messenger, Mo., Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

The Journal, Mo., Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Georgia.

The Helper, Mo., Topeka Normal and Industrial Institute, Topeka, Kansas.

Lincoln Institute Worker, Quar., Lincoln Institute, Simpsonville, Kentucky.

The Kentucky Institute Review, Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, Frankfort, Ky.

The Christian Record, M. E.	W. W. Coleman	Philadelphia, 1227 S. 17th Street
The Christian Recorder, A. M. E.	R. R. Wright, Jr	Philadelphia, 631 Pine St.
The Christian Review	R. W. Goff	Philadelphia, 1428 Lombard Street ...

South Carolina

Friendship Banner, Bapt.	M. P. Hall	Rockhill
South Carolina Herald, Bapt.	E. A. P. Cheek	Columbia

Tennessee

National Baptist Union Review, Bapt.	J. D. Crenshaw	Nashville, 523 2nd Ave., North
Southern Christian Recorder	G. W. Allen	Nashville, 206 Public Square
The Christian Index, C. M. E.	J. A. Hamlett	Jackson
The Signal Index, Baptist	T. O. Fuller	Memphis, Howe Institute

Texas

Southwestern Christian Index, C.M.E.	H. P. Porter	Nacogdoches

Virginia

Christian Organizer	W. H. Moses	Lynchburg
The Colored Churchman	J. H. Reed	Luray
Lynchburg Opportunity, Bapt.	F. E. Alexander	Lynchburg

The Christian Record, M. E.	W. W. Coleman	Philadelphia, 1227 S. 17th Street
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Black Belt Missionary, Mo., Millers Ferry Nor. & Ind. Institute, Millers Ferry, Ala.

The Josephite, Quar., St. Joseph's College, Montgomery, Ala.

The Normal Index, Mo., State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.

The Plantation Missionary, Bi-Monthly, Indus. Missionary Association, Beloit, Ala.

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The Talladegan, Bi-Mo., Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

The Tuskegee Student, Bi-Mo., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

College Quarterly, Quar., Ark. Bapt. College, Little Rock, Ark.

Baptist College News, Mo., Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.

The Commercial College Outlook, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Howard University Journal Weekly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Reminder, Weekly, Stamps L. & I. Academy, Stamps, Ark.

Howard University Record, Quarterly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Worker, National Training School for Girls and Women, Washington, D. C.

The Cooperator, Mo., Robert Hungerford Nor. & Indus. Institute, Eatonville, Fla.

Fessenden Academy Herald, Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Fla.

The College Arms, Mo., Florida Agricultural and Mechanica College, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Quarterly Bulletin, Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga.

The Foundation, Mo., Gammon Theological Seminary, So. Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta University Bulletin, Quar., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Scroll, Mo., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Clark University Register, Mo., Clark University, So. Atlanta, Ga.

The Athenaeum, Mo., Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga.

The Fort Valley Uplift, Mo., Fort Valley High & Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.

Spelman Messenger, Mo., Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

The Journal, Mo., Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Georgia.

The Helper, Mo., Topeka Normal and Industrial Institute, Topeka, Kansas.

Lincoln Institute Worker, Quar., Lincoln Institute, Simpsonville, Kentucky.

The Kentucky Institute Review, Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, Frankfort, Ky.

The Olio, Bi-Mo., Straight University, New Orleans, La.

The Jackson College Journal, Semi-Mo., Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

The Mississippi Letter, Okolona Indus. Inst., Okolono, Miss.

Hunter's Horn, Mo., Noxubee Industrial School, McLeod, Miss.

A. & M. College Bulletin, Quar., A. & M. College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

The Augustinian, Mo., St. Augustine School, Raleigh, N. C.

The Industrial Messenger, Fortnightly, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Bulletin, Quar., National Religious Training School, Durham, North Carolina.

The Livingstone, Mo., Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Joseph K. Brick News, Mo., Joseph K. Brick School, Bricks, N. C.

Parmele Inst. Herald, Mo., Parmele Ind. Inst., Parmele, N. C.

Waters Institute Journal, Mo., Waters Institute, Winton, N. C.

The Informer, Mo., Curry Institute, Urbana, Ohio.

The Sodalian, Mo., Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Lincoln University Herald, Lincoln University, Pa.

Laing School Visitor, Laing School, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

The Schofield Bulletin, Mo., Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute, Aiken, S. C.

The State College Review, Mo., State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

Fisk Herald, Mo., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Fisk University News, Bi-Mo., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Lane College Reporter, Mo., Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

The Bulletin, Mo., University of West Tenn., Memphis, Tenn.

Head and Hand, Mo., Le Moyne Inst., Memphis, Tenn.

The Aurora, Mo., Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Avinger Advance, Semi-Monthly, Avinger Industrial School, Avinger, Texas.

The Weekly Bulletin, Wkly, Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas.

The Prairie View Standard, Wkly, Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas.

Tillotson Tidings, Bi-Mo., Tillotson College, Austin, Texas.

Wiley Weekly Reporter, Weekly, Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.

The Hampton Student, Mo., Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Union-Hartshorn Journal, Mo., Virginia Union University and Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va.

The V. N. & I. I. Gazette, Quar., Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.

The Clarion, the V. N. & I. I. Institute, Petersburg, Va.

The Freedmen's Friend, Quarterly, Christianburg Institute, Cambria, Va.

St. Paul Bulletin, Quar., St. Paul N. & I. School, Lawrenceville, Virginia.

The Colored Universalist, Mo., Suffolk Nor. Tr. Sch., Suffolk, Va.

Storer Record, Mo., Storer College, Harper's Ferry, Va.

Institute Monthly, Mo., West Virginia Colored Industrial Institute, Institute, W. Va.

ORGANS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Journal National Medical Association, Quar., National Medical Association, C. V. Roman, 1303 Church St., Nashville, Tenn.

National Negro School News, Mo., National Association of Teachers, etc., J. R. E. Lee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Natinal Association Notes, Mo., National Association Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. B. K. Bruce, 1337 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

The Crisis, Mo., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, W. E. B. DuBois, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

The New Era, Mo., National Colored Democratic League, J. H. W. Howard, 1022 U St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Sparks, C. L. Fisher, S. W. Cor. St. Michael and Franklin Sts., Mobile, Ala.

The Search Light, A. B. Vincent, 713 South Blount St., Raleigh, North Carolina.

ORGANS OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama		
Birmingham Wide-Awake, U. B. F. & S. M. T.	H. Glover	Birmingham, 1606 Second Avenue
The Good Shepherd's Magazine	G. W. Chandler	Montgomery, 916 Greene Street
Eastern Sunlight	W. M. Barron	Girard
The Temple Star, K. D. T.	P. W. White	Georgiana
Arkansas		
Fraternal Union, G. U. O. of O. F.		Fort Smith
The Mosaic Guide, Mosaic Templars	C. E. Bush	Little Rock, 510 W. Ninth Street
The Royal Messenger R. C. of F.	R. A. Williams	Helena, 603 Elm Street
District of Columbia		
Odd Fellows Journal, G. U. O. of O.F.	H. P. Slaughter	Washington, 1344 U Street, N. W
The National Union, National Benefit Union	The District Publishing Co.	Washington, 609 F Street, N. W.
Florida		
Masonic Forum, Masonic	J. H. Dickerson	Jacksonville
Georgia		
The Truth	W. S. Cannon	Atlanta, 161 Bell Street
Kentucky		
Kentucky Masonic Herald	W. H. Mayo	Frankfort
Louisiana		
Lafourche Monitor, G. U. O. of O. F.	G. C. Bryant	Thibodaux
The Tabernacle Journal of U. O.	James Ward	New Orleans, 535 S. Rampart St.
Maryland		
The Moses Bulletin, Order of Moses.	W. H. R. Johnson	Baltimore, 1115 Pennsylvania Ave
Mississippi		
Calanthian Journal, K. of P.	W. A. Scott	Edwards
The Mississippi Odd Fellow, G. U. O. of O. F.	C. A. Green	Holly Springs
Taborian Leader	C. S. Dupree	Greenville

Missouri

The U. B. F. Searchlight, U. B. F. & S. M. T.	C. G. Williams	Sedalia

Ohio

Brotherhood	Dr. E. A. Willims	Cincinnati, 17 Temple Court
The Fraternal Monitor, K. of P.	J. L. Jones	Cincinnati, 8th and Plum Streets

Pennsylvania

The Solid Rock Herald		Philadelphia, 1337 S. 20th Street

Texas

Helping Hand	R. L. Smith	Waco, 114 Bridge Street
The Reporter	S. C. Gates	Dallas

Virginia

Fisherman's Net, Galilean Fisherman	Charles McLouren	Hampton
St. Luke's Herald, Order of St. Luke.	Mrs. M. L. Walker	Richmond, 900 St. James Street
The Reformer, True Reformers	J. W. Poe	Richmond
The Light of The Race, G. U. O. Sons and Daughters of Peace		Newport News

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Alabama

The Alabama Clipper	E. G. Baker	Birmingham, 73 Highland Station
The Birmingham American		Birmingham
The Birmingham Reporter	O. W. Adams	Birmingham, 310 N. 18th Street
The Negro Farmer	Isaac Fisher	Tuskegee Institute
The Guardian	Mrs. Eva Sterrs	Decatur
The Colored Alabamian	Rev. R. C. Judkins	Montgomery, 105 Tatum Street
The Educator	R. D. Hunt	Huntsville
The Messenger (A farm paper)	C. J. Calloway	Tuskegee Institute
The Voice of the People	J. A. Bray	Birmingham, Alabama Penny Savings Bank Building
The Eagle	A. R. Davidson	Tunnel Springs
The Mobile Advocate	James R. Knox	Mobile, Masonic Temple
The Mobile Weekly Press	Press Publishing Co.	Mobile, 502 Dauphin Street
The Negro Leader	J. H. Furniss	Uniontown
The Voice of the Negro	J. R. Curtis	Dothan
The Winners Guide	J. C. Jackson	Opelika

Metropolitan	J. Wesley Davis	Tallahassee
The Gem City Bulletin	M. D. Patten & H. A. Hagler	Palatka
The Colored Citizen	P. E. Washington	Pensacola, 203 S. Baylor Street

Georgia

The Americus Chronicle	W. R. Mack	Americus
Athens Clipper	A. T. Jackson	Athens, Morton Building
Macon Dispatch	W. G. Johnson	Macon, 365 Cotton Avenue
The Church and School Phalanx	P. J. Bryant	Atlanta, 210 Auburn Avenue
Enterprise	A. T. Attwater	Rome
The Atlanta Post	P. A. Allen	Atlanta, 151 1-2 Auburn Avenue
The Milledgeville Times	D. D. Dickinson	Milledgeville
The Brunswick Appeal	W. B. Adams	Brunswick
Progessive Era	M. B. Morton	Athens
The Advocate	W. H. Johnson	Brunswick
The American Citizen	E. P. Braco & S. B. B. Timmons	Atlanta, 15 1-2 S. Broad Street
The Griffin Communicator	P. C. Freeman	Griffin
The Atlanta Independent	B. J. Davis	Atlanta, 413 Odd Fellows Building
The Griffin Echo	A. S. Boyton	Griffin
The Independent	W. O. P. Sherman	Savannah
The Savannah Tribune	Sol. C. Johnson	Savannah, 1009 W. Broad Street
The Trailer	Thos. R. Taylor	West Point, Warren Street, Near Terminal Station

Illinois

Chicago Conservator	A. J. Carey	Chicago
Inter State Echo	C. W. Colley	Danville, 5 N. Jackson Street
Leader	W. T. Scott	Springfield
State Capitol	J. S. Murray	Springfield
The Argus		Springfield
The Broad Ax	J. A. F. Taylor	Chicago, 5027 Federal Street
The Chicago Defender	R. S. Abbott	Chicago, 3159 State Street
The Forum	E. L. Rogers	Springfield, 819 1-2 Washington St.
The Illinois Chronicle	H. W. Rhea	Chicago, 5516 Lake Avenue
The Illinois Idea	S. B. Turner	Chicago, 21 28th Street
The Weekly Star	R. Y. Webb	Mound City, Box 181
The Fellowship Herald	Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett	Chicago, 2830 State Street

Indiana

Indianapolis Recorder	G. P. Stewart	Indianapolis, 236 W. Walnut Street
The Freeman	George L. Knox	Indianapolis, 220 W. Vermont Street
The Plaindealer	J. H. Lott	Indianapolis, 536 Indiana Avenue

Arkansas

Arkansas Review	E. S. Lockhart	Hot Springs 339 Malvern Street
Arkansas Banner	L. N. Porter	Little Rock
New Era	J. A. Cowen	Eudora
The Appreciator-Union	L. D. Jones	Fort Smith, 603 Ninth Street
The Interstate Reporter	H. W. Holloway	Helena, 525 Ohio Street
The Opinion-Enterprise	M. A. Clark	Marianna
The Pine Bluff Weekly Herald	J. C. Duke & J. W. Parker	Pine Bluff
Our Review	E. M. Woods	Little Rock, 1813 Ringo Street
White River Advocate	H. R. McMillan	Newport
The School Herald	S. W. Eichelberger, Jr.	Warren

California

Oakland Sunshine	J. M. Bridges	Oakland
The Eagle	C. A. Spear	Los Angeles, 1306 Central Avenue
Enterprise	T. A. Green	Los Angeles
The Literator	J. L. Edmonds	Los Angeles, 210 Thorpe Building
The New Age	F. M. Roberts	Los Angeles, 829 San Pedro Street
The Western Outlook	J. S. Francis & J. L. Derrick	Oakland, 1193 Seventh Street
The Colored Citizen	J. G. McPherson	Bakersfield, 1660 Chester Avenue
The Western Review	J. M. Collins	Sacramento, Box 1127

Colorado

The Megaphone	T. L. Cate	La Junte
Colorado Statesman	J. D. D. Rivers	Denver, 1827 Curtis St.
The Denver Star	Chas. S. Muse	Denver, 1026 19th St.
The Colorado Eagle	S. J. McClure	Pueblo
The Times		Pueblo
The Trinidad Leader	W. Jordan & Co	Trinidad, 116 W. First Street

District of Columbia

The Washington Sun	T. T. Fortune	Washington 1234 U Street, N. W.,
The Washington American	Washington, American Pub	Washington, Room 12, 494 Louisiana Avenue
The Washington Bee	W. Calvin Chase	Washington, 1109 I Street, N. W.

Florida

Florida Sentinal		Jacksonville
Labor Templar	D. S. D. Billing	Jacksonville
Outlook	T. J. D. Cummings	Leesburg
The Pensacola Brotherhood	J. T. Spann	Pensacola
Western Florida Bugle	A. Purdee	Marianna

The Register		Richmond
The Indianapolis World	A. E. Manning	Indianapolis, 130 E. Washington St.
South Bend Observer	S. N. Gumede	South Bend
The Indianapolis Ledger	J. D. Howard	Indianapolis, 405 Muskingum Street

Iowa

Iowa State Bystander	Bystander Pub. Co.	DesMoines

Kansas

The Topeka Plaindealer	Nick Chiles	Topeka
Kansas Watchman	Paul Jones	Topeka
Kansas State Ledger	F. L. Jeltz	Topeka

Kentucky

Blue Grass Bugle	E. E. Underwood	Frankford, 341 Washington Street
The Kentucky Reporter	R. T. Berry	Louisville, 445 S. Seventh Street
The Louisville Defender	Defender Pub. Co.	Louisville
The Columbian Herald	P. R. Peters	Louisville, 1104 Green Street
Louisville News	L. L. Brown	Louisville
The Reporter	N. H. Magowan	Mt. Sterling
Lexington Weekly News	E. D. Willis	Lexington, 256 E. Short Street
The Torchlight	J. E. Wood	Danville, 102 E. Walnut Street
Kentucky Home Finder	C. H. Parish	Louisville, 807 Sixth Street

Louisiana

Morgan City Press	Martin A. Lewis	Morgan City
The Advance Messenger	J. B. Lafargue	Alexandria
The Banner	L. F. Germany	Baton Rouge
The Business Journal	J. R. Geddes	New Orleans, 204 S. Rampart Street
Louisiana Searchlight	A. W. Berry	Shreveport
News-Enterprise	A. H. Samuel & J. M. Carter	Shreveport
The Southern Age	J. B. Williams	New Orleans
Watchman	S. H. Ralph	Shreveport

Maryland

Afro-American Leader	J. H. Murphy	Baltimore, 628 N. Eutaw Street
Crusader	Joseph Dorsey	Baltimore, 1344 N. Stricker Street
The Baltimore Times		Baltimore, Druid Hill Avenue and Wilson Street
Lancet	Lancet Pub. Co.	Baltimore, 600 N. Eutaw St.
Hornet	George T. Day	Frederick
The Colored Man	Melvin J. Chisum	Baltimore, 1022 Druid Hill Avenue

Massachusetts

The Advocate	J. T. Harison	Cambridge, 798 Main Street
The Guardian	W. M. Trotter	Boston, 49 Cornhill Street
The Boston Reliance	M. F. Hamlin	Boston, 121 Kendall Street

Michigan

The Informer	J. A. Ross	Detroit, 276 Antoine Street
The Detroit Leader	W. P. Kemp	Detroit, 440 Antoine Street

Minnesota

The Appeal	J. Q. Adams	St. Paul, 49 E. Fourth Street
The Twin City Star	C. S. Emith	Minneapolis, 1419 Washington Avenue, South
The Daily Guide	Thomas R. Morgan	St. Paul, 27 Union Block

Mississippi

Avalanche	C. B. Williams	Beulah
Central Mississippi Signal	E. P. Jones	Cary
Delta Lighthouse	J. C. Chappelle	Greenville
Natchez Weekly Herald	F. H. Cook	Natchez
National Star	W. H. Mollison	Vicksburg
People's Defender		Jackson
The Star	W. E. Owens	Columbia
The Morning Star	W. I. Mitchell	Columbus
The Demonstrator	C. C. Rials	Mound Bayou
New Light	F. E. Perkins	Edwards
Mound Bayou News Despatch	Mound Bayou Pub. Co	Mound Bayou
The Mississippi Monitor	W. M. Hopkins	Meridian
Negro Star	Pope and Sims	Greenwood
The Light	W. H. Rogers	Vicksburg
The New Era	T. S. Crawford	Indianola
Saturday Times	Rev. D. B. Cleveland	Hollandale
The Woodmen Sentinel	J. A. Q. Williams	Holly Springs
The People's Relief	E. N. Bryant	Jackson
Southern Progress	H. C. Young	Holly Springs
The Rising Sun	I. G. Jones	Toomsuba
The Lever	J. B. Greene	Port Gibson
The Weekly Times	T. S. Thigpin	Hattiesburg
Beacon Light	Rev. M. C. Wright	Hattiesburg, 427 Mobile Street
The Weekly Negro World	E. P. Jones	Cary
The Weekly Reporter	J. A. Young, Jr	Natchez, 22 Garden Street
Central Mississippi Signal	W. A. Singleton & S. S. Lynch	Kosciusko

News Journal	L. S. Nelson	Laurel
The Advocate Journal	E. P. Jones	Vicksburg

Missouri

Kansas City Sun	N. C. Crews	Kansas City, 1803 E. 18th Street
The Central Afro-American	W. H. King	St. Louis, 2138 Market Street
The Western Messenger	J. Goins	Jefferson City, 712 E. McCarty Street
The National Mirror		Kansas City 117 Sixth Street
The Palladium	J. W. Wheeler	St. Louis, 2617 Lawton Avenue
The Professional World	R. L. Logan	Columbia
The Radical	Isaac Frederick	St. Joseph
The Rising Sun	W. Dawson	Kansas City
The St. Louis Argus	J. E. Mitchell	St. Louis, 2341 Market Street
The St. Joseph Appeal	Mrs. Ida A. Walker	St. Joseph, 208 N. Eleventh Street

Nebraska

The Enterprise	T. P. Mahammitt	Omaha, Room 12, Union Block
The Progressive Age	G. W. Obee	Omaha, 2518 Lake Street

New Jersey

The Echo	W. E. Rock	Red Bank
The Atlantic Advocate	J. A. Lightfoot	Atlantic City, 24 Riddle Building

New Mexico

The New Age	J. W. Rogers	Albuquerque, Box 139

New York

The New York News	G. W. Harris	New York, 135 W. 135th Street
The Amsterdam News	J. H. Anderson	New York, 17 W. 135th Street
The Colored Citizen	Colored Citizen Pub. Co	New York, 334 W. 59th Street
The Evening Gazette	E. Allen	New York, 9 W. 135th Street
The Eye	Sumner H. Lark	Brooklyn, 458 Atlantic Avenue
The New York Age	Fred R. Moore	New York, 247 W. 46th Street
The Pilot	J. H. Taylor	New York, 546 Lenox Avenue
The Rochester Sentinel		Rochester, 29 State Street
The Standard Journal	John E. Bruce & Paul H. Bray	Yonkers
Progressive Inquirer	C. S. Evans	Yonkers

North Carolina

The Gate City Argus	G. H. Mitchell	Greensboro
The Charlotte Advertiser	J. T. Sanders	Charlotte
The Durham Reformer	W. S. Young	Durham, Box 190
The Home News	A. H. Richardson	Wilmington

The Industrial Advocate	C. W. Brown	Elizabeth City
Piedmont Advocate	W. B. Crittenden,	Salisbury, 1006 W. Monroe Street
The Gazette	S. B. Pride	Charlotte
Signs of the Times	H. F. Woodhouse	Elizabeth City
The Winston-Salem Star	J. N. Brown	Winston-Salem
The Greensboro Herald	W. B. Windsor	Greensboro

Ohio

The Dayton Record	The Record Pub. Co.	Dayton, 41 1-2 Sixth Street
The Cleveland Gazette	H. C. Smith	Cleveland, Blackstone Building
The Union	W. P. Dabney	Cincinnati, 420 McAlister Street

Oklahoma

The American	L. A. Bell	Wagoner
The Boley Progress	George M. Perry	Boley
The Guide		Tulsa
The Republican	J. W. Sharp	Muskogee
The Oklahoma Guide	G. N. Perkins	Guthrie
Rentiesville News	B. C. Franklin	Rentiesville
The Oklahoma Safeguard	C. A. Buchanan	Guthrie
Clearview Patriarch	J. E. Thompson	Clearview
The Muskogee Cimeter	W. H. Twine	Muskogee
The Tulsa Star	A. J. Smitherman	Tulsa, 501 N. Greenwood Street
Saturday Evening Tribune	S. D. Russell	Muskogee

Oregon

The Advocate	E. D. Cannady	Portland, 704 Rothschild Building

Pennsylvania

The Advocate Verdict	G. F. King	Harrisburg, Cor. Commerce and Mulberry Streets
The Philadelphia Courant	A. P. Caldwell	Philadelphia, 1508 Lombard Street
The Philadelphia Tribune	C. J. Perry	Philadelphia, 526 S. 16th Street
The Pilot	J. S. Stemons	Philadelphia, 2341 Lombard Street
The Pittsburg Courier	C. W. Posey	Pittsburg, 1209 Wylie Avenue
Progressive Afro-American	C. J. Walker	Pittsburg, 2518 Wylie Avenue
The Advocate	J. S. Williams	Wilkes-Barre, 22 Wright Street

Rhode Island

The Advance	Advance Pub. Co.	Providence, 910 Westminster Street
The Rhode Island Independent	S. W. Smith	Providence, 37 Arnold Street

The Victoria Guard	I. H. Swaizey	Victoria
Virginia		
Charlottesville Messenger	J. G. Shelton	Charlottsville
Staunton Reporter	Thomas E. Jackson	Staunton, 1203 W. Johnson Street
The Colored Virginian	A. B. Mackey	Petersburg, 106 South Avenue
The Messenger	Rev. T. D. Atkins	Charlottsville
The New Century	H. W. Grant	Norfolk, Cor. St. Paul & Queen Sts.
The Richmond Planet	J. Mitchell, Jr	Richmond, 311 N. Fourth Street
Virginia Headlight	B. T .Harriston	Charlottsville
The Star	M. N. Lewis	Newport News, 511 25th Street
American Problem	W. P. Todd	Hampton
The Journal and Guide	P. B. Young	Norfolk, 733 Church Street
Washington		
The Citizen	Charles S. Parker	Spokane
The Forum	Ella Ryan	Tacoma, 915 Commerce Street
The Seattle Searchlight	S. P. DeBow	Seattle 408 Marion Street
The Voice of the West	J. N. McPherson	Spokane, E. 207 Second Avenue
West Virginia		
The Advocate	J. G. Gilmer	Charleston, K. of P. Building
The Pioneer Press	J. R. Clifford	Martinsburg
The Mountain Leader	T. J. Nutter	Charleston, 604 Kanawha Street
Wisconsin		
The Wisconsin Weekly Defender	J. D. Cooke	Milwaukee, 2434 Hadley Street

South Carolina

Southern Reporter	E. B. Burroughs	Charleston, 65 Nassau Street
The Charleston Messenger	D. J. Jenkins	Charleston, 20 Franklin Street
Beaufort County News	M. B. Allen	Beaufort
The Allendale Advocate	O. Reid	Allendale
The Defender	W. T. Andrews	Sumter
The Light	C. J. Garrett	Columbia
The People's Recorder	C. F. Holmes	Orangeburg, 142 W. Russell Street
The Rockhill Messenger	C. P. T. White	Rockhill
The Plowman	Richard Carroll	Columbia, 916 Washington Street

Tennessee

Bluff City News	K. I. Chambers	Memphis, 431 Beale Avenue
East Tennessee News	W. L. Porter	Knoxville, 111 W. Vine Avenue
The Chattanooga Sun	W. T. D. Allen	Chattanooga, 601 1-2 E. Ninth Street
The Major	A. C. Banks	Gallatin
The Colored Citizen	W. H. Melton	Memphis, 864 Willoughby Street
The Nashville Globe		Nashville, 447 Fourth Avenue North
Nashville Clarion	J. L. Harding	Nashville, 409 Gay Street
The Industrial World	E. R. Bynum	Memphis, 184 Vance Avenue

Texas

Austin Express		
Palestine Plaindealer	W. R. Roberts	Palestine
Texas Guide	Theodore Baughman	Victoria
The Calvert Bugle	T. E. Tolan	Calvert, 419 N. Main Street
The City Times	W. H. Noble, Jr	Galveston
The Dallas Express	W. E. King	Dallas, 1607 Jackson Street
The Galveston New Idea	D. T. Shelton	Galveston
The Industrial Era	O. Kirkwood	Beaumont
The Herald	M. M. Haynes	Austin, 514 1-2 E. Sixth Street
The Watchman	James H. Harrison	Austin
The Voice	J. E. C. Cayton	Manor
The Texas Freeman	C. N. Love	Houston, 409 1-2 Milam Street
The Weekly Hustler	H. C. Lewis	San Antonio
The Western Star	Western Star Pub. Co	Houston
The San Antonio Inquirer	W. M. Drake	San Antonio, 503 E. Commerce Street
The Conservative Counselor	Mrs. J. W. Burton	Waco
The Texas Courier	J. M. Johnson	Houston, 206 N. 22nd Street
The Torchlight	C. C. Smith	Bryan

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One year, $1.50; six months, 85c; three months, 60c; Foreign Countries, including Canada, $1 extra. Advertising rates: Ten cents per line.

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3159 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
R. S. Abbott, Editor

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, $1.50; six months, $1.00; three months, 75c; Foreign, $2.50. Rates of Advertising: Births, betrothals, marriages and deaths, $1.50; Complimentary and obituary resolutions, each $5.00.

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Nick Chiles, Editor.

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Robert E. Jones, Editor
The Methodist Book Concern, Publishers.

Per Year.....$1.00

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Wm. Monroe Trotter, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One year, $1.50; six months, $1.00; three months, 75c.

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Miner F. Hamlin, General Manager

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J. H. Murphy, Manager

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1803 East 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Nelson C. Crews, Editor and Owner

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THE CENTRAL AFRO-AMERICAN
2138 Market Street, St., Louis, Mo.,
W. H. King, Managing Editor

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247 W. 46th St., New York,
Fred R. Moore, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One year, $.150; six months, $1.00; three months, 60c; single copy, 05c; to Canada for one year, $2.00; to Foreign Countries, one year, $2.50.

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George W. Harris, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One year, $1.00; six months, 60c; three months 40c; in Greater New York, 2c.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS
17 West 135th Street, New York City,
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One dollar per year. Two cents per copy in Greater New York. We insert your advertisement at the lowest rates.

AFRICO AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN
Charlotte, N. C.
F. J. Anderson, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Single copy one year $1.00; six months 50c; three months, 35c. Advertising rates given on application.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER
631 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor
J. I. Lowe, Manager

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...CRIPTION RATES. One year, $1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 35c. Adver... furnished on application.

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523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.,
J. D. Crenshaw, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One year, $1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 25c. Advertising rates given upon application.

NASHVILLE GLOBE

447 Fourth Avenue, N., Nashville, Tenn.,
Nashville Globe Publishing Company.

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1607 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas,
W. E. King, Editor

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P. B. Young, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One year $1.00; six months, 60c; three months, 35c.

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311 N. 4th Street, Richmond, Va.,
John Mitchell, Jr., Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Twelve months, $1.50; eight months, $1.00; four months, 50c; two months, 25c.

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408 Marion Street, Seattle, Wash.,
Samuel F. Bellow, Editor

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